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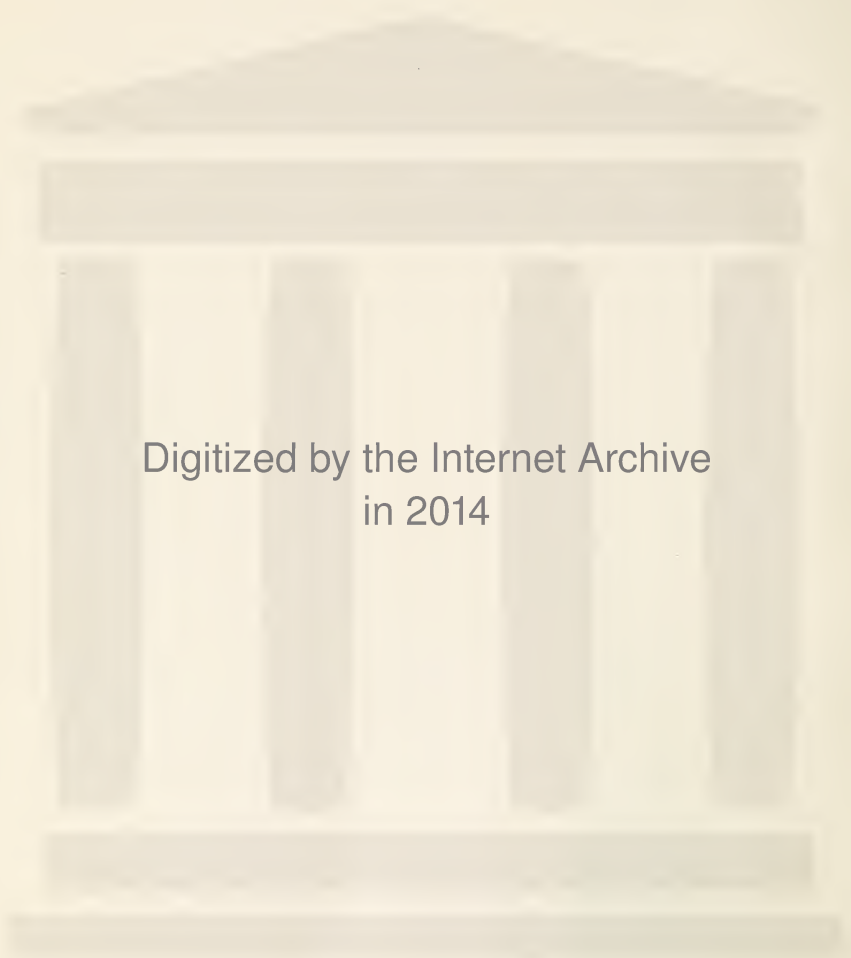
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THE BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

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THE BOOK OF THE
OLD EDINBURGH
CLUB

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NOTES ON THE NAMES OF THE CLOSES AND WYNDY OF OLD EDINBURGH

SINCE Wm. Maitland published his *History of Edinburgh* in 1753, much has been written anent the city, its inhabitants, buildings, streets, wynds, and closes, but no one has dealt specially with the names of these closes and wynds; their origin and aliases have not been traced. The following notes are an attempt to fill this void. These names are in almost every case derived from that of the chief resident or proprietor, and some of these have remained unchanged, such as Jackson's Close, Bell's Wynd, Lochend's Close. Others have changed frequently, as their aliases show.

In some cases a natural peculiarity or special interest gave the name. The Stripping Close, Plainstane Close, and Whitehorse Close are instances of this. Among these names are none of the historic or complimentary type, which sprang up with the New Town, nor those arising out of association of ideas, frequently far-fetched or paltry, or of sentimental fancy, now so common.

It must be remembered that the closes were known by name, but no names painted upon them. It seems pretty clear that Maitland made up his list phonetically, and that his spelling has obscured identity in some cases. The Town Council gave instructions, 24th May 1780, that the names of streets in the New Town should be painted up on the corner houses, at a cost of £5, 9s., but that in future this must be done by the proprietors. It was long after this ere the Old

Town was numbered, and names painted on the closes. On 25th August 1790 the Town Council gave instructions that the names of the closes in the Old Town be painted up. This we find achieved before 1817, as shown in Kirkwood's maps.

In identifying closes, *conjecture* has been avoided as far as possible, and *inference* admitted very cautiously.

In consulting the protocols, it must be remembered that (1st) there are frequently several protocols of the same date, and care must be taken to choose the right one; (2nd) they are often several pages in length, and patient scrutiny may be needed; and (3rd) they are by no means arranged in strict chronological sequence, and one may be days, if not weeks, out of its place. They are not indexed. It was thought better to refer to the protocols under dates, rather than pages, as giving some hint as to the time when the names were in use. But this test must be cautiously used; in so many cases the entry can be recognised as a quotation from a far older document, of whose date no mention is made.

The maps to which reference is mostly made are those reproduced in the special number of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, October 1919, *The Early Views and Maps of Edinburgh*—an admirable collection for reference; Kirkwood's most helpful maps of 1817, which give the street and close numbers; the large-scale Ordnance Survey maps of 1852; and the invaluable map produced by Henry F. Kerr, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. Scot., which accompanies Vol. xi. of the Old Edinburgh Club.

The books chiefly consulted are Maitland's classic *History of Edinburgh*, Grant's *Old and New Edinburgh*, John Reid's *New Lights on Old Edinburgh*, and the volumes issued by the Old Edinburgh Club.

Maitland gives a long list of closes, etc., which is more disappointing than helpful, being merely alphabetical and with absolutely no indication of locality.

Edgar gives a full list of the closes and wynds in the Lawn-market and High Street, but none in the Canongate, and but few in the Castlehill and Cowgate. Ainslie is much richer, as are also Kirkwood, the Ordnance Survey, and Kerr. While I gratefully acknowledge the help rendered by many friends, I may perhaps mention with special appreciation that received from Mr. William Cowan, president of the Old Edinburgh Club; Mr. John Jarvis, Session Clerk, City Chambers; Mr. John Smith, whose work on Scottish clockmakers is a classic; and the more than helpful Staff of the Signet Library.

CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON.

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 G. L., George Lindsay.
 J. H. Canong., James Hamilton, Clerk of Canongate.
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The first name given is that by which the close or wynd is now generally known, as given in the Postal Directory or on the name-plate. The name or names immediately following indicate the alias, singular or plural. Those in parentheses are not absolutely identified. The authorities given at the end of each entry (*e.g.* Edgar, Kerr, or Chambers) are those which show, or mention, the close referred to.

The number immediately after the name, taken chiefly from Kirkwood, refers to the numerical position of the close in the High Street, Canongate, or Cowgate.

It should be noted that the spelling and form of words and names are generally given as found in the authority quoted. This will account for apparent discrepancies or even contradictions.

NOTES

HIGH STREET : NORTH SIDE

Ramsay Lane.

The name is almost certainly derived from Ramsay Garden, lying to the west of the lane, and acquired bit by bit by Allan Ramsay, who began as a wigmaker, developed into a bookseller with a circulating library, and ended as a poet, his best-known piece being *The Gentle Shepherd*. His first shop was a little above 'John Knox House'; he left it in 1722 for a larger one at the east end of the Luckenbooths, afterwards occupied by Provost Wm. Creech, Burns's Edinburgh publisher. About 1740 he built Ramsay Lodge, which, from its shape, was known among the wags of the town as the 'Guse Pie.' On his complaining to Lord Elibank of this levity, he received but little comfort from the reply, 'Indeed, Allan, when I see you in it, I think the wags are not far wrong!'

He died in 1758, and was buried in Greyfriars'; his monument stands in the west Princes Street Gardens, in sight of his old dwelling. His son and namesake (1713-84), a well-known artist, settled in London, and became portrait-painter to George III. and Queen Charlotte. He acquired the estate of Kinkell, by which he is generally known, to distinguish him from his father.

By some, however, the name is derived from Ramsay's land, the town house of the Ramsays of Cockpen, one of whom, Sir Andrew, forcibly held the Provost's Chair for some fifteen years in the days of Charles II. This house stood at the east side of the top of the lane, where Dr. Guthrie's Ragged School flourished later.¹

(This Ramsay Lodge must not be confused with another, built by James Ramsay, accomptant of Excise, which stood on the site occupied later by the old Cattle Market, Lauriston,² and now by the College of Art. David Laing, LL.D., librarian of the Signet Library, succeeded his father as resident here ³ till he removed to Portobello.)

[Kerr.]

¹ Wilson, i. 187. Marked 'Cockpen' by Kerr.

² Ainslie 1804.

³ D. 1832.

Pipes' Close. 619.

So called from the pipes descending from the Water-house on the Castlehill.

[Ainslie. Kirkwood. Chambers, i. 216. Kerr.]

Skinner's Close. 613.

Named from the Skinners' land, houses built by the Incorporation of the Skinners and Furriers of Edinburgh.¹ Wm. Brown, skinner, boxmaster of the Incorporation, had his house at one time in the close.²

[Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

Semple's Close, or Sempill's Close (Williamson's Close). 599.

From the old mansion at the foot of the close, bearing the date 1638. It was occupied prior to 1734 by Grissel, Lady Semple, widow of Francis, 8th Lord Semple; and was acquired in 1743 by Hugh, 11th Lord Semple, the original owner being David Brown. In 1755 it was conveyed to Sir John Clerk of Penicuik and others, trustees for the creditors of Lady Semple's brother Archibald, 1st Earl of Rosebery.³ It is now used as kitchen, etc., for the New College.

[Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

The close seems to have borne also the name of WILLIAMSON'S CLOSE, from a small house in 'Williamson's Close,' and tenement at the head of Jollie's Close (*q.v.*) owned by Joseph Williamson, advocate.⁴ There was a dwelling-house on the north side of the High Street, owned and rebuilt by Hugh, Lord Semple, who was succeeded by John, Lord Semple; and he by Sir James Clerk of Penicuik, who disposed it to Mr. Williamson of Foxhall.⁵ (Foxhall was at the east side of the head of the Mound.⁶) These Williamsons seem to have been connected with those of Leven Lodge, and Foxton alias Taxton, alias Golfhall, near Wrightshouses.

Jollie's Close. 595.

A tenement at the top of the close was owned by Patrick Jollie, and later by Alexander Jollie, writer.⁶ Evidently the family gave their name to the close. James Jollie was a trustee on the estate of the late

¹ Prot. J. W. 6, 4/8/1762; E. A. 20/12/1765.

² Reg. 4/2/1863.

³ Prot. G. H. 10, 27/2/1734.

⁴ Reg. 9/5/1859, 10/9/1860.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 9, 2/9/1760.

⁶ Reg. 9/5/1859.

Thomas Tod, of the adjacent Tod's Close.¹ Esther Jollie married George Cunningham.²

[Ainslie. Kirkwood. Shown, unnamed, by Kerr.]

Tod's Close. Edward Hope's Close. 587.

Named from the family of Tod, the chief local owners and inhabitants, principally tanners, one of whom, Thomas Tod, built Tod's House there, about the end of the eighteenth century. Kincaid³ mentions 'Tod's tanwork, north loch.' The tanyards and remains of buildings were buried under the south end of the Mound,⁴ and the close and property were acquired by the Free Church of Scotland for the New College. Ainslie, surveyor, and Sibbald, works-overseer, were instructed to make a plan from the map in Maitland's *History of Edinburgh* (i.e. Edgar's map of 1742), in order to settle the marches between the property of the city and that of Mr. Thomas Tod, at the North Loch.⁵ William Tod was a leather merchant, Castlehill.⁶

[Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

The ancient name of the close was EDWARD HOPE'S CLOSE, from Edward (son of John de Hope or Houblon), father of Henry Hope, and grandfather of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, King's Advocate 1626-1641, whose mansion stood there.⁷ Edward Hope's mansion stood between Tod's and Nairne's Closes.⁸ Elspeth, daughter of Edward Hope, married Hew Wight, who was made burgess of Edinburgh by right of her, 19th September 1592.

Nairne's Close, Bailie Nairne's Close [M.]. (Wm. Bothwell's Close.) (Sheel's Close.) 577.

James Nairne was 4th bailie 1697, 3rd bailie 1703, 2nd bailie 1706.

John, son of umquhyle James Nairne, merchant, owned the tenement on north side of the High Street of umquhyle Edward Houp (or Hope), with lands of umquhyle Henry Bickerton on the east : tenement of umquhyle Wm. Bothwell, thereafter of Henry Houp on the west : waste lands of James Lumsdean of Hierigs and yard of Wm. Bothwell, thereafter of Edward Houp, on the north. The lands of Wm. Bothwell were thereafter of umquhyle James Nairne, merchant ; thereafter of his son Robert ; thereafter of Thomas, son of John, merchant, heir of said Robert.⁹

¹ M. T. C. 9/3/1831.

² Reg. 9/5/1859.

³ p. 328.

⁴ T. C. 9, 11.

⁵ M. T. C. 11/9/1805.

⁶ P. W. 1773.

⁷ Wilson, i. 197 ; A. O. E. 3.

⁸ D. W. map.

⁹ Prot. G. H. 6, 24/12/1723.

Wm. Nairn, advocate, residing at 'back-stairs,'¹ owned a self-contained house on the Castle bank.² Alexr. Stevenson, merchant, bought property on north side of the Castlehill from John, son and heir of the late John Nairn, merchant.³ John Nairn, inspector-general of linen manufactures, owned a tenement on the north side of the High Street a little above the West Bow, part of the tenement sometime owned by Edward Houp.⁴

The Free Church of Scotland acquired lands of the heirs of Bailie Nairne, in the closes of Edward Hope and Wm. Bothwell, on the north side of the High Street a little above the Weigh-house.⁵

[Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

This close seems to have been known as WILLIAM BOTHWELL'S CLOSE,⁶ which was beside Edward Hope's Close, from the property of Wm. Bothwell, mentioned above. Adam Bothwell owned property there.⁷ It is not stated whether he was the Commendator of Orkney, or in any way related to him.

It may also be SHEEL'S CLOSE, mentioned as the 'bound' between the Orange and White colours, of the Trained Bands in 1687,⁸ which seems to be connected with Wm. Sheill, merchant there. Thomas Scheill, husband of Elizabeth, daughter of late John Wightman, proprietor of lands, owned property in the second close above the Weigh-house, on the north side of the High Street, having entry 'per clausuram lithostratam,' evidently flagged or plainstane.⁹ Wilson¹⁰ mentions the purchase of Edward Hope's house in 1702 by John Wightman of Maudslie, Lord Provost in 1721-22.

Blyth's Close. 571.

Sir Simon Blyth owned property near the Upper Bow.¹¹ There may be a connection.

[Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

Milne's Entry. Westmost entry to Milne's Court [P. W. list, 1779].

Milne's Close and Court. 517.

Also called Milne's Square,¹² which confuses it with the now extinct Milne's Square opposite the Tron Church.

¹ P. W. 1773. See Cowgate, north side, No. 118.

² E. A. 14/2/1766.

³ Prot. J. W. 6, 23/11/1762.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 10, 25/6/1761.

⁵ Reg. 16/7/1858.

⁶ Prot. G. H. 8, 16/9/1728.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 3, 7/6/1706.

⁸ T. B. 40.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 3, 7/6/1706.

¹⁰ Wilson, i. 198.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 3, 27/1/1756.

¹² Prot. J. W. 6, 30/3/1763.

Milne's Court was built in 1690 by Robert Milne, of Balfarg or Balfargie, 7th Royal Master Mason of the Milne family, and builder of the modern part of Holyrood House under Charles II.¹

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

It was called LINDSAY'S SQUARE, now Milne's Square, foregainst the Weigh-house, but no clue given as to derivation.² Various Lindsays owned property on the south side of the street.

The Eastern entrance, or close, was known as Cranston's Close³ ('now Milne Square at the Bowhead'⁴) and derived its name from the tenement of James Cranston.⁵ The tenement, formerly owned by Wm. Little, on the north side of the High Street, had the tenement of the late John Cranston on the south, and that of the late Thomas Cranston on the north.⁶

James' Court. Brownhill's Court. 501.

This court was built, 1725-27, by James Brownhill, wright, from whom it took its name.⁷ He also built and owned Brownhill's Land, about the middle of Blackfriars' Wynd.⁸ He died before 23rd January 1729, leaving his affairs in disorder, and trustees on his estate had to be appointed in the interest of his creditors.⁹ The court was known also as Brownhill's Court.¹⁰

He left two sisters, his heirs-general, namely, Janet who married Bryan Betty, Collector of Excise at Inverness, and Issobell who married Robert Finlay, pewtherer in Leith; their son James was tenant in Coats.¹¹ Provision was made in James Brownhill's will for his relict Janet Drummond, of a liferent of his estate.¹²

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

The four entries to James' Court are given by Peter Williamson¹³ as

WEST ENTRY TO JAMES' COURT.—This is called also FOUNTAINHALL CLOSE, 'now west entry to James or Brownhill's Court.'¹⁴ It contained

¹ O. & N. E. i. 96.

² Reg. 16/1/1861.

³ Prot. G. H. 14, 2/9/1740.

⁴ Reg. 24/7/1767.

⁵ Prot. A. W. 8, 11/1/1728.

⁶ L. C. 2083, 22/4/1682.

⁷ Chambers, i. 219; O. E. C. iii. 247.

⁸ Prot. J. W. 7, 22/3/1765.

⁹ Prot. G. I. 1, 23/1/1729.

¹⁰ Prot. J. W. 1, 17/1/1745; W. F. 10, 4/12/1761.

¹¹ Prot. W. F. 9, 16/5/1760.

¹² Prot. G. I. 1, 23/1/1729.

¹³ P. W. list 1779.

¹⁴ Reg. 4/7/1744.

the residence of Sir John Lauder, Lord Fountainhall, who died 1722.¹ The close is mentioned as 'Clausura Domini de Fountainhall,' opposite the Bowheid Well, on the north side of the High Street.²

UPPERMOST MAIN ENTRY TO JAMES' COURT. 501.

MIDDLE MAIN ENTRY TO JAMES' COURT. 493.

JOHN DICKSON OF HARTREE, HIS CLOSE.³

From a tenement owned in succession there by John⁴ Park; his grand-daughter, Elizabeth Adamson; John Brown of Fordell; and John Dickson of Hartree. The tenement of Thomas Fisher, thereafter of Thomas Gladstains and heirs of David Junken on the east; of umquhyle Douglas and Archibald Williamson, now of James Forret, flesher, burgess, on the west; of George Jardin on the north; and the High Street on the south; at the east of where James' Court was built 1725.³

EASTMOST ENTRY TO JAMES' COURT. (Jardine's Close, Whitslade's Close, Gladstane's Close, Fisher's Close, Fairden's Close.)

This close was formerly called JARDINE'S CLOSE, from the land of George Jardine on the east side thereof.⁵ On 6th February 1680, Mr. John Dickson of Whytelaw (or Whitslead) was inhibited from using as a stable a laigh house in his close, opposite to Bailie Jeardon's land, owing to risk of fire. [M. T. C.]

WHITSLADE'S CLOSE,⁶ from the property there of John Dickson of Whitslade, near Broughton, Peeblesshire. Various members of the family owned property in the court; and Albany Street, etc., are built upon Dickson's Feu, acquired by the town in 1782 from John Dickson of Kilbucho, one of the same family.⁷

GLADSTANE'S CLOSE, being the first close above Lady Stair's Close,⁸ named from Sir Thomas Gladstane, owner of Gladstane's Land,

¹ O. & N. E. i. 97.

² Prot. G. H. 4, 6/6/1710; Trad. 61.

³ Prot. A. W. 2, 18/5/1705.

⁴ Alexander Park, Prot. A. W. 3, 2/7/1707.

⁵ Prot. G. H. 7, 19/9/1727; A. W. 2, 18/5/1705; for James Brownhill, wright.

⁶ Prot. G. L. 1, 28/3/1764.

⁷ M. T. C. 6/3/1782.

⁸ Prot. W. F. 9, 17/8/1759.

which he acquired in 1631.¹ The close was between James' Court and the west side of Lady Stair's House.² Wm. Gladstanes, of Gladstane's Land, left as heirs his two sisters, Anne, who married Mr. Robert Monro, and had a son, Albert Monro of Coul, writer; and Elizabeth, who married James Marshall and had a daughter, Anne, who married George Langlands, surgeon, and had (first) a son, James, merchant, and (second) a daughter, Christian, who married Mr. John Montgomery, minister at Stewarton; they again had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Mr. Colline Campbell, minister at Eaglesham. The said Wm. Gladstanes was surgeon to Col. Lauder's Regiment.³

FISHER'S CLOSE.⁴ There was property on the east side of John Dickson's Close, owned formerly by Thomas Fisher, and thereafter by Thomas Glaidstains.⁵ John, son to Harie Osburn, merchant, owned a tenement in Fisher's Close, on the north side of the High Street, near the Weigh-house.⁶

FAIRDEN'S CLOSE. Chambers⁴ gives this as the name of a close, on the east side, where James' Court was built later. One is inclined to conjecture a slip for Jairden's Close.

Lady Stair's Close. Stair's Close. Lady Gray's Close. 477.

The older name, Lady Gray's Close,⁷ was derived from Egidia or Geida, wife of Sir Wm. Gray, of Pittendrum, and sister of Sir John Smith of Grothill, Provost of Edinburgh in 1643. Sir Wm. Gray seems to have built the house, which gave its name to the close, in 1622, on land acquired from Mr. Thomas Aikenheid, one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh,⁸ and owned formerly by Catherine Livingstoun; the initials of Sir William and his wife are carved on the lintel of the entrance. He died in 1648, and his widow survived him for several years, giving her name to the close. After some changes of ownership the house was disposed on 7th April 1719 to Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Stair, widow of John, 1st Earl of Stair, and daughter of

¹ Wilson, i. 210; O. & N. E. i. 102.

² O. E. C. iii. 244; Prot. J. W. 7, 28/6/1764.

³ Prot. W. F. 7, 3/7/1755.

⁴ Chambers, i. 219 n.

⁵ Prot. A. W. 2, 18/5/1705.

⁶ Prot. G. H. 4, 27/8/1712.

⁷ T. B. 40; Wilson, i. 213.

⁸ Prot. A. W. 5, 24/4/1717.

Sir John Dundas of Newliston, by Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. and Lady Gray.¹

It is from this Dowager Lady Stair, who died in 1731, that the house and close are named.

Her son John, 2nd Earl of Stair, who died in 1747, married Eleanor, widow of 1st Viscount Primrose; she survived him twelve years. She may have visited her mother-in-law's house, but to derive the name from her is quite erroneous, although from Robert Chambers downward this false derivation has been given.

For a full account of the house and the families of Gray, Stair, and Primrose, see the Old Edinburgh Club, Vol. iii. p. 243.

The short form 'STAIR'S CLOSE' is also found.²

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

Baxters' Close. Upper Baxters' Close [Edgar]. Old Baxters' Close [Ainslie]. Hopper's Close.

Three closes led to the property owned by the Incorporation of the Baxters, or Bakers, of Edinburgh, which lay at the foot, or north end, of these closes, being known as Upper, Middle, and Lower Baxters' Closes. This property was acquired by the Town in 1796, at the price of £800, in order to clear the way for Bank Street and North Bank Street.³

Of the three, the first alone has a definite alias, Hopper's Close. Edgar calls it 'Upper,' and Ainslie 'Old' Baxters' Close. After the making of Bank Street, which caused the disappearance of the *later* Middle⁴ and Lower Baxters' Closes, it remained alone.

It was in this close that Robert Burns lodged on his first visit to Edinburgh in 1786.⁵

Its alias, Hopper's,⁶ Hooper's,⁷ or Happer's⁸ Close, is described as Hopper's, now Uppermost Baxters' Close, near the old Meal Market,⁹ on the lands of umquhyle Adam Hopper.¹⁰ A tenement at the head

¹ After the death of Sir John Dundas, his widow Agnes married Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington, and their son Archibald was 1st Earl of Rosebery.

² M. T. C. 5/8/1789.

³ M. T. C. 13/4/1796.

⁴ See Wardrop's Court.

⁵ Wilson, i. 214.

⁶ Reg. 31/8/1856.

⁷ Prot. J. W. 2, 28/9/1750.

⁸ Reg. 2/7/1862.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 8, 28/4/1758. The ancient Meal Market was where Paterson's Court now is, convenient for the 'baxters' (Prot. G. L. 2, 4/5/1764).

¹⁰ Prot. W. F. 6, 20/6/1754.

of Wardrop's Court was bounded on the west by a tenement owned by David Happer, thereafter by James Laurie.¹ Another tenement there was bounded on the north by the lands of Adam Johnstoun, thereafter of the heirs of Richard Hooper and Adam Small, thereafter of George Mack; on the west by Upmost Baxters' Close; and on the east by Mid-Baxters' Close.² The Hoppers owned property also about Paisley's Close³ and Brown's Close.⁴

Bull's Close.

This close is probably the same as Upper Baxters' Close, but no definite identification has been found. David Hopper, mentioned above, acquired a tenement on the north side of the High Street from Robert Bull, wright,⁵ and John Nasmyth, father to Mr. Andrew Nasmyth, also acquired a tenement on the north side of the Lawnmarket from Robert Bull, wright, burgess,⁶ but the position of this last is not definitely stated. Robert Bull, deacon of the Wrights, was appointed a master of Paul's Work, 21st February 1680.⁷ Four of the five Bull's Closes owe their name to him.

There is frequent mention of this Bull's Close in the Minutes of the Town Council, in connection with the acquisition of ground for the making of the road now known as North Bank Street.⁸

Middle Baxters' Close. [Now Wardrop's Court.⁹]

The close originally bearing this name was immediately east of the Uppermost Baxters' Close. John Wardrop owned a house in Mid-Baxters' Close, formerly the property of Mr. Wm. Adamson, nephew and heir of Wm. Adamson: thereafter of Adam Newtoun, baxter: thereafter of Patrick Forbes, merchant, and his wife Elizabeth Newtoun: thereafter of Alexr. Hume, merchant: thereafter of his son and heir Thomas Hume: thereafter of his brother David: thereafter of Alexr. Inglis, who rebuilt it after it had been burned: thereafter of his daughter Isabella: thereafter of the Incorporation of Baxters of Edinburgh: thereafter of Charles, son to John Fleming,

¹ Prot. W. F. 6, 1/8/1754.

³ Prot. J. W. 7, 15/6/1764.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 8, 23/3/1757.

⁷ M. T. C.

⁹ Reg. 20/8/1743.

² Prot. A. W. 6, 4/1/1723.

⁴ John Knox, 76, 78, 79, 81.

⁶ Prot. G. H. 13, 1/2/1740.

⁸ e.g. 16/4/1788, 26/11/1788.

baxter, burgess: thereafter of John Campbell: and finally of John Wardrop, mason,¹ who had an only son James.²

John Wardrop built a tenement in the close, known henceforth as Wardrop's Court, and the old name, Middle Baxters' Close, now displaced, attached itself to the close below Paterson's Court, given by Edgar as Middle Baxters' Court, and by Ainslie (1780) as Middle Baxters' Close, the most westerly of the three closes cleared away for Bank Street.

It was known, as narrated, as Wardrop's Court, being built by the said John Wardrop and John Henderson, wrights, burgesses of Edinburgh,³ the entry being known as Henderson's, or Wardrop's Close.⁴ The succession of owners has been given above.

Paterson's Court [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Paterson and Henderson's Court.⁵ Henderson and Paterson's Court.⁶

One may yet trace the two courts, the fore court and the back court, built by Andrew Paterson of Inch, with Robert Miln of Balfarg,⁷ similar to those of Riddell's Court. He is also called Andrew Paterson of Kirktown, and the building of the courts is attributed to him and John Henderson of Leistoun, wright,⁸ whence the court took its name of Paterson and Henderson's,⁵ or Henderson and Paterson's Court.⁶ It occupies part of the site of the old Meal Market.⁹ Andrew Paterson was master wright to the King¹⁰ and to Queen Anne.¹¹

The court seems to have been built before 4th December 1724.¹² John Paterson of Kirktown, probably son to Andrew, is mentioned in connection with Paterson's Court.¹³

Middle Baxters' Court [Edgar]. Middle Baxters' Close [Ainslie. P. W. list 1779].

Kerr groups two closes as 'Baxter's (*sic*) Close.'

There is no indication of the name, or even the existence, of this close before it received the name, dislodged, as narrated above, from

¹ Prot. A. W. 4, 4/4/1712. ² Prot. G. H. 11, 10/11/1736. ³ M. T. C. 1/9/1790.

⁴ Reg. 31/8/1856. ⁵ Prot. J. W. 2, 20/2/1752. ⁶ Prot. G. H. 11, 15/7/1735.

⁷ Prot. J. W. 8, 25/11/1765.

⁸ Prot. J. W. 2, 8/6/1751.

⁹ Prot. G. L. 2, 4/5/1764.

¹⁰ Prot. W. F. 2, 8/3/1748.

¹¹ Reg. 20/10/1860.

¹² Prot. A. W. 7, 4/12/1724.

¹³ Prot. J. W. 3, 3/10/1754.

what is now Wardrop's Court. Although Edgar names these two 'courts,' they appear rather as closes in his map.

Lower Baxters' Court [Edgar]. Low Baxters' Close [Ainslie].
Eastmost Baxters' Close [P. W. list 1779]. Bailie Reid's Close.¹
Ronald's Close. Western Close of Mr. James Reid.

The land of John Ronald lay on the north side of the High Street, in Ronald's, or Bailie Reid's Close.¹ It was owned at one time by William and George Reid, merchants, sons of George Reid, and later by James Reid of Northbrae, burgess, son of the said William; it seems to have passed from him to Robert Bell, writer.

There was a tenement on the north side of the High Street, in Jameson's Close, which was owned in succession by Matthew Jameson: Robert Jameson: John Jameson: John Cunningham of Robertland: William Reid, merchant, and his wife Jonet Cochran: their son James Reid, of Northbrae, heir of his father and of his uncles Thomas, Alexander, John, and George Reid. It was bounded by the lands sometime owned by Sir David Hay, M.D., and of (*blank, blank*) senior and junior of Pittdenies, and the tenement of land sometime pertaining to Mr. John Haliburtone, advocate, heir of Robert Haliburtone, merchant, and the 'orient. clausura' on the east: by the High Street on the south: by the lands of James Nicolsone, writer, and the lands of the heirs of Wm. Reid, merchant, and the 'occident. clausura,' belonging to Mr. James Reid, on the west. There was also the 'tail' and yard, leading to the North Loch, on the north, and given in infeftment to the said Mr. James Reid, 1st and 2nd February 1691.²

There was also a shop in the aforesaid eastern close of Mr. James Reid, opposite the head of Libberton's Wynd, in Jameson's Close.²

Further, a dwelling-house stood between Jameson's Close on the east and Ronald's Close on the west, which pertained to Matthew Jameson, and was alienated by him to Robert Jameson, from whom it passed to John Jameson, and thereafter to William Reid and his wife: thereafter to Mr. James Reid, their son and heir: heir also of his uncles Thomas, Alexander, John, and George Reid.²

These facts lead one to identify James Reid's Eastern Close with Jameson's Close (*q.v.*), and his Western with Ronald's or Bailie Reid's Close.

¹ Prot. G. H. 5, 30/7/1718.

² Prot. A. W. 7, 12/2/1725.

The Reids who held the post of bailie were

Wm. Reid, 3rd bailie 1624 ; 1st bailie 1633 and 1640.

Wm. Reid, 2nd bailie 1658 ; 1st bailie 1664.

George Reid, 4th bailie 1658 ; 1st bailie 1662 and 1667.

Robert Reid, 2nd bailie 1661.

Morocco Close [Edgar]. Morocco's Close [Ainslie. Kerr].
Moscrop's or Moscrop's Close. Murray's Close. Jameson's
Close. James Reid's Eastern Close.

On the west side of Galloway's land,¹ containing the tenement formerly owned by Patrick Moscrop of Estletoun.² Formerly it pertained to Thos. Otterburn of Reidhall, son and heir to Thos. Otterburn of Reidhall.³ Patrick Moscrop appears as Patrick Moscrope of Castle-town, whose son John succeeded him as owner of the tenement.⁴

The close is also called Murray's Close,⁵ but with no indication of the origin of the name. It may be the error of a copyist for Morocco's Close, the derivation of which has not been traced.

This close has been identified with Galloway's Close,⁵ but this is an evident error.

JAMESON'S CLOSE. Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson owned property in Jameson's Close and Ronald's Close for fifty years, which had to be acquired by the Town, and cleared away, for the making of North Bank Street.⁶ A tenement on the west side of Jameson's Close is described as opposite Libberton's Wynd.⁷ A tenement stood in Jameson's Close, owned formerly by Matthew Jameson, thereafter in succession by Robert Jameson : John Jameson : John Cunningham of Robertland : William Reid, merchant, and his wife Janet Cochran : their son and heir Mr. James Reid, husband of Elizabeth Bannerman.⁸ There was also a tenement in Moscrop's Close, owned by James Fullartoun, writer, eldest son of William Fullartoun, writer, on the west side of the close : bounded by the lands of Archibald Geddes, senior, on the south : of John Mason and James Inglis on the east :

¹ Prot. J. W. 7, 5/6/1765.

² Prot. J. W. 5, 12/12/1759.

³ Prot. G. L. 2, 8/8/1764.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 4, 15/5/1711.

⁵ Reg. 22/5/1857, 17/12/1860.

⁶ M. T. C. 11/10/1786.

⁷ Prot. W. F. 4, 18/6/1750 ; J. W. 6, 9/1/1764.

⁸ See under Bailie Reid's Close above ; also Prot. W. F. 2, 24/6/1747.

of Matthew Jameson, thereafter of Simion Preston, on the west : and the North Loch on the north.¹

These facts lead one to identify Jameson's Close with Morocco's or Moscrop's Close, and thus to fix the position of Ronald's Close.

Galloway's Close. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 425.

This close still exists, but shorn of its name, the first close east of Bank Street. It takes its name from Galloway's land, on the east side of Moscrop's Close,² which was disposed by Alexr. Galloway, writer, to James Galloway, merchant, the father of William Galloway.³ The land, which was opposite the head of Libberton's Wynd, was owned in succession by Alexr. Meason :⁴ his daughter Agnes : her son Gilbert Aitchison : Gilbert, brother of Robert Aitchison : the said Robert Aitchison : John Galloway, merchant : his eldest son John : Alexander Galloway, writer : James Galloway, cousin-german to the said Alexander, who had become bankrupt, his estate being sold for the benefit of his creditors.⁵

Galloway's Close has been identified with Morocco's or Murray's Close,⁶ but Edgar, Ainslie, and P. W. list 1779 show them clearly distinct.

Dunbar's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood]. **Ireland's Close.**
Bailie Brown's Close. **Penston's Close.**

The name is guessingly derived by Chambers⁷ from Cromwell's victory at Dunbar in 1650, the error arising probably from the fact that some of his Ironsides lodged in the Rose and Thistle Inn there.⁸ It is really derived from Andrew Dunbar of Leuchold, who owned a tenement in the close, from the flat lead roof of which⁹ Cromwell is said to have watched the Firth of Forth, and his fleet there.⁷

The father of Andrew Dunbar was named George, a glover by trade, and his son George was 3rd bailie in 1737.¹⁰ John Dunbar, glover, and his spouse acquired the property from John Penstoun, merchant.¹¹

¹ Prot. A. W. 5, 29/3/1716.

² Reg. 21/5/1741.

³ Prot. W. F. 7, 30/8/1754.

⁴ John Mason owned property on the east of Jameson's Close (*q.v.*).

⁵ Prot. G. H. 6, 14/7/1722.

⁶ Reg. 22/5/1857 and 17/12/1860.

⁷ Chambers, i. 178.

⁸ Wilson, ii. 6.

⁹ Prot. J. W. 3, 17/1/1753.

¹⁰ Prot. W. F. 6, 9/1/1754.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 3, 17/1/1753

IRELAND'S CLOSE. 'Ireland's, now Dunbar's Close,'¹ just east of Galloway's Close,² named from John Ireland, who owned the tenement at the foot of the close, where his successors dwelt.³ There was a tenement of land on the north side of the Landmercat, on the west side of Ireland's Close, bounded by the tenement of the heirs of John Dunbar on the north.⁴ We find its aliases clearly given: Ireland's Close, now called Bailie Brown's Close,⁵ and Ireland's Close, now Dunbar's Close.⁶

(For full details anent Patrick Ireland, bailie, son of John Ireland by Margaret Hepburn, and brother of David Ireland, and their ownership of the property, see John Knox, 69-72.)

BAILIE BROWN'S CLOSE. Ireland's, now Bailie Brown's Close:⁵ the name is clearly given, and the identity certain, but no record has been found of the connection between the close and the bailie from whom it took the name, which was applied also to Brown's Close, farther east.

PENSTON'S CLOSE. From the Penstoun family the close was named Penston's Close.⁷ It seems to occur in Maitland's list⁸ as Pennistoun's Close. The property was owned originally by Mr. Thomas M'Allan (*sic*) of Cliftonhall: thereafter in succession by his daughters Euphemia or Euphane⁹ and (*blank*): thereafter by Mr. David Ogilvie: thereafter by his daughters: thereafter by Mr. Oliver Colt, advocate: thereafter by his son Mr. Oliver Colt, minister at Foulden: thereafter by his son Robert Colt: thereafter by John Painstoun, merchant, burgess: thereafter by his only daughter Christian, and her husband Mr. John Vaus of Bainbarroch.¹⁰ The house formerly owned by John Penston and his wife Christian Donaldson was owned later by Mr. Jas. Henrysone and his wife, and after them by Sir David Forbes, advocate.¹¹

¹ Prot. G. H. 5, 9/6/1718.

² Reg. 22/5/1857.

³ John Knox, 69.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 5, 10/10/1717.

⁵ Prot. J. W. 4, 6/9/1758.

⁶ John Knox, 72.

⁷ Prot. J. W. 8, 5/3/1766.

⁸ M. 216.

⁹ Euphemia Macalylean, daughter of an eminent judge, Lord Cliftonhall (died 1581), was 'burnt in assis [ashes] quick to the death,' in 1591, for witchcraft. See also Arnot's *Celebrated Criminal Trials in Scotland*, 1785, p. 350.

¹⁰ G. H. 13, 27/3/1739. He is also called 'Thomas M'Kallane of Cleifanghall' (Prot. G. H. 6, 7/7/1721).

¹¹ Prot. A. W. 4, 27/8/1713.

Sellar's Close [D. 1827]. **Seller's Close** [D. 1800]. **Celler's Close** [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood]. 399.

Patrick Sellars occupied a tavern in a close on the north side of the High Street,¹ and 'Miss Sellers's' resided in 'Sellars's Close' in 1780.² No mention has been found in the protocols, of this close, which disappeared when St. Giles Street was made.

[St. Giles Street.]

It must be remembered that the dull stupidity of George III. prevented this name being given to Princes Street, in honour of the patron saint of the city.³ It was only when this comparatively insignificant street was made that the omission was remedied, and the vicinity of St. Giles' Church made the name all the more suitable.⁴

Brown's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. **Tennent's Close**.⁵ **Adamson's Close**, A.D. 1600. **Heriot's or Hartis Close**, A.D. 1698. **Broun's Close**. **Bailie Brown's Close**, A.D. 1697 [John Knox, 98 n.].

It took the name Broun's, Brown's, or Bailie Brown's,⁶ from the family of Thomas Brown, bookseller, burgess, and 3rd bailie in 1680, who also gave its alias, Bailie Brown's Close, to Dunbar's Close.⁷

James Brown, son and heir of William Brown, bookseller, and grandson of Bailie Thomas Brown, burgess and bookseller, inherited a tenement on the north side of the High Street, near the Old Tolbooth, erected by his said grandfather, and disposed the same to his sister Elizabeth.⁸ Thomas Brown acquired the subjects in the close, 15th August 1691, and built there a great stone tenement which came ultimately into the hands of the Bank of Scotland in 1801.⁹

¹ Prot. J. W. 3, 25/1/1753.

² P. W. 1780.

³ M. T. C. 23/12/1767; O. & N. E. ii. 117.

⁴ In T. T. L. 208, Giles' Street, Leith, is said to derive its name from its connection with the considerable property owned by the 'Cathedral' of St. Giles, Edinburgh. It is really derived from the Giles family, brewers in Leith. A similar error occurs frequently in connection with Bernard Street and others.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 7, 22/8/1755; W. F. 8, 12/5/1756.

⁶ Which is described as near Govanloch's land (Prot. A. W. 2, 4/3/1706), and opposite the head of Forrester's Wynd (Prot. W. F. 10, 23/1/1761).

⁷ *q.v.* for notes on the family.

⁸ Prot. J. W. 8, 5/3/1766.

⁹ John Knox, 95.

TENNENT'S CLOSE, now Brown's Close,¹ took the name from the tenement there formerly owned by Mungo Tennent.¹ Francis Tennent² owned land, containing shops, on the north side of the High Street, opposite the Old Tolbooth,³ as also at the foot of Gosford's Close.⁴ Alexander Adamson, son of John Adamson, owned a tenement in Brown's Close, to the north of that of Quintigern⁵ Tennant.⁶

ADAMSON'S CLOSE⁷ took its name from John Adamson,⁶ husband of Elizabeth, or Bessie, Otterburne, who owned three properties, two in this close and one at the Mid-Fleshmarket Close,⁸ in one of which John Knox lodged during 1568 and 1569, probably in one of the two in this close.

The whole question of the dwelling-place of John Knox has been thoroughly investigated by Robert Miller, Lord Dean of Guild, in his Monograph.⁹

Its alias of Heriot's, or Hartis Close,¹⁰ seems to be derived from the property there of George Heriot, elder, goldsmith, burgess, the father of George Heriot, the founder of the Hospital. The property passed into the hands of Franciscetta Heriot, spouse of John Ceraris, and daughter of Patrick Heriot, brother-german of the late George Heriot, jeweller to his Majesty, as heir of her said grandfather, George Heriot, senior, and was disposed by her to the provost, bailies, and council, as governors of Heriot's Hospital, who held it till August 1635. In 1691 it was acquired by Thomas Brown, bookseller, as narrated above. 'Hartis' seems to be a slip for Heriot's.

Byres' Close. Byers' [O. S. and Kerr]. Lauder's Close. Malcome's Close. 373.

This close contained the town house of Sir John Byres of Coats, Bart.¹¹ His father, John Byres, was 2nd bailie 1617, Treasurer 1612-

¹ Prot. W. F. 7, 22/8/1755; W. F. 8, 12/5/1756.

² A Francis Tennant, flesher, was in the Fleshmarket Close (P. W. 1780).

³ Prot. W. F. 1, 9/3/1745.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 1, 4/12/1746. Grant (O. & N. E. i. 119) mentions the ornamental lintel of the house of Mungo Tennant in Gosford's Close, who was alive in 1540.

⁵ Kentigern or Mungo.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 5, 5/3/1716; Reg. 3/4/1741.

⁷ John Knox, 98.

⁸ Alias the Caichepeelee Close, alias Bull's Close (John Knox, 101).

⁹ John Knox, 65-111.

¹⁰ John Knox, 98 n.

¹¹ O. E. C. i. 6; O. & N. E. i. 153.

1615, and Dean of Guild 1619-24. The inscription on his tomb in Greyfriars' churchyard¹ states that John Byres of Coittes was for six years thesaurer of this city ; two years city bailie and suburban bailie ; six years Dean of Guild ; and two years Old Provost.² He died 24th November 1629, aged 60.

Sir John Byres inherited more than one tenement in the close from his father, John Byres, merchant. He disposed his property, in part at least, to Archibald Paton, merchant ; from whom it passed to his son John Paton, and later to John Malcolm. It belonged formerly to Gilbert Lauder, son and heir of Mr. Henry Lauder, and was inherited from him by his sons—first by James, and after him by Gilbert—from whom it was acquired by John Byres mentioned above ; from these former owners the close took the name of Lauder's Close.³

The property of Coates came ultimately into the possession of William Walker,⁴ and it was feued early in the nineteenth century for streets, bearing such family names as William Street, Walker Street, and Coates Crescent.⁵ East Coates House, which was built by Sir John Byres in 1615, and contains lintels and other carved stones of the old family mansion in Byres' Close,⁶ has fortunately not only escaped the hand of the improver or destroyer, but is appreciatively preserved where its quaint beauty can be seen and enjoyed.

The close, it seems, bore also the name of Malcolm's Close, which is described as being on the north side of the High Street, and contained the tenement of John, son and heir of William Malcolme.⁷ As stated above, John Malcolm acquired the tenement once owned by Sir John Byres ; an adjacent tenement was owned in succession by Alexr. Reith, merchant : John Reith : Jeanna Reith, spouse of Mr. Alexr. Malcolm, minister in Edinburgh :⁸ the said Mr. Alexr. Malcolm : Jeanna Malcolm : William Gray : the said Jeanna Malcolm : and lastly by Andrew Purdie, merchant, 4th bailie in 1718.⁹

¹ See *Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh*, by James Brown, 1867.

² 'Old Provost' does not imply that the owner of the title had been Provost: it seems to have been equivalent to 'Vice' or 'Depute,' and many bailies were elected as Old Provosts who had never been 'Provost' or 'Lord Provost.'

³ Prot. G. I. 2, 31/7/1735. 'Byres' or Lauder's Close' (Prot. J. W. 6, 1/4/1763).

⁴ Ainslie 1804.

⁵ Lothian's map 1825.

⁶ Rom. Edinr. 264.

⁷ Prot. 16/12/1532.

⁸ Greyfriars' 1681 ; Tron 1687 ; deprived 1689.

⁹ Prot. G. I. 2, 31/7/1735.

Kintyre's Close [P. W. list 1799. Kerr]. **Kintore's Close** [Wilson, ii. 11].

A small court opening off Byres' Close, so called from the house of the Earl of Kintore, who occupied it in 1704. It was formerly the dwelling of Sir Wm. Dick of Braid, Provost of Edinburgh 1638-39.¹

It is given, unnamed, by Edgar. Ainslie (1780) shows an entrance from the Advocate's Close, and (1804) an entrance from the Lawn-market. The Lady of Kintore was resident here in 1704.²

The Advocate's Close. **Stewart's Close,** **Sir James Stewart's Close,** **Provost Stewart's Close,** **Cant's Close,** **Home's Close.**

From the house of Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, Lord Advocate of Scotland, 1692-1709 and 1711-13.³ It stood on the west side of the close, at the foot thereof, and was occupied later by Andrew Crosbie, the accepted original of Counsellor Pleydell in *Guy Mannering*.⁴ Sir James returned from exile on the landing of the Prince of Orange, 1688; he was hated by the Jacobites, who attacked him in lampoons, and nicknamed him Jamie Wylie.

He inherited the house from his father, Sir James Stewart of Coltness, Provost of Edinburgh 1648-49, at the time of Cromwell's first visit to the city, and again 1658-59. It was rebuilt by the Lord Advocate soon after the Revolution.

In 1769 his grandson, another Sir James, sold the house to David Dalrymple, Lord Westhall. The Rev. Hugh M'Kail, so miserably caricatured as Ephraim Macbriar in *Old Mortality*, was at one time tutor in the family of Provost Sir James Stewart, and was almost caught by the hunters in the house at Goodtrees, now Moredun, but escaped for the time to Holland.⁴

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

The close was also known as **STEWART'S CLOSE**,⁵ **SIR JAMES STEWART'S CLOSE**,⁶ and **PROVOST STEWART'S CLOSE**,⁷ from the Lord Advocate and his father.

Its original name was **CANT'S CLOSE**,⁷ from the property of Henry

¹ Wilson, ii. 11.

² Visiting list of the minister of the North Kirk in 1704. See p. 26, n. 2.

³ Reek. Index: Sir James Stewart of Gutters, Queen's Advocate. Prot. A. W. 2, 25/3/1704.

⁴ 'Men of the Covenant,' 144.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 2, 27/4/1748.

⁶ Prot. W. F. 7, 27/5/1755.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 3, 21/3/1711.

Cant of Over Libbertoun.¹ It was one of the bewildering closes of this name.

The Advocate's Close was formerly HOME'S CLOSE.² A tenement in Home's close, owned in succession by Adam Rae of Piteddie : Sir Wm. Dick of Brade : his creditors : Mr. John Mitchelson of Midleton : John Spotswood of that Ilk : Sir Jas. Stewart senior : Mr. Henry Barclay, looked into Home's Close on the east and Byres' Close on the west. Henry Home of Kaims, Senator of the College of Justice, possessed a house in the Advocate's Close.³ He died 1782, aged 87, living latterly in New Street, Canongate.⁴

Roxburgh's Close. Cant's Close, Newton's Close, Cruick's Close, Henderson's Close. 341.

The name is *not* derived from the Earl of Roxburgh, as generally conjectured and asserted.⁵ The original name was Cant's Close,⁶ and is probably derived from the Henry Cant of Over Libbertoun who owned property in the adjoining Advocate's Close. It is called Roxburgh's, formerly Newton's Close,⁷ but no hint is given of who Newton was.

Another alias was CRUICK'S,⁸ CROOK'S,⁹ CRAICK'S,⁹ or, by a slip, 'ORROCK'S,'¹⁰ CLOSE, taken from the tenement there of William Crockie.¹¹

A later name was HENDERSON'S CLOSE, derived from the house therein of Walter Henderson of Grantoun.¹² This was at the street front, sometime owned by Walter Henryson of Cranburn (*sic*) on the north side of the High Street, on both sides of the close called Crook's, alias Henry Sands¹³ Close ; having the land disposed by Alexr. (Napier) to the late John Roxburgh on the north.¹⁴ John Henderson and his son Alexander are mentioned in connection with the close,¹⁵ as also umquhyle Alexr. Henrysone, son and heir to Henry Henrysone, as owning land in Cruick's Close.¹⁶

Its present name is derived from the dwelling-house disposed by

¹ Prot. G. H. 12, 26/7/1737.

³ Reg. 17/11/1760.

⁵ Wilson, ii. 13 ; O. & N. E. ii. 223 ; Rom. Edinr. 60.

⁷ Prot. W. F. 1, 26/9/1746.

⁹ Reg. 1/7/1859.

¹¹ Prot. A. W. 8, 17/2/1726.

¹³ Phonetic for Henryson's.

¹⁵ Reg. 9/3/1743.

² Prot. J. W. 2, 30/8/1749 ; Reg. 10/5/1860.

⁴ Kay, i. 14, 323 ; P. W. 1773, 1780.

⁶ Prot. J. W. 3, 18/12/1755.

⁸ Prot. J. W. 4, 21/7/1758.

¹⁰ Prot. A. W. 6, 20/4/1720.

¹² Prot. J. W. 3, 6/6/1755.

¹⁴ Reg. 13/4/1741.

¹⁶ Prot. G. H. 4, 7/9/1714.

the said Walter Henderson to Alexr. Napier, by him to Robert Napier, by him to Wm. Napier of Wrightshouses, and by him to John Roxburgh, cook by profession, husband of Christian Dowgall.¹ John Roxburgh 'cuik' was made a burges of Edinburgh, 20th March 1605.

Don's Close. Mitchell's Close, Telfer's Close, Hugh Brown's or Brown's Close, Plainstaness Close, Tait's Close. 327.

The name is derived from Wm. Don, vintner, there resident in 1704, whose house stood at the foot of the close. He married Margaret Dykes, relict of John Mitchell, vintner, former occupant, and carried on the business. His name and that of his wife and her two Mitchell children are given in the visiting list of the minister of the North Kirk in 1704.²

The house of John Don of Woodside, merchant, stood at the foot of the close.³ John Mitchell acquired the lands from Patrick Dundas, junr., of Priestmilk, on which he built the house, etc., of which he left the liferent to his widow.⁴

From this John Mitchell the close was called MITCHELL'S CLOSE⁵ until Wm. Don's name took its place.

Its old name of HUGH BROWN'S CLOSE or BROWN'S CLOSE⁶ (now Don's Close⁷) came from the tenement owned in succession by Hugh Brown: his son Hugh: David Murray, senior, merchant, burges: John Taitt, tailor, burges: his brother Robert Taitt: John Taitt, lying in Tailieffer's Close⁸ or Telfer's Close, on the north side of the High Street. Laurence Telfer left Stevenlaw's Close, then bearing his name, towards the end of the sixteenth century, and settled on the north side of the High Street.⁹ Thos. Rattray, writer, and his wife Isabel Boog acquired the lands of the daughter of the late Charles

¹ Prot. J. W. 3, 6/6/1755; G. L. 2, 13/6/1764. In Prot. A. W. 6, 20/4/1720, Alexr. Napier is said to be second son of John Roxburgh, cook, husband of Catherine Sword, and father by her of Joanna Roxburgh, wife of Thos. Noble, and (apparently) mother of Jannet Noble, relict of Archibald Johnston, merchant. The close is called Orrock's Close, alias (*sic*) Henderson's Close, and the former owner of the house, Walter Howison of Granton!

² Copy in the Municipal Museum, Edinburgh.

³ Prot. G. L. 3, 18/3/1766.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 3, 6/6/1755.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 1, 11/9/1745.

⁶ New Lights, 190.

⁷ Prot. G. H. 10, 22/5/1734.

⁸ Prot. G. H. 7, 26/7/1727.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 4, 17/3/1712.

Telpher, in the close called Tail (*sic*) or Telfer's, now Donn's Close, opposite the Luckenbooths.¹

Its name of TAIT'S CLOSE² was derived from John Tait, tailor, mentioned above, and his family.

It also shared with others the descriptive name of Plainstones ('vulgarly called Tailfer's or Taitt's') Close,³ doubtless from being paved with flags.

Don's Close was 'annexed' by Mr. Duncan M'Laren, and closed, compensation in kind being given by widening Warriston's Close—as arranged with the Town Council.

War(r)iston's Close. Bruce's Close, Craig's Close. 323.

It takes its name from Wariston's land, the house of Sir Archibald Johnstoun of Wariston, the leading framer of the National Covenant first signed in Greyfriars' Church in 1638, who was betrayed and executed 23rd July 1663. For a masterly and appreciative sketch of him see Dr. Smellie's *Men of the Covenant*, chap. ix. He was uncle of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, whose references to him in his *History of My Own Times* show a lamentable inability to recognise his true greatness. He took his title from the estate of Warynston near Currie, some seven miles from Edinburgh.⁴

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

The house belonged formerly to Sir Thomas Craig of Riccartoun, uncle to Sir Archibald Johnstoun, and was known as Craig's land, giving to the close the name of Craig's Close.⁵

A yet older name was BRUCE'S CLOSE, derived from the residence of Robert Bruce of Binnie or Binning, Stirlingshire, who occupied the house in 1566.⁶ The lintel of his dwelling is still on the west side of the close, bearing the inscription GRATIA DEI ROBERTUS BRUISS. John Knox's manse was directly opposite, on the east side of the close, as marked now by a tablet.

The court at the foot of the close was known as White's Court, from Wm. White, smith there.⁷

¹ Prot. W. F. 8, 8/6/1757; P. W. 1773.

² Prot. W. F. 8, 8/6/1757.

³ Prot. A. W. 6, 21/5/1718.

⁴ Grant, O. & N. E. iii. 99, confuses this Warriston with the district north of Canon-mills.

⁵ Craig's, now Warriston's Close: Prot. W. F. 4, 31/10/1750.

⁶ John Knox, 82, 109.

⁷ D. 1799, 255; D. 1826-7, x.

Writers' Court. 315.

This court was built by Robert Miln of Balfard (*sic*) and Patrick Steel, with entry from Warriston's Close.¹ It was acquired by the Society of the Writers to His Majesty's Signet, as a home for their Library in 1699, a board being put up, bearing the name 'Writers' Court.'² The 'Wryters' Court' had also an entrance from Mary King's Close.³

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

Mary King's Close. Alexander King's, or King's, Close, Touris Close, Brown's Close.

Evidently named from the chief owner or occupant. Mary seems to have been the daughter of Mr. Alexr. King, who gives his name to the close. It is also known as King's Close.⁴ Alexander King was alive in 1601. He may be Mr. Alexr. King of Dredden or Dreden, whose brother Mr. Adam King of Dreden, one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh, was served heir to him.⁵

[Edgar 1742. Kerr.]

The old name was TOWRIS' or TOWRS' CLOSE,⁶ from the property of George Towris, on the east side of the close.⁷ The ancient family of Touris of Inverleith owned much property in and about the town. The close was gradually swallowed up by the Royal Exchange; it was represented for a time by the Royal Exchange Coffee-house stairs; now there is but a fragment of the north end—steps leading up from Cockburn Street to a door just above the back entrance to the City Chambers.

By a slip, probably, Kay calls it 'Lady Mary King's Close.'⁸

Its old name, BROWN'S CLOSE,⁹ has no known derivation. The neighbourhood was full of Brown's closes; three are given above, and there was another in the Luckenbooths, facing Mary King's Close, which took its name from Alexr. Brown of Brown's land, merchant, Luckenbooths. There may be a connection.

There was a John Towris or Livingstoun's Close, on the north side

¹ Prot. J. W. 3, 5/1/1753.

² John Knox, 84.

³ Prot. G. I. 1, 22/1/1731.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 6, 11/11/1720: King's Close, now Alexr. King's Close.

⁵ Inquisitiones Generales 397, 17/3/1618.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 6, 24/10/1722.

⁷ Prot. J. W. 1, 10/6/1748.

⁸ Kay, i. 292 n. For notes on Alexr. King and Mary, probably his daughter, see M. B. 113.

⁹ Brown's, later Alexr. King's, now Mary King's Close: Prot. G. H. 10, 10/4/1735.

of the High Street, containing a house owned by Isabella, wife of Thomas Wycht, and her sister Katherine, daughters of the late Henry Levingstoun.¹ This seems to be the same as the above-mentioned Towris Close.

Stewart's Close. Stuart's Close, Preston's Close, Heriot's Close.

This close was also obliterated by the Royal Exchange, founded in 1753. Various owners of property of the name of Stewart are mentioned in connection with the close. The heirs of Gilbert Stewart were on the east side.² Lands were owned on the east side of Stuart's or Pearson's³ Close by Sophia, daughter of the late John Stuart, writer, son of Walter Stuart, W.S., original owner.⁴ The heirs of Wm. Stewart, merchant, owned cellars between Stewart's Close on the west and Pearson's Close on the east.⁵ Wm. Stewart, merchant, burgess, with his son James, druggist, and his daughter Anna, owned a tenement a little above the Mercat Cross, on the north side of the High Street.⁶

[Edgar 1742. Kerr.]

HERIOT'S CLOSE is described as the close just west of Pearson's Close.⁷ This would identify it with Stewart's Close.

It is also called PRESTON'S CLOSE or STEWART'S CLOSE, in which was the tenement of decest John Preston.⁸ Wm. Preston and Wm. Keir, baker, had a cellar at the head of King's Close, with which Margaret Sydeserff, relict of Thomas Preston, had to do.⁹ Wm. Preston, writer, son and heir of Thomas Preston, tailor, had shops at the head of King's, now Alexr. King's Close.¹⁰

Pearson's Close.

Also wiped out by the Royal Exchange. John Pearson owned a tenement in it.¹¹ David Pearson, writer, resided there, his sister Janet was his heir.¹² It is also called Mr. Alexr. Pearson's Close.¹³ Alexr. Pearson built the house; his son was Mr. Alexr. Pearson. James Pearson was son to Alexander: David Pearson, husband of Anna Brown, was son and heir of the late John Pearson, and William Pearson

¹ C. C. 1530 A, 12/10/1543.

² Prot. W. F. 5, 21/11/1751.

³ Slip for *Preston's*.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 3, 11/1/1750.

⁵ Prot. G. I. 2, 31/10/1732.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 6, 20/12/1720.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 4, 20/11/1713; G. H. 6, 11/5/1722.

⁸ Prot. J. W. 5, 9/1/1760.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 6, 6/8/1719.

¹⁰ Prot. A. W. 6, 11/11/1720.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 5, 10/3/1761.

¹² Prot. G. L. 2, 19/5/1766.

¹³ Prot. G. H. 5, 9/11/1715.

lived in Knox Close, which took its name from Gilbert Knox, and was beside Leitch's (or Allan's) Close.¹ Pearson's and Knox Closes seem to be the same.

Allan's Close. Leith's, Leithe's, or Leitch's Close, Dunlop's Close, Duell's, Doull's, or Dowel's, or Dougal's or Douglas' Close, Abernethy's Close.

No derivation has appeared for Allan's Close.

LEITCH'S CLOSE (the variants are many), now Allan's Close,² owes its name to David Leche.³ His son Archibald⁴ had lands there⁵ and a cross-house.⁶

The name DUELL'S CLOSE appears in several forms as above. It is derived from the tenement of Simon Dowell in the close.⁷ The form DOUGAL'S is due to the tenement of John Dougal and (later) of his brother James,⁸ apparently descendants of Simon's. DOUGLAS CLOSE⁹ seems to be but a variant. Maitland¹⁰ gives Dugal's Close, but Allan's Close also.

It was also named DUNLOP'S CLOSE, alias Leitch's Close, from the property therein of Mr. John Dunlop.¹¹

Another name, whose derivation is unknown, was ABERNETHY'S CLOSE.¹²

Note.—The endeavour to identify Leich's Close with Hope's Court, north side, Netherbow, made in Soc. Ant. S., 9th February 1891, p. 147, is wholly unsuccessful—several closes are, as one may say, transported.

Craig's Close. Cant's Close, Alexr. Dennistoun's or Dennistoun's Close, Birnie's Close, Carmichael's Close, Haliburton's Close, Joysies, Joussie's, or Josiah's Close. 265.

Craig's Close, north side of the High Street, a little below the Cross, took its name from John Craig, wright, burgess, third husband of Ann Hamilton,¹³ who acquired property there from the late David Callen, which he left to his widow.¹⁴

¹ Prot. G. H. 6, 3/8/1720.

² Prot. W. F. 2, 30/7/1747.

³ Prot. 20/3/1528.

⁴ Prot. 17/7/1534.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 1, 14/1/1747.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 5, 6/5/1715.

⁷ Prot. W. F. 1, 14/1/1747.

⁸ Prot. A. W. 6, 29/6/1719; Prot. G. I. 2, 6/1/1736.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 5, 8/3/1753.

¹⁰ M. 216.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 2, 29/7/1749.

¹² Abernethy's or Allan's Close: Prot. W. F. 4, 31/10/1750.

¹³ Her first husband, Gavin Stanehouse, baxter: her second, James Borland, writer.

¹⁴ Prot. W. F. 8, 11/5/1758.

It seems almost impossible to disentangle this Craig's Close from that which is also called Warriston's Close; the entries in the protocols are most difficult to follow, and the aliases play bewilderingly one into another.

CANT'S CLOSE, called from the tenement of Alexr. Cant, east of Leitch's Close,¹ of Henry Cant of Over Libbertoun,² and also of Patrick Cant, lying to the east of Symone Doweill's land.³ The alias is clearly stated. Elizabeth, daughter to (*blank*) Cant, owned property in Craig's, formerly Cant's Close.⁴

ALEXR. DENNISTON'S⁵ or DENNISTON'S CLOSE,⁶ now Craig's Close, from tenement of Alexr. Dennistoun, merchant, owner,⁷ who was 4th bailie, 1634. He is named Danielstoun elsewhere.⁸ The alias is distinct—Alexr. Dennistoun's Close, now Craig's Close.⁹

Alexander Dennistoun, burgess, had a son David, who had a tenement in Leitch's Close¹⁰ and is also called Dunniston.¹¹ The north fragment of the close still exists between Cockburn and Market Streets.

BIRNIE'S CLOSE, alias Craig's Close,¹² containing a tenement bounded by the lands of John Foullar on the east : of Alexr. Cant on the west : of Edward Little on the north : and by the High Street on the south, occupied lately by Richard Birnie, indweller in Edinburgh.¹³

CARMICHAEL'S CLOSE. This close, alias Halyburton's Close, seems to have run east and west, forming the *north* boundary in Craig's Close of a tenement on the street front.¹⁴ It took its name from Wm. Carmichael, merchant and bailie,¹⁵ resident in Little's (or Old Post Office) Close,¹⁴ just east of Craig's Close.

¹ Prot. W. F. 1, 14/1/1747.

² Reg. 11/7/1741.

³ C. C. 744, 16/10/1509.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 5, 9/5/1759.

⁵ Prot. J. W. 1, 20/5/1748.

⁶ M. 216; Prot. G. H. 5, 18/3/1718.

⁷ Reg. 29/3/1743.

⁸ Prot. W. F. 1, 14/1/1747.

⁹ Prot. J. W. 4, 23/3/1758.

¹⁰ Prot. A. W. 3, 12/8/1708.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 2, 29/7/1749.

¹² Prot. A. W. 7, 13/7/1725.

¹³ Reg. 3/3/1744. In Prot. W. F. 11, 21/6/1762, is mentioned a dwelling-house formerly owned by Robert Bruce of Binning : thereafter by the late Mr. Thos. Craig, advocate : thereafter by the late Sir Ludovic Craig his son, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in the close called Birnie's, now Craig's Close. This tallies exactly with Craig's, alias Warriston's Close, and creates uncertainty.

¹⁴ Prot. G. H. 5, 25/2/1719 ; G. H. 7, 18/1/1725 ; Reg. 12/12/1859.

¹⁵ 3rd bailie 1673-4.

Its alias, Haliburton's Close,¹ is derived from the houses acquired by John Haliburton of Garvoek, in Craig's, formerly Cant's Close, from Robert Haliburton, and disposed by him to his son Robert—they were on the east side of Craig's Close.² Apparently the close ran from Haliburton's house, east side of Craig's Close, to Carmichael's house on the west side of Little's Close. It is not clearly shown on any map.

JOYSIES, JOUSSIE'S, or JOSIAH'S CLOSE. Birrel's Diary³ of 10th July 1598 speaks of the juggler's rope stretched between the top of St. Geill's Kirk steeple and a stair beneath the Cross, called Josiah's Closeheid. Robert Joussie or Joysie, son and heir of James Joysie, rebuilt in Craig's Close a burned tenement, owned after him in succession by Alexr. Cant: Gilbert Primrose, chief surgeon to His Majesty: his nephew Gilbert Gourlay and his wife Janet Primrose: Alexr. Dennistoun: Thos. Fairholme: and John Bailie, apothecary, who rebuilt the street front.⁴ The heirs of Andrew Jossie owned land, apparently on east of Allan's Close, as also James Jossie and his son Robert.⁵ Elizabeth Cant, wife of Alexr. Jousie, owned a tenement on the north side of the High Street, a little below the Cross.⁶ This seems fairly conclusive.

Old Posthouse Close. Little's Close, James or Jacob Barron's, or Barron's Close. 251.

The Post Office down to the reign of George I. seems to have been in a shop in the High Street opposite the Tolbooth; thereafter in this close, still bearing its name. Thence it was transferred to a flat on the east side of the Parliament Close; and later, in the reign of George III., to the south side of the Parliament Close, giving its name to the Old Post Office Stairs and Close leading from the Parliament Close to the Cowgate. Then it was removed to Lord Covington's House, later the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland,⁷ which it left to go to the head of the North Bridge, west side; next to the Regent Bridge, and finally a little farther west, to its present quarters.

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

¹ There were at least four closes of the name.

² Prot. J. W. 4, 23/3/1758; J. W. 5, 9/5/1759.

³ Walks in Edinr., p. 86.

⁴ Prot. G. I. 1, 28/12/1728; G. L. 2, 18/6/1766; Reg. 12/12/1859.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 1, 14/1/1747.

⁶ Prot. G. I. 3, 30/9/1739.

⁷ Ainslie 1780 and 1804; Soc. Ant. S., vol. 1910-11, 206, 257.

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The original name of the close was **LITTLE'S CLOSE**, from the tenement there of Edward Little of Badinsgill.¹

JAMES² or **JACOB**³ **BARRON'S** or **BARRON'S CLOSE**,⁴ named from the tenement in the close owned by James Barron and his heirs.⁵ On 5th October 1596, Mr. Robert Rollock, Principal of the College, was made burghess and guild brother of the burgh by right of his wife Helen, daughter of umquhyle James Barron, merchant, burghess and guild brother, and sometime Dean of Guild.

Anchor Close. Fowlar's or Fuller's Close, Fisher's Close, Fordyce Close (?). 243.

Named from the 'Anchor Tavern in Fuller's Close' kept by George Cumming,⁶ where the Lord High Commissioner was long in the habit of holding his levees,⁷ and where the Crochallan Club met, and entertained Burns.⁸

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

The older name, **FOWLER'S** or **FOULAR'S CLOSE**, is mentioned in 1521⁹ and is attributed to its containing the house of Wm. Fowler, merchant, burghess, supposed author of *The Triumph of Death*.¹⁰ The house of Wm. Fowler, merchant, burghess, at the head of former Fowler's, now Anchor Close, was inherited by his son John, and acquired later by Sir Alexr. Ogilvie of Forglen, from whom it took the name of Forglen's¹¹ or Forgulan's¹² Land.

It is called, misleadingly, **FOULIS CLOSE**,¹³ but must not be confounded with (north) Foulis Close, which Edgar names Fowler's Close.

It is once¹⁴ named Fisher's alias Fowler's, now Anchor Close—derivation unknown.

A close, **FORDYCE CLOSE**, may be the same as Anchor Close, but it has no clear alias. It was on the north side of the High Street, and derived its name from the property of James Fordyce, 'fecialis scriba' in Foullis Close.¹⁵ John Fowler owned property in Fordyce Close.¹⁶

¹ Prot. A. W. 8, 19/3/1728; G. L. 1, 24/1/1764.

² Prot. W. F. 1, 5/9/1746.

³ Jacob Barron's Close, now Old Post Office Close: Prot. J. W. 8, 14/3/1766.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 2, 24/2/1749.

⁵ Prot. G. I. 3, 12/3/1739.

⁶ Prot. G. H. 10, 17/10/1734.

⁷ O. E. C. iv. 36.

⁸ Wilson, ii. 25.

⁹ O. & N. E. ii. 241.

¹⁰ O. & N. E. i. 236.

¹¹ Prot. W. F. 5, 28/11/1751.

¹² Prot. W. F. 2, 24/2/1749.

¹³ Prot. W. F. 9, 7/9/1759.

¹⁴ Reg. 14/1/1859.

¹⁵ Reg. 11/12/1740.

¹⁶ Reg. 20/9/1856; Prot. J. W. 3, 29/12/1752.

Wm. Fowler owned property in Fordyce Close, which was inherited by his son and heir John.¹ The various bounding lands tend to the identification.

The close seems to have enjoyed other names also, BROWN's and DICKSON's, being on the north side of the High Street, containing the tenement of Agnes, Sibella, and Elizabeth Dickson.² The lands of the late Wm. Fowler were on the east and west: that of Thomas Brown, merchant, on the north, whence Brown's Close: it contained the lands of Thomas Dickson.³ The lands of the late John Dickson were in Dickson's Close, north side of the High Street.⁴ The tenement of Thomas Dickson was in or close to Fowler's, now Anchor Close.⁵ Thomas Dickson's land was on the east side of Fordyce Close, mentioned above.⁶

Brown's, now Dickson's Close.²

Swan's Close.

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood, who marks it as closed.] No derivation or alias found.

Geddes' Close [Ainslie. Kerr. Kirkwood]. Formerly Hutcheson's Close. Richardson's Close. 233.

Named after the tenement of Robert Geddes of Scotstoun, surgeon, at the head of the almost adjoining Anchor Close.⁷

Its former name, Hutcheson's Close, is given by Edgar, and Kirkwood gives Geddes', formerly Hutcheson's Close. Nothing seems to be known of Hutcheson.⁸

Geddes' Close, now RICHARDSON'S CLOSE,⁹ owes the latter name to Richardson's land,¹⁰ within tenement of land of old owned by Wm. Fowler, thereafter by his son John, in Richardson's Close.¹¹ Robert

¹ Prot. G. H. 4, 28/12/1711.

² Prot. J. W. 8, 7/5/1767; A. W. 7, 26/11/1723.

³ Prot. A. W. 7, 26/11/1723.

⁴ Reg. 10/2/1864.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 11, 26/8/1762.

⁶ Prot. J. W. 3, 29/12/1752.

⁷ Reg. 11/12/1740; Prot. W. F. 9, 7/9/1759.

⁸ From the fact that Cleghorn's Close, south side of the Grassmarket, was also known as Geddes' or Hutcheson's Close, taking the latter name from Wm. Hutcheson, Dean of Guild, 1712-13, and his son William, merchant, one is tempted to infer a connection between the Geddes and Hutcheson families, and an identity of ownership in the two closes.

⁹ Prot. G. L. 1, 10/9/1763.

¹⁰ Prot. G. L. 1, 23/11/1763.

¹¹ Prot. W. F. 10, 10/5/1762.

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Richardson, W.S., built a tenement on land on the north side of the High Street, a little below the Cross, bought from John Lauder of Fountainhall, merchant. It was disposed by his son Robert to Wm. Livingstone, husband of his sister Margaret, glover, deacon convener of the skimmers 1702, 1710-20.¹ Richardson's land was between Swan's Close (shut up) and Geddes Close.²

North Foulis' Close. Fowler's Close [Edgar. Kirkwood]. Foulis's [Ainslie]. Fowlis' [Kerr]. 229.

North has been added to distinguish it from *South Foulis' Close*; there is no connection in derivation. It has been suggested that the name is derived from the house, demolished in 1902, occupied by Lady Munro of Fowlis,³ but it seems, however, to come from John Foulis, apothecary, owner of a tenement in the close.⁴

Old Stamp Office Close. Newbank Close [Edgar]. Ship Close [Ainslie]. *Old Bank* or Ship Close [P. W. list 1779]. Formerly New Bank Close [Kirkwood]. Fortune's Close. 221.

In Williamson's Directory for 1779 we find George Thomson, Stamp Office, Old Ship Close.⁵ The Stamp Office remained in this close till 1821, when it was transferred to Waterloo Place.

Edgar calls it the NEWBANK CLOSE, as containing the New, or Royal Bank, constituted in 1727, whose office was in the close till 1753. It is mentioned under the same name in the Council Minutes of 19th June 1805. In Peter Williamson's list of 1779 he calls it the *Old BANK* (or SHIP) CLOSE, which name properly belongs to the close on the south side of the Lawnmarket, now removed for Melbourne Place, where the Bank of Scotland was opened in 1695. It owed its alias of Ship Close,⁶ Old Ship Close,⁷ or Ship Tavern Close,⁸ to the 'Ship' tavern built by Thomas Wilson.⁹

It took its name of FORTUNE'S CLOSE¹⁰ from John Fortune of the

¹ Prot. W. F. 6, 9/1/1754; A. W. 8, 18/11/1726.

² Reg. 23/10/1860.

³ O. E. C. i. 8.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 1, 5/7/1746; W. F. 10, 28/4/1761; G. L. 1, 10/9/1763.

⁵ D. 1799, p. 6. Stamp Office, Old Ship Close.

⁶ Ainslie.

⁷ P. W. 1780, p. 34; D. 1799, p. 6.

⁸ Prot. J. W. 1, 29/8/1745.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 5, 19/9/1716.

¹⁰ P. W. 1773, p. 69; M. T. C. 5/8/1795; M.

famous tavern, opposite the Guard¹ or in the Old Ship Close.² The house itself was owned by the Earl of Eglintoun.³

Lyon's Close. Old Lyon's Close.⁴ Stalker's Close.⁵ 215.

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

The alias is clearly given, but no derivation for either name.

Jackson's Close. 209.

John Jackson owned property in the close.⁶ Robert Jackson of Loch-houses owned property close by, between the two Fleshmarket gates.⁷ John Jackson acquired a tenement in Jackson's Close from Edward Dougal, which was inherited by his son John, and later by his grandson, also John, who acquired additional property there.⁸ A tenement on the west side of the close, owned formerly by John Jackson, was owned later by his children, Mr. John, Rachel, Jannet, Hellen, and Elizabeth,⁹ and a family of Jacksons, two sisters and a brother, sold some property at the head of the close to the town in 1893.

Fleshmarket Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Provost's Close.¹⁰ 199.

There were three closes leading down to the Fleshmarket. The westmost seems always to have been known as the Fleshmarket Close, but Lawson's Gazetteer¹¹ speaks of it as formerly the Provost's Close, from the official residence of the provost. This lacks confirmation.

East Fleshmarket Close. 189.

Middle Fleshmarket Close,¹² East or Eastmost Fleshmarket Close,¹³ Fleshmarket Close,¹⁴ Old Greenmarket Close,¹⁵ or the Old Provost's Close¹⁶ which was 'between the two Fleshmarket gates.'¹⁷ The Old Provost's Close is, however, spoken of as distinct from the Middle Flesh-

¹ P. W. 1773.

² P. W. 1780.

³ M. T. C. 2/5/1770.

⁴ Chambers, ii. 45; E. A. 5/2/1765, etc.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 7, 19/4/1756; Reg. 10/10/1858.

⁶ Prot. J. W. 2, 3/8/1751.

⁷ Prot. W. F. 8, 30/10/1758.

⁸ Prot. W. F. 7, 3/7/1755.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 1, 13/8/1746.

¹⁰ O. & N. E. ii. 277.

¹¹ Quoted in O. & N. E. ii. 277.

¹² Edgar.

¹³ P. W. list 1779; Ainslie; Kirkwood.

¹⁴ Prot. J. W. 5, 26/9/1759.

¹⁵ O. S.

¹⁶ M.; T. B. 40, date 1685; Reg. 17/5/1861.

¹⁷ M. T. C. 10/4/1782.

market Close.¹ It was just above the entry to the Upper Fleshmarket.² It is called the Old Provost's or Fleshmarket Close.³ The name has been derived from David Aikenhead, Provost 1619-20, 1626-29, and 1634-36, who had occupied a fore-chamber in the Old Provost's Close;⁴ but while this might confirm the name, it could not be its origin, unless the 'Aulde Provost's Close' bounding the property of James Henderson of Fordell in 1592 refers to some other close also on the north side of the High Street.⁵

Patrick Hepburne, Lord Hailes, was resident there in 1484.⁶ The tenement between the two Fleshmarket gates was built by Robert Hepburne.⁷ Patrick Hepburne of Hailes was provost of Edinburgh in 1487.⁸ One is eager to trace a connection. 'A tenement on the west side of the Middle Fleshmarket Close, commonly called Bull's Close,' and 'a dwelling house on the west side of Bull's Close, with Middle Fleshmarket Close on the west,' mentioned in the same protocol book and on the same date,⁹ indicate some confusion.

Bull's Close. The Bull's Close.¹⁰ 'Adamson's alias Caichpeelee Close.'¹¹ Fleshmarket Close.¹² 181.

So called from the Bull or Black Bull Tavern there.¹³ 'The well-frequented dwelling house, north side of the High Street, opposite the Tron Church, known as the Bull Cellar, entering from the Bull Close.'¹⁴

John Tait, tinsmith, acquired a low house on the north side of the High Street at the Sign of the Black Bull, opposite the Tron Church.¹⁵ It gave its name to the Bull's Turnpike,¹⁶ 187 High Street, having Bull's land on the east,¹⁷ which land may derive its name from the laigh booths, near the Fleshmarket, occupied by John Anderson and

¹ Prot. J. W. 5, 15/4/1761.

² Prot. J. W. 1, 11/1/1748; J. W. 4, 30/6/1758.

³ Prot. J. W. 5, 26/9/1759.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 1, 15/2/1745, 20/8/1746.

⁵ L. C. 1238, 20/3/1592. In charters 831, 16/1/1568; 832, 20/1/1568; 833, 29/7/1568, the same properties of Henderson of Fordell are mentioned, but not the close.

⁶ O. E. C. iv. 36.

⁷ M. T. C. 10/4/1782.

⁸ Wilson, ii. 223.

⁹ Prot. J. W. 7, 15/6/1764.

¹⁰ Reg. 25/4/1741.

¹¹ John Knox, 100, 101.

¹² Prot. A. W. 4, 20/5/1711.

¹³ O. S. shows Black Bull Inn between Fleshmarket Close and Jackson's Close.

¹⁴ Prot. A. W. 2, 15/8/1705; Reg. 16/4/1858.

¹⁵ Prot. A. W. 4, 7/3/1712.

¹⁶ P. W. 1773, 60 and 69; P. W. 1779, 10; M. T. C. 17/6/1807. ¹⁷ Reg. 26/4/1858.

Alexander Bull, fleshers.¹ This close was obliterated by Cockburn Street.

An older name was ADAMSON'S CLOSE alias THE CAICHEPELE CLOSE,² which latter was applied to two of these closes,³ the former being derived from John Adamson, to whom a feu-charter had been granted by the Abbot of Newbottill, 12th February 1549, in return for help rendered in rebuilding the tenement owned by the Abbot and Convent, which had been burned by the English in 1544.⁴

It took the name of Caitchepele⁵ from the catchpool or tennis court to which it led.⁴ The Upper Fleshmarket Close and Bull's Close were also known as the Mercat Closes, as giving entrance to the Fleshmarket or catchpool closes,⁶ as mentioned.

Miln's Square. Mill's,⁷ Milne's,⁸ Miln's Court.⁹ 173.

Built in 1689 by Robert Milne of Balfarg, 7th Royal Master Mason of the family, builder of the modern part of Holyrood Palace, also of Miln's Court; he died 10th December 1710, aged 77.¹⁰ Miln's Square was destroyed when the present North Bridge was built and the street widened, 1896-97.

There were various closes running north from Miln's Square, which had existed before the square was built. One was SCLATER'S or SLATER'S CLOSE, 'that part of Miln's Square where formerly Sclater's Close was.'¹¹ Sclater's land and court were acquired by the town,¹² probably in connection with the building of the old North Bridge. Andrew Sklater and his wife, Katherine Adamson, acquired a tenement on the west side of Halkerston's Wynd, from James, son and heir of James Halkerston, provost.¹³

Another close was Lee's Close: it was on part of this close that the

¹ Prot. G. I. 1, 21/6/1731.

² 'Kathepoole closs now undermost Fleshmercat closs.' Prot. G. H. 4, 2/6/1714.

³ Tenement in the Old Provost's Close and in the two closes or two mercate closes for the most part called the Katchpoole closes. Prot. W. F. 11, 7/2/1763.

⁴ John Knox, 102.

⁵ There were nearly as many catchpools in Edinburgh as varieties of spelling the name.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 3, 7/9/1710.

⁷ Edgar.

⁸ P. W. list 1779.

⁹ Ainslie, 1804.

¹⁰ Brown, Greyfriars, p. 249.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 7, 22/3/1765.

¹² Prot. G. L. 1, 25/7/1763; J. W. 8, 30/1/1766.

¹³ C. C. 2097, 25/9/1567; 2098, 27/9/1567. Maitland gives no provost of this name.

south end of the North Bridge was built.¹ It lay at the east or north-east corner of Miln's Square.²

On the west of Sclaiter's Close was Duncan Campbell's Close.³

There were three closes more or less obliterated by the south end of the North Bridge, Lees' (or Leyes'), Cranston's, and the Cap and Feather Close.⁴ Maitland mentions the two last. The Lees' Close may be connected with Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, who owned property on the north side of the High Street.

Hart's Close [Edgar 1742. Kerr]. **Heart's Close.**⁵ **Ballantyne's Close.**⁶

This close, lying immediately south-east of Milne's Square, was cleared away when the North Bridge was built : it is shown by Edgar in 1742, and erased in 1765. It may be another name for one of the closes mentioned above.

The name is derived from the lands of Andrew Hart,⁷ the celebrated printer, whose printing office, rented from James Aikman, was in Craig's Close.

His son John inherited the tenement at the foot of Hart's Close, and from him it passed to his sisters, Jonet, wife of Thomas Crawford, Professor of Philosophy in Edinburgh University, and Elisabeth. By them it was disposed to John Douglas, whose son Andrew, privy councillor, had a daughter Elisabeth, who inherited the property, and conveyed it to James Lutfutt, doctor.⁸

The name Ballantyne's Close is derived from the house of James Ballantyne, writer, which was in the close.⁸

Cap and Feather Close. Shown only in Edgar 1742.

It owes its name to the Cap and Feather Tavern, mentioned by Kincaid.⁹ It was swept away for the North Bridge,¹⁰ the south end of which was built on Lees', Cranston's, and the Cap and Feather closes.¹¹

¹ M. T. C. 3/6/1834.

² Prot. W. F. 7, 29/12/1755; A. W. 7, 24/2/1725.

³ Prot. G. H. 8, 2/4/1730.

⁴ M. T. C. 3/6/1834.

⁵ Prot. J. W. 5, 15/10/1760.

⁶ Prot. G. H. 4, 2/2/1712. ⁷ Died Dec. 1621.

⁸ Prot. A. W. 2, 23/3/1705. See also Andrew Hart's Will, *Bannatyne Miscellany*, vol. ii. p. 241.

⁹ Kincaid 129, and M. M. S. 253.

¹⁰ Wilson, ii. 30.

¹¹ M. T. C. 3/6/1834.

Its old name seems to have been Lockhart's alias Cameron's Close, which was the first close west of Halkerston's Wynd.¹ Cambrone's or Lockhart's Close was just west of Halkerston's Wynd.²

The derivation of these names is unknown.

Halkerston's Wynd. Halbertoune and Halkertoune.³

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr. O. S.] 165.

David Halkerston of Halkerston, who is believed to be the original owner of the lands from which the wynd took its name, is famous as having fallen while manfully defending the town against the English in 1544.⁴ His brother was an ancestor of David Hackston of Rathillet, who was present at the death of Archbishop Sharp on Magus Moor, 3rd May 1679.

A property to the south and west of Multreeshill was called Halkerston's Croft. It formed part of the lands acquired by the Town in connection with the projected New Town.⁵

Various members of the Halkerston family are mentioned in the old deeds connected with the wynd, such as George,⁶ William,⁷ Thomas,⁸ and Elisabeth.⁹

After the invasion of the North British Railway, the remnant of the wynd was known as the North British Close.¹⁰

Sir Daniel Wilson derives the name of the wynd from John Halkerstone, architect, master of the fabric of Trinity College Kirk,¹¹ but does not trace the connection.

Kinloch's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. North Kinloch's Close.¹² Killoch's or Kelloch's Close.¹³ Cathkin's Close.¹⁴ Catchkan's Close.¹⁵ Caithness Close.¹⁶ 151.

The name is due to its containing the tenement between Halkerston's Wynd and Carrubber's Close owned by David Kinloch, thereafter by his son Francis Kinloch, thereafter by his son David Kinloch.

¹ Prot. G. I. 1, 16/4/1731; G. H. 13, 7/12/1738.

² M. M. S. 253.

³ Prot. W. F. 26/5/1747.

⁴ O. & N. E. i. 43.

⁵ R. C. G. 27, where it is called White Croft, alias Halkerston's Croft.

⁶ Prot. 16/2/1528-9.

⁷ Prot. 18/2/1528-9.

⁸ C. C. 1912, 5/5/1563.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 2, 1/12/1704.

¹⁰ Wilson, i. 154.

¹¹ Wilson, i. 154; ii. 40.

¹² M. T. C. 30/8/1786.

¹³ Reg. 6/3/1860.

¹⁴ Prot. W. F. 5, 2/8/1751.

¹⁵ Prot. W. F. 4, 3/5/1750.

¹⁶ Error for Cathkin's: Prot. A. W. 6, 24/1/1722.

CLOSES AND WYND'S OF OLD EDINBURGH 41

At the head of Kinloch's, formerly Catchkan's Close, were the lands of the late Wm. Cathkine, thereafter of the said David Kinloch. The lands formerly of Archibald, Archbishop of Glasgow, were on the east.¹ Andrew Kinloch owned property on the east side of Halkerston's Wynd.² The name in error appears as Caithness³ or Coithen's Close.⁴

Carrubber's Close. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 135.

Grant⁵ derives the name from William de Carabris, baillie in 1454, but gives no authority. Bruce Home repeats this, adding that the baillie was probably of foreign extraction. The name of the close occurs in John Foular's protocols before 1513.

James Hay of Carruber owned coalyards at the foot of Penston's Close.⁶ There was a tenement called Carrubber's land beside North Gray's Close,⁷ to which we may attribute the name, without identifying the man, for there were various persons styled of Carrubber—spelling it as each chose—*e.g.* Monteith of Caruber appears in the Burgess Register of 15th and 29th July 1674; Robert son of late John Mirrie of Carribber is mentioned.⁸ Wm. Blair of Avontoun and Curriber bank owned property affected by the making of the Union Canal in 1817.

The close just west of North Gray's Close appears in one entry⁹ as CARRUTHERBER'S CLOSE; Maitland gives both Carruther's and Carrubber's.¹⁰

Bishop's Close. Edward Nisbet's, later James Nisbet's¹¹ or Patrick Nisbet's Close.¹² Alexr. Lindsay's¹³ or Lindsay's Close.¹⁴ 131.
[Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

The name is certainly derived from the Bishop's land, which stood in the close; the difficulty being to identify the Bishop.

Robert Chambers¹⁵ states that the Bishop's land had been the residence of the Bishop of Edinburgh, but gives no authority. Wilson¹⁶ states that it was inhabited by John Spottiswoode, Archbishop of

¹ Prot. W. F. 4, 3/5/1750.

² Prot. A. W. 2, 27/6/1705.

³ Error for Cathkin's. Prot. A. W. 6, 24/1/1722.

⁴ Reg. 22/9/1742.

⁵ O. & N. E. ii. 241.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 4, 27/8/1713; J. W. 3, 21/7/1755.

⁷ Reg. 24/11/1743.

⁸ Prot. A. W. 7, 27/8/1723.

⁹ Prot. G. H. 5, 4/1/1716.

¹⁰ M. 216.

¹¹ Prot. A. W. 3, 31/1/1710.

¹² Prot. J. W. 1, 24/6/1749.

¹³ M. 285, c. 2.

¹⁴ Prot. A. W. 3, 6/1/1707.

¹⁵ Fires, 46.

¹⁶ Wilson, ii. 45.

St. Andrews, 'as appears from the titles,' from his father, Superintendent of Lothian,¹ but he does not quote the titles.

Grant² quotes and amplifies this, but gives no proof. Chambers, in his *Traditions* and *Reekiana*, makes mention of the Bishop's land, but connects no Bishop with it.

From the frequent entries in the protocols it seems clear that the Bishop was Thomas Sydserf or Saintserff, Bishop of Orkney.³ In one protocol⁴ we find the close of late Edward Nisbet, thereafter of Patrick Nisbet, merchant, west of (North) Gray's Close, where Thomas Sydserff, Bishop of Orkney, having demolished the building, built Bishop's land. In another⁵ it is stated that the Bishop's land was owned of old by George Henderson of Fordell: then by John Saintserff: then by Alexander Saintserff: then by his son James, merchant: then by (his son) Thomas, Bishop of Orkney: then by his son, Mr. (later Sir) John Saintserff, M.D.: then by his daughter Katherine, wife of John Ramsay, advocate, Sheriff-depute of Perth, and their successors.

The Bishop's land was thus built, or rebuilt, by said Thomas Saintserff or Sydserf, Bishop of Orkney, being bounded on the east by the tenement of umquhyle Robert Lindsay, and on the west by the large building of the Bishop of Glasgow.⁶

In another protocol⁷ the boundaries are given, lands of umquhyle John Lindsay (succeeded, it would seem, by Robert Lindsay) of Covington on the east, and of the former Bishop of Dunkeld on the west. This looks as if the Bishops of Glasgow and Dunkeld had been owners, at different times, of the same mansion.

The Close was also known as EDWARD NISBET'S, JAMES NISBET'S,⁸ or PATRICK NISBET'S,⁹ from Edward who owned a back-land there,¹⁰ and who, as eldest son of William Nisbet, burgess and guild brother, was admitted to the same privileges, 9th September 1596. James and Patrick were 'merchants.'

These Nisbets seem to be of the family of the Nisbets of Dirleton. Dirleton's land, owned by Wm. Nisbet of Dirleton, stood at the foot

¹ Note.—It is the Bishop's, not the Archbishop's, land. ² O. & N. E. i. 208.

³ Who, as Bishop of Galloway, caused Samuel Rutherford to be removed from Anwoth and confined to Aberdeen, 1636.

⁴ J. W. 1, 24/6/1749.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 2, 21/11/1748.

⁶ Prot. G. I. 3, between 10/12/1739 and 14/4/1740.

⁷ Prot. G. I. 1, 19/2/1731.

⁸ Prot. A. W. 2, 20/8/1705.

⁹ Prot. J. W. 1, 24/6/1749.

¹⁰ Prot. A. W. 6, 17/1/1723; J. W. 2, 21/2/1751.

of Hart's Close ; it was disposed to the town by his grandson, also Wm. Nisbet of Dirleton, 30th March 1740.¹ Henry Nisbet, provost 1579, owned a tenement in Ballantyne's, now Hart's Close.²

LINDSAY'S CLOSE, being the first close west of (North) Gray's Close,³ must be the same as Bishop's Close, although no distinct alias is found. Bishop's land was bounded on the east by the tenement of umquhyle John Lindsay of Coventoun,³ which seems to have been inherited by Robert Lindsay.⁴ A tenement on the north side of the High Street, on the east side of Lindsay's Close, had been rebuilt by the late Alexr. Lindsay, inherited by Barbara and Margaret Lindsay, and thereafter by Thomas Lindsay. The tenement of Wm. Lindsay of Restalrig lay to the west.⁵ A tenement, entered by a turnpike from North Gray's Close, pertained sometime to Robert Lindsay.⁶ It lay on the east side of Bishop's land.⁷

Bishop's Close appears lengthened out to Bishop's Land Close.⁸

North Gray's Close [P. W. list 1779. Kerr]. Gray's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood]. 125.

This close has no connection with South Gray's Close—' north ' and ' south ' being added merely to prevent confusion. The name may be derived from the property owned by Robert, son and heir of the late Alexr. Gray, which lay beside the yard of the College of Holy Trinity.⁹

Morrison's Close. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] Callender's Close. 117.

Property in this close was owned by John Morrison, merchant.¹⁰ On the east side was the great house, owned of old by John Moriesone, and, after him, by John Moriesone of Dairsey, the town wall lying to the north of the close.¹¹ It also appears as John Morison's Close.¹² The close next to Gray's Close, and apparently on the east, was called Callender's Close.¹³ John Callender, later of Craigforth,¹⁴ owned land

¹ Prot. J. W. 2, 21/2/1751.

³ Prot. G. H. 7, 12/7/1727.

⁵ Prot. A. W. 4, 13/9/1711.

⁷ Prot. G. H. 4, 15/8/1712.

⁹ Prot. 5/8/1528.

¹¹ Prot. W. F. 3, 14/2/1750.

¹³ Prot. G. H. 8, 14/5/1729 ; G. I. 3, 25/6/1740.

² Prot. G. H. 4, 2/2/1712.

⁴ Prot. G. I. 1, 19/2/1731.

⁶ Reg. 19/10/1860.

⁸ Reg. 28/4/1742.

¹⁰ Reg. 6/12/1857.

¹² Prot. A. W. 5, 6/11/1716.

¹⁴ See Callender's Entry, Canongate.

on the north side of the High Street, having land of Wm. Lindsay on the west.¹ This would identify Callender's and Morrison's Closes.

Bailie Fyfe's Close. Barrie's Close. Trotter's Close.

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 107.

There are two closes leading into one court, the westernmost of which has borne this name certainly since Edgar's map of 1742. It owes its name to the property on the east side of Morrison's Close, owned by Gilbert Fyfe, merchant, bailie.² There seems to have been some family dispute over the property, for we find mention of action by the executors of the late Patrick, only son of the late David Fyfe, surgeon-apothecary, against Gilbert, merchant, son of the late Gilbert Fyfe, merchant and bailie.³

It was also known as BARRY'S CLOSE, now Bailie Fyfe's Close,⁴ but no derivation given.

Another name was TROTTER'S CLOSE,⁵ from the tenement on the east side of Morrison's Close owned by the family of Trotter of Morton-hall.⁶

There was also a COCKBURN'S CLOSE near Trotter's Close,⁷ possibly going north, but the exact position and origin of its name have not been traced.

Paisley's Close. Smith's Close [Edgar]. East Bailie Fyfe's Close [Ainslie]. East Bailie Fife's Close, formerly Smith's [Kirkwood]. 101.

Both the closes leading into the court were known as Bailie Fyfe's Close.⁸

Its present name, Paisley's Close, is derived from Henry Paislie, who acquired lands there sometime owned by George Henderson of Fordell.⁹

¹ Prot. A. W. 7, 25/1/1725.

² Prot. W. F. 3, 14/2/1750. Gilbert Fyfe, 4th bailie 1677, 2nd bailie 1680, and 1st bailie 1686.

³ Reg. 21/7/1744.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 8, 8/8/1767; G. L. 1, 9/7/1763.

⁵ Prot. A. W. 6, 21/3/1720.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 2, 1/3/1706; G. H. 7, 20/12/1726. Reg. 21/7/1744.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 2, 1/3/1706; A. W. 6, 21/3/1720.

⁸ 'The two closes called Bailie Fyfe's.' Reg. 14/1/1859.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 4, 25/10/1711; A. W. 5, 25/6/1716.

Its older name, SMITH'S CLOSE, is derived from the great SMITH'S LAND, built by Mr. James Smith of Whitehill,¹ from whom it was inherited by his son Gilbert, mason, who disposed it to Andrew Barclay, writer.²

A modern shield, inscribed SMITH'S LAND, may be seen carved on the wall, just east of Bailie Fyfe's Close. Smith's land occurs frequently in the protocols.

Barrenger's Close. Mrs. Minish's Close.³ Mrs. Muir's Close.⁴ Alexr. Don's Close.⁴ 91.

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

The spelling varies a little. We find BANNAGER'S CLOSE⁵ as a variety. No derivation has been found.

An older name was Mrs. Minish's, now Barringer's Close.³ One is inclined to take this as the phonetic of an unknown Mrs. Menyies, the alias Mrs. Muir's⁴ and the wild Mistress Ninisili's⁶ being hopeless attempts of a copyist. The last is mentioned as a close near Dunsyre's (Chalmers') Close; the other alias is clearly given.

A still older name is Alexander Don's Close,⁴ but no derivation is known.

Chalmers' Close. Chambers' Close,⁷ Dunsyre's,⁸ and its variants, Deasyre's⁹ and Densquer's Close.¹⁰ Boyd's Close.¹¹ 81.

[Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

The name is derived from Patrick Chalmers, belt maker, owner of a tenement in the close, which was inherited by his son William.¹² Patrick Chalmers was Captain in the Trained Bands, 4th December 1682, probably of 'the Green and Reid' in 1685.¹³ Many members of the family are mentioned in the protocols, *e.g.* Roderick, heraldic painter¹⁴; Agnes and Elizabeth, daughters of George Chalmers, W.S., proprietors¹⁵; Laurence, printer¹⁶; James, S.S.C.¹⁷; Miss Janet¹⁸; Mrs. Janet,

¹ Prot. J. W. 4, 6/2/1758; J. W. 7, 21/11/1764; J. W. 8, 18/12/1765.

² Prot. W. F. 9, 23/8/1759.

⁴ Reg. 19/12/1856, 18/7/1860.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 5, 2/5/1718.

⁹ Prot. J. W. 4, 30/6/1758.

¹¹ Reg. 19/12/1861.

¹³ T. B. 29, 40, 122.

¹⁵ Prot. W. F. 2, 30/6/1747.

¹⁷ D. 1827.

³ Prot. J. W. 7, 4/12/1764.

⁵ J. W. 8, 18/2/1766.

⁸ G. I. 3, 29/11/1739.

¹⁰ Reg. 16/10/1860.

¹² Prot. W. F. 2, 30/6/1747.

¹⁴ Prot. A. W. 7, 9/11/1723.

¹⁶ P. W. 1780.

¹⁸ M. T. C. 21/10/1829.

relict of Robert Henderson of Kinghorn ; and Mrs. Helen, wife of James White in Canada, who owned a tenement between Chalmers' and Monteith's Close ¹—all connected with the close.

The name DUNSYRE'S CLOSE is derived from the tenement owned by Wm. Dunsyre,² which stood on the west of the great mansion of Andrew, Bishop of Moray, on the north side of the High Street.³

Thomas de Dunsyre, burgess, with consent of his wife Elen, alienated to the Prior and Convent of Blackfriars, lands on the north side of the High Street bounded on the north and south by those of Wm. de Dunsyre.⁴

BOYD'S CLOSE, alias Chalmers',⁵ takes its name from Boyd's land,⁶ at the head of Chalmers' Close,⁷ acquired by Hugh Boyd, merchant, from George Smith, merchant in Stockholm,⁸ and standing between Chalmers' and Sandilands' Closes.⁹

Sandilands' Close. Bailie Sandilands' Close.¹⁰ Aikman's Close.¹¹ Sandeman's Close.¹² 71. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

It takes its name from Robert Sandilands, bailie, and Dean of Guild,¹³ who owned a yard west of Monteith's Close.¹⁴ Mention is made of the lands of Mathew, eldest son to umquhyle Capt. Alexr. Sandilands, and of Mark, eldest son to Robert Sandilands, minister in Edinburgh, lying on the north side of the High Street opposite Blackfriars' Wynd.¹⁵

AIKMAN'S, now Sandilands' Close,¹⁶ is named from a family of that name who owned property in the close. John Aikman had land on the west side of Monteith's Close.¹⁷ Francis owned some farther west, between Chalmers' and Barrenger's Closes.¹⁸ The tenement of Wm. Aikman lay to the south of the great tenement of Robert Sandilands on the west side of Aikman's, now Sandilands' Close.¹⁹

¹ Reg. 11/12/1760.

² Dunsiare, or *de* Dunsyre.

³ C. C. 600, 26/10/1495 ; Prot. A. W. 3, 10/2/1711.

⁴ C. C. 505, 6/5/1483.

⁵ Reg. 19/12/1861.

⁶ Alias the Blew or Blue Land, probably from a slated roof. Prot. A. W. 8, 1/9/1726, 25/3/1728.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 7, 9/11/1723.

⁸ Prot. W. F. 2, 30/6/1747.

⁹ Reg. 1/6/1858.

¹⁰ Prot. A. W. 4, 20/11/1713.

¹¹ Prot. G. I. 3, 29/11/1739.

¹² Error. Reg. 16/10/1860.

¹³ Fourth bailie 1647, 2nd bailie 1652, 1st bailie 1661 ; Dean of Guild 1661-4.

¹⁴ Prot. J. W. 4, 21/2/1758.

¹⁵ Prot. A. W. 7, 30/4/1724.

¹⁶ Prot. G. H. 5, 18/9/1718.

¹⁷ Prot. W. F. 1, 7/7/1746.

¹⁸ Prot. W. F. 2, 30/6/1747 ; W. F. 9, 1/8/1760.

¹⁹ Prot. A. W. 4, 6/11/1712.

Monteith's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Fleming's Close. 61.

From the booth¹ or tenement in Monteith's, formerly Fleming's Close,² which older name was derived from Patrick Fleeming, who owned land on the north side of the High Street above the Netherbow³ and a 'Tinnice Court' west of Bryson's (Trunk's) Close.⁴

The court at the foot of the close was called Ironside Court.⁵ No derivation has been found.

Trunk's Close. Bryson's Close.⁶ Stirling's Close.⁶ Purvis Close.⁷ 55.
[Edgar. Ainslie 1780. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

Formerly Touring's, thereafter Bryson's, now Trunk Close,⁸ owing its name to the Aberdeenshire family of Turing of Foveran, one of whom, James, had his town house in the close.⁹ A tenement on the north side of the High Street, having the tenement of John Aikman on the west and that of Andrew Moubray on the east, opposite the Fountain Well, was owned by Walter Turing, his heirs and successors.¹⁰

Its alias, Stirling's Close, was derived from the tenement acquired from John Forman by Mr. Wm. Stirling.¹¹

Andrew Bryson of Craigtoun rebuilt a tenement in the close; he was son of Wm. Bryson, merchant, burgess, by Christian Orr, and father of Alexander and Christian by Agnes Scott. His sister Mary married Mr. Alexr. Bailie, writer; another sister, Margaret, married — Foullis, and had a son, Alexander Foullis of Ratho. Walter Ewing, W.S., married another Mary Bryson. Hence the name of the close.⁶

It seems—the alias is not given—to have been called PURVIS' CLOSE, which was on the north side of the High Street, above the Netherbow,¹² and seems to take the name from the tenement in Bryson's Close owned in succession by John Purvis, John Forman, Wm. Stirling, Andrew Handyside, and Mr. Andrew Bryson.¹²

¹ Prot. G. H. 6, 11/5/1722.

² Prot. W. F. 5, 12/4/1753; G. I. 1/9/1731.

³ Prot. A. W. 7, 16/9/1723.

⁴ Prot. G. H. 10, 28/1/1734.

⁵ D. 1827; O. S.

⁶ Reg. 29/10/1860; Prot. A. W. 2, 9/1/1705.

⁷ Prot. G. H. 10, 28/1/1734; 19/2/1734.

⁸ Prot. W. F. 5, 12/4/1753.

⁹ Prot. 26/6/1529, 6/9/1529.

¹⁰ Prot. J. W. 7, 11/12/1764.

¹¹ Prot. A. W. 3, 22/8/1710; A. W. 4, 24/1/1712.

¹² Prot. G. H. 10, 28/1/1734; 19/2/1734.

Hope's Court. [Ainslie, Kirkwood, and Kerr give **Close.**] Dr. Hope's Close, Netherbow [D. 1800, 133]. 47.

The Honble. Mr. (John) Baron Maul, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, acquired property beside Trunk's Close from Archibald Hope.¹ Mrs. Hope occupied the house in Bryson's Close acquired by John Johnston from Andrew Bryson.²

Moffat's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 29.

William, eldest son and heir of Cumberland Moffatt, druggist in Edinburgh, was infetted in land in (North) Bassendean's Close, north side of the High Street, near the Netherbow.³ There was a tenement in Bassenden's Close, north side of the High Street, owned sometime by Mr. George Young, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and much later by Wm. Chalmers, whose daughter Catherine married Wm. Moffat, merchant, and had a son William.⁴

Panmure's Close [Edgar]. Baron Maule's Close [Ainslie. Kerr]. Bassendyne's Close [Prot. G. I. 2, 13/12/1734]. Society Close, formerly Panmure's [Kirkwood]. 19.

Called after Henry Maule of Kellie, brother of the Earl of Panmure, who owned the tenement built by Robert Mowbray at the end of Bassenden's Close, on the west side of Mowbray's Close.⁵ There is a protocol⁶ for John Maule, advocate, of the tenement owned by Robert Mowbray, near the Netherbow, at the bottom of Bassenden's Close, occupied by Mr. Henry Maule of Kellie. His son John Maule of Inverkeilor,⁷ was appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in 1748.⁸ Grant⁹ states that the former name, BASSENDYNE'S CLOSE, was derived from Alison, daughter of the famous printer, Thos. Bassendyne, and wife of John Ker, who owned a house in the close till 1624, and that this house was acquired by the said John Maule. The identity of Panmure's Close and Bassenden's Close is definitely given in O. E. C. v. 161. Gilbert Bassendean owned property on the *north* side of the High Street,¹⁰ above the Netherbow.¹¹

¹ Prot. J. W. 7, 2/7/1766. Various members of the Hope family are mentioned, but no Dr. Hope.

² Reg. 20/8/1767.

³ M. T. C. 9/1/1793.

⁴ Prot. G. H. 13, 21/3/1740.

⁵ Prot. A. W. 4, 20/10/1711; Reg. 14/7/1741.

⁶ Prot. G. I. 2, 13/12/1734.

⁷ P. W. 1773.

⁸ Prot. W. F. 8, 20/7/1756.

⁹ O. & N. E. i. 213.

¹⁰ There was a Bassenden's Close on the south side of the street, now Fountain Close (*q.v.*).

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 6, 20/5/1763.

The house, which stood at the foot of the close, was occupied later by the 'Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge' (instituted 1709), whence it was known as the Society Hall¹ or Society House,² and the close became the 'Society Close, formerly Barron Maule's.'³ Kirkwood gives Society Close, formerly Panmure's Close.

Baron Grant's Close [Ainslie. Kerr]. Dr. Sinclair's Close [Edgar].

Baron Grant's Close evidently owed its name to John Grant, Baron of Exchequer, who resided at the Netherbow.⁴

Kirkwood gives Baron Grant's Close, formerly Dr. Sinclair's Close. Dr. Sinclair has not been traced.

Little Grant's Close [O.S.]. Grant's Close [Edgar]. Bailie Grant's Close [Ainslie. Kerr]. Grant's Close [Kirkwood]. Grant's Little Close [D. 1827]. 9.

Bailie Grant's Close took its name from James Grant, merchant, Grant's Close, West (evidently a slip for Nether) Bow.⁵ He is evidently the James Grant who was 3rd bailie 1749, old bailie 1750, and 2nd bailie 1752.⁶ David Grant, merchant, who disposed ground in Bailie Grant's Close to Robert Moubray, wright, had a daughter Janet, who married Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, Bart., Lyon King of Arms,⁷ who was the last Lyon King to be crowned, which ceremony took place 27th July 1681.⁸

One of these closes, probably the former, was also called SALUTATION CLOSE, described as the second close within the Netherbow, north side of the High Street, containing the lands of Robert Moubray and of David Grant.⁹ There was but a little piece of ground between a house in Salutation Close and Leith Wynd.¹⁰ The name is probably derived from a 'Salutation' Inn or Tavern, taken originally from Luke i. 40.

Moubray's Close is not clearly identified, but seems to be Baron Grant's (Dr. Sinclair's). Robert Moubray, wright above the Netherbow,

¹ D. 1827, 174.

² T. C. 38.

³ D. 1799, 169. Dr. Kemp.

⁴ P. W. 1773. Under 'Barons of Exchequer,' his address is Netherb[ow], but under 'Gentlemen,' p. 30, we read, 'Grant, John, baron of exchequer, new-street.'

⁵ P. W. 1779, p. 39.

⁶ A James Grant was 4th bailie 1711 and 3rd bailie 1717, but evidently a predecessor, Alexander Grant, was 4th bailie 1749, old bailie 1750, 3rd bailie 1752; old bailie 1752, 1st bailie 1755. Was the elder James father to James junior and Alexander?

⁷ Reg. 23/2/1768.

⁸ O. & N. E. i. 371.

⁹ Prot. G. H. 12, 18/5/1737.

¹⁰ Reg. 14/7/1741.

got land from Mr. Robert Monteith of Randyford, son and heir of Wm. Monteith of Carrubber, which he disposed to David Grant, wright in the Canongate; and he again to Ann, Agnes, and Penelope, his grand-daughters, daughters of late Mr. David Erskine, fourth son of the late Sir Alexr. Erskine of Cambo, Bart., Lyon King of Arms, by Janet, daughter to the said David Grant.¹

Netherbow.

Bow refers, of course, to the arch. The West Bow, which gave its name to the whole 'street'—the Bowhead, the Strait Bow, and the Bowfoot—was a single arch, clearly shown in Gordon's plan of 1647. In the older protocols it is the *Archus Occidentalis*.

The Netherbow, however, at the east end of the High Street, is the *Archus Orientales*, or *Inferiores*—there were three archways, not very clearly shown by Gordon, who gives 'Inferioris arcus porta.'

Leith Wynd.

The wynd leading towards Leith by the west side of the Calton Crags. The name is old. 'Leyth Wynd' occurs in C. C. 819, 6/7/1514. It is now called Cranston Street²—or, rather, is represented thereby.

On the east side of Leith Wynd, and perhaps rather in the Canongate than in Edinburgh, was SCOTT'S CLOSE, shown, unnamed, by Edgar, running east and west.³ Thomas Scott was a litster⁴ in Leith Wynd.⁵ Jonet, the sister and heir of James Scott, owned land on the east side of Leith Wynd.⁶ A tenement there was occupied by Laurence Scott and his wife Janet Ferguson, and now by (*inter alios*) James Scott, tailor.⁷ The lands of John Scott were on the south side of Scott's Close.⁸ It is spoken of as 'now the Fleshmarket Close,'⁹ being evidently absorbed.

Note on the Lawnmarket.

Maitland¹⁰ speaks of the Landmarket, 'corruptly called the Lawnmarket.' In the earlier minutes of the Town Council and older protocols, the form Land mercate or Land market is always found. Maitland¹¹ also uses the longer form Landmarket Street. The name is derived from the land produce which was sold there.

¹ Prot. G. L. 3, 10/2/1767. ² Can. Chart. 15/10/1891. ³ Prot. J. H. Canong. 8/9/1703.

⁴ Dyer.

⁵ Can. Chart. 6/6/1779.

⁶ Sasines Canong. 31/3/1679.

⁷ Sasines Canong. 9/11/1682.

⁸ Sas. Canong. 13/9/1676.

⁹ Can. Chart. 10/9/1817.

¹⁰ M. 181, c. 1.

¹¹ M. 216.

HIGH STREET: SOUTH SIDE

Castle Wynd. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kerr.] Vennel of the Castle.¹

Leading from the Grassmarket up to the Castle.

Blair's Close. [Ainslie. Kerr.] Baird's Close. 404.

Archibald Blair, writer, acquired from Alexr. Simpson a tenement on the south side of the High Street, nearest the Castle.² He also acquired part of the Old Sclate-house from David Baird, and built on the north part of the same.³ He also acquired a foreland from Jas. Dewar of Vogrie, and rebuilt it opposite to the Water-house, and disposed it to his son John, agent of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, 22nd March 1763. John Blair disposed his property to Patrick Stevenson and Archd. Mercer, in trust.⁴

BAIRD'S CLOSE. This close is mentioned by Grant, who states that some of Mrs. Cockburn's 'letters to Hume are dated from Baird's Close on the Castle Hill, in 1764.'⁵ Wilson,⁶ speaking of the mansion in Blair's Close, states that it was latterly possessed by the Newbyth family (Baird), and that 'the house in the Castle Hill was sold by the Bairds of Newbyth, from whom the close derived its name, to A. Brown of Greenbank.' Sir David Baird of Seringapatam fame was born there.⁶ Maitland gives a Bailie Baird's Close,⁷ evidently named from David Baird, merchant and bailie,⁸ who acquired the above Sclait-house from Daniel Robertson, tailor, and David Jamieson, distiller.⁴

The Duke of Gordon at one time occupied the tenement pertaining to Sir Robert Baird of Saughtonhall, Bart.,⁹ father of Wm. Baird, merchant, and grandfather of Wm. Baird of Newbaith,¹⁰ on the south side of the Castle Hill.¹¹

Brown's Close and Court. [Ainslie. Kerr. Kirkwood gives Brown's Close, 398. D. 1827 gives Brown's Close, 396 ; Brown's Close, 398.] 396.

Wilson states that the former name of Brown's Close was Webster's

¹ Prot. 9/3/1529-30.

² Prot. J. W. 3, 3/10/1753.

³ Prot. J. W. 1, 2/2/1747.

⁴ Reg. 20/10/1860.

⁵ O. & N. E. i. 99.

⁶ Wilson, i. 181-82.

⁷ M. 216.

⁸ 4th bailie 1738.

⁹ Died 1742.

¹⁰ Died 5th Jan. 1765.

¹¹ Prot. G. L. 3, 12/7/1765.

Close, but P. W., Ainslie, and Kirkwood give the closes as distinct. Edgar gives no names.

It took its name from the Browns of Greenbank, into whose hands the adjoining property passed from the Bairds of Newbyth.¹ Andrew Brown, brassfounder, appears in Brown's Court in 1827.²

Webster's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

From the Rev. Alexander Webster³ of the Tolbooth Church and founder of the Widows' Scheme of the Church of Scotland, who built himself a house at the foot of the close, on ground acquired from John Blair in 1739.⁴ The house is shown by Kerr. For anecdotes of Webster see Chambers, i. 216, Wilson, i. 182, and Kay, i. 29.

Boswell's Court. Boswell's Close [Ainslie. P. W. list 1779. Kirkwood]. Lothian's Close. 392.

It was named from the chief resident, Dr. Boswell, doctor of medicine, dwelling there about the end of the eighteenth century.⁵

It has been identified with Ross's Court,⁶ but this does not tally with D. 1827, which gives Boswell's Court as 392 and Ross's Court as 380. It appears, however, to be the same as Lowthian's Close,⁷ which takes its name from Louthian's land,⁸ owned by Thomas Lothian, merchant, and situated on the south side of the Castlehill.⁹

Rockville's Close. Rockvail's Court [M. T. C. 22/12/1830]. Gordon's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Rockville's [Kerr]. 388.

Named after Alexr. Gordon, Lord Rockville,¹⁰ third son of the Earl of Aberdeen, who is mentioned as advocate, Castlehill,¹¹ his house being in this close. He was raised to the bench 1784,¹² or 1788,¹³ and took his title from his estate in East Lothian.

¹ O. & N. E. i. 90.

² D. 1827, p. 21.

³ P. W. 1773 (Gentlemen: Webster, Alex., minister, Castle-hill); also P. W. 1779. Died 1784; O. & N. E. i. 90.

⁴ Prot. G. H. 13, 4/5/1739.

⁵ O. & N. E. i. 90. The name is not given in P. W. 1773 or 1780, but see Reg. 7/5/1864.

⁶ T. C. 43.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 6, 2/1/1721.

⁸ Prot. W. F. 2, 24/2/1749 and 14/5/1749.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 3, 22/3/1711; Reg. 7/5/1864.

¹⁰ Born 1739, died 1792.

¹¹ P. W. 1773, 1780.

¹² O. & N. E. i. 90.

¹³ Lodge's Peerage.

Currie's Close. Vicus Curreri [Gordon]. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 110 Grassmarket [D. 1827]. 384.

From the house of Andrew Currie, deacon of the Weavers in Edinburgh,¹ which office he held 1736-37 and 1744-45.

This close seems to be the same as Curror's Close, with its vennel leading from it to the Grassmarket.² This tallies with Ainslie, who shows and names Currie's Close reaching from the Castlehill to the Grassmarket. It is not clear in Edgar.

We find names in or about the close, James Currie,³ lands of Hugh Currier,³ lands of old of Hugh Curry,⁴ and of John Curror in Curror's Close, opposite the Castlehill.⁵

A CURROURIS CLOSE, *north* side of the High Street, is given in Laing's Charters,⁶ but this may refer to the High Street of the Grassmarket.

Maitland⁷ mentions Currey's Close, part of which, at least, ran east and west, the King's Wall of 1450 forming its northern side. This is not evident in Edgar. Ainslie shows a break in the middle of the close.

Elliot's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood gives *Court*; D. 1827 and Kerr, Ross's Close.] 380.

It may be named from Cornelius Elliot, Clerk to H.M. Signet, Castlehill,⁸ who removed later to St. Andrew's Square,⁹ and yet again to Queen Street.¹⁰ Kirkwood gives it as Elliot's *Court*.

It appears as Ross's Close in D. 1827 and in Kerr.

Matthew Ross, advocate, and Alexr. Ross, depute clerk of session, were in the Castlehill in 1779,¹¹ having come thither from Dunbar's Close, where they were in 1773.¹¹ They were evidently relatives. James Ross, merchant, owned a tenement beyond the Upper Bow, on the west side of the street, owned later by his son Thomas, and later by James Drummond, merchant, and his wife, Agnes Ross.¹²

¹ Prot. G. H. 13, 12/12/1738.

³ Prot. W. F. 8, 3/3/1757.

⁵ Prot. A. W. 6, 18/5/1718.

⁷ M. 138, c. 2.

¹⁰ D. 1799.

⁸ P. W. 1773.

¹¹ P. W.

² Prot. J. W. 6, 24/11/1761.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 7, 28/8/1754.

⁶ No. 1960, 19/3/1625.

⁹ P. W. 1780.

¹² Prot. A. W. 2, 26/5/1704.

Kennedy's Close [Kerr. D. 1827]. Lord Colston's Close [Ainslie].
Coalston's Close [Chambers, i. 218]. Aikman's Close (?). 374.

Demolished before 1841. It is named from the son of Sir Andrew Kennedy of Clowburn, Bart., resident there till comparatively lately.¹ The Earls of Cassilis, whose family name is Kennedy, are said to have resided in the close.² John Kennedy sold a dwelling on the Castlehill to Mrs. Ann Kennedy.³ John Kennedy, surgeon, was owner of Aikman's land: he was husband of Lillias Cessford.⁴ Shaw's land stood on the south side of the Castlehill, with AIKMAN'S LAND AND CLOSE on the east.⁵ AIKMAN'S CLOSE *seems* to be the same as Kennedy's.³

The name LORD COLSTOUN'S CLOSE is derived from George Brown, Lord Colston or Coalston, raised to the bench 1756, resident in the close in 1773,⁶ died 1776. He was the son of Charles Brown of Coalston, and the grandson of Robert Brown, bookseller.⁷ His widow continued to reside in the close in 1779.⁶ He was a relative of James Brown, builder of Brown Square and feuar of George Square. He had a house in Byres' Close till his appointment as Lord of Session in 1756. In 1757 he removed to the Castlehill. For anecdotes of him, see Robert Chambers.⁸

Rochead's Court. 370.

Given by Kirkwood. Nothing further has been traced.

Donaldson's Close. 7 West Bow [Kirkwood and D. 1827].⁹

Kerr shows three closes, unnamed, between Kennedy's and CHEYNE'S CLOSE, which is the next named, and seems to answer to the Donaldson's Close of Ainslie and P. W. list 1779. The close ran southwards from the Castlehill and opened into the West Bow. It owed its name to Alexander Donaldson, printer and bookseller, who acquired the dwelling house at the foot of Bailie Clark's Close, originally owned by Bailie George Clark, merchant, and after him, in succession, by the Countess of Strathesque (*sic*); Provost John Osburn¹⁰; Provost John Halibur-

¹ O. & N. E. i. 91.

² Chambers, i. 219.

³ Prot. J. W. 7, 28/6/1764.

⁴ See Cessford's Close, north side, Cowgate.

⁵ Prot. G. H. 8, 4/3/1730.

⁶ P. W.

⁷ Prot. J. W. 8, 1/4/1767.

⁸ Chambers, i. 172.

⁹ In a list bound in with P. W. 1755 this close is given as Donaldson's Close, as also the close between Clark's Close and Potter's Close. In P. W. list 1783 this upper close is called Stripping Close.

¹⁰ Provost 1731-32.

ton¹; and last by Archibald Stewart, M.P., Provost in 1745, when the Highlanders rushed the Netherbow Port.² He disposed it to the said Alexander Donaldson, husband of Anna, daughter of Andrew Marshall, merchant.³

Kirkwood and D. 1827 give this close as 7 West Bow, referring to the lower end only. Kerr gives this close as Cheyne's. I have failed to find the name elsewhere, but it is evidently derived from the lands there of (*blank*) Cheyne,⁴ the yard of (*blank*) Cheyne, surgeon in Leith, on the east side of Shaw's land, Kennedy's Close.⁵ John Cheyne, surgeon, resided at New-Key (*sic*), Leith,⁶ John and William Cheynes, surgeons, New-quay, Leith,⁷ and John Cheyne, surgeon, middle of the Shore.⁸

Alexander Donaldson is famous for his breaking the 'ring' of the London booksellers.⁹

His son Alexander founded the *Edinburgh Advertiser* in 1764, and his son James bequeathed funds for the building and endowment of Donaldson's Hospital.

Lindsay's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 350 (?).

From the property there of George Lindsay, depute Town Clerk 1757, and his wife Christian Taylor,¹⁰ which was known as Lindsay's land,¹¹ being on the south side of the Castlehill, at the top of the West Bow, opposite the south-west corner of the Weigh-house. There were various Lindsays who owned property thereabouts, *e.g.* David, writer¹²: David, wool merchant, head of the West Bow¹²: and Alexander, leather dyer, Castlehill.¹³

The close seems to have been called SHEEL'S CLOSE, which was the *bound* between the orange and the white colours in 1687. In 1736 the same bound is Lindsay's land.¹⁴ The name seems to be derived from Wm. Sheill, merchant, at Sheel's Close.¹⁵

¹ Provost 1740-41.

² See his Trial for Treason.

³ Prot. W. F. 11, 16/9/1762. See Chambers, i. 143, for tradition of Prince Charlie's adventure in this house.

⁴ Prot. G. H. 10, 9/7/1734.

⁵ Prot. G. H. 8, 4/3/1730.

⁶ P. W. 1773.

⁷ P. W. 1780.

⁸ D. 1800.

⁹ Arnot, 439.

¹⁰ 'George Lindsay also owned land at the Gibbet Loan, where the name of one of his heirs is preserved in Preston Street,' M. T. C. 3/6/1834.

¹¹ T. B. p. 75. One of the *bounds*, 1736.

¹² P. W. 1780, 53.

¹³ D. 1800.

¹⁴ T. B. pp. 40 and 75. See also M. 285, c. 2, where the close is called Alexr. Lindsay's Close.

¹⁵ T. B. p. 40.

Clark's [Ainslie. P. W. list 1779]. Bailie Clark's Close [Prot. J. W. 1, 11/12/1747]. Archibald's Close [Kerr].

From the tenement called Bailie Clark's lands at the back of the Weigh-house.¹ Bailie Clark's Close was on the south side of the High Street, facing the south side of the Weigh-house.² The tenement at the top was owned by Gilbert Clark of Craftangrie, son of the late George Clark.³ Bailie Clark's land and close are mentioned.⁴ George Clark was 3rd bailie 1689, and 1st bailie 1700. He owned the house at the foot of Donaldson's Close, acquired by Alexr. Donaldson.⁵

Kerr names the close Archibald's Close. I have not met the name elsewhere; but Mrs. Archibald lived in the Castlehill⁶: there was an Archibald's Close, 3 West Bow,⁷ and John Archibald was a merchant in Tobago Street and *Bowhead*.⁸

Stripping Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 356.

'Culprits who were whipped from the Castlehill to the Netherbow were stripped of their upper raiment at the head of this close. . . . The chastisement ended at the World's End Close.'⁹ Maitland does not give it, nor has it been met with in the protocols.

P. W. lists 1775 and 1783, and Kerr give the name of Donaldson's to this close.¹⁰

Potter's Close. [Ainslie. P.W. list 1779.]

Kerr gives TROTTER'S CLOSE. D. 1827 gives Trotter's Close, 9 West Bow, which may be derived from Wm. Trotter & Co., confectioners, West Bow.¹¹ Thomas Trotter, merchant, owned property on the south side of the High Street at the head of the West Bow,¹² and there was a Trotter's Court at the junction of the New West Approach (Johnston Terrace) with the Lawnmarket, the property of Thomas Trotter, merchant, being on the south of it.¹³

One is tempted to guess that Trotter's is correct, and Potter's a slip of Peter Williamson's, followed by Ainslie. Trotter's Close was a thoroughfare from the Castlehill to 9 West Bow.

¹ E. A. 15/2/1765.

² Prot. J. W. 1, 11/12/1747.

³ Prot. J. W. 6, 5/3/1763.

⁴ Reg. 15/6/1768.

⁵ *Vide antea*.

⁶ P. W. 1773, 1780.

⁷ D. 1827.

⁸ D. 1799.

⁹ Chambers, ii. 187.

¹⁰ Ainslie, 1780, shows Donaldson's Close as a little court reached through Lord Colston's Close or through Lindsay's Close. In Ainslie 1804 a new close, Donaldson's Close, appears, entered from the Castlehill.

¹¹ P. W. 1780.

¹² Prot. W. F. 3, 24/1/1750.

¹³ M. T. C. 3/11/1830.

Fairholm's Close, next below Trotter's Close [Kerr]. At Bowhead [D. 1800, 134, 154]. 15 West Bow [D. 1827].

Miss Fairholm was resident there in 1799.¹ Thomas Fairholm, banker, was in Blyth's Close, Castlehill, in 1773.² Thomas Fairholm, merchant, was in Blyth's Close, Castlehill, in 1780. Adam Fairholme was an extraordinary director of the Bank of Scotland, 1771. Thomas Fairholm of Pilton owned a tenement in the close,³ his father was Thomas Fairholm, merchant.

West Bow.

From the archway in the King's Wall, at the west end of the town. See Netherbow.

Johnston's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 332.

The first close east of the West Bow, extant, but unnamed. It is clearly shown in a map of the district (specially of the closes demolished for the New College) in a portfolio of Sir Daniel Wilson's, in the Library of the Museum of Antiquaries, where the house between the close and the West Bow is marked as that of Sir Patrick Johnston (Lord Provost and knight, 1700, and representative for the city in Parliament, 1709-10).⁴ Johnston's land stood on the west of Riddell's land.⁵ (*Blank*) Johnston, glover, owned a tenement there.⁶ The tenement of the late Edward Johnston, junior, is mentioned as being on the south side of the High Street in the Overbow,⁷ and part of the city wall of 1450 could be seen at the foot of the close.⁸

See also Burnet's Close.

Riddle's Close. Sir John Smith's Close, Royston's Close, Shaw's Close, M'Morran's or John M'Morran's Close. Giving entrance to Riddle's double court. [Edgar. Ainslie.] 'Court' [Kirkwood. Kerr]. 322.

Takes its name from 'Riddal's land,' built by George Riddell, wright, burgess.⁹ Fisher's land and close lay on the east; the tenement of David Home of Grange on the south; the area and tenement of

¹ D. 1799.

² P. W. 1773.

³ P. W. 1780; Prot. J. W. 5, 9/1/1760.

⁴ See p. 73.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 10, 4/3/1761.

⁶ Prot. J. W. 7, 1/3/1764.

⁷ Prot. J. W. 6, 9/1/1764.

⁸ M. 138, c. 2.

⁹ Prot. G. I. 2, 7/6/1733.

(*blank*) Johnston, glover, on the west.¹ George Riddell had a large family—George, Andrew, James, John, and Robert, also Katherine and Barbara. James seems to have inherited the property, in which his sisters continued to reside, while he emigrated to England, being known later as Riddell of Caisters, Norfolkshire.² He enjoyed a servitude over the house of the notorious Major Weir, or Wear, formerly owned by his father, George Riddell.³

James Riddle, son of the occupant of Riddle's Court, succeeded Patrick Maule, one of the Panmure family, as a soap boiler in Leith, giving his name to Riddle's Close, 50 Tolbooth Wynd, now misnamed Market Street.⁴

It was also called Sir John Smith's, now Royston's Close,⁵ from the property there of Sir John Smith of Grothan, or Gortham, owned formerly by George M'Morran, merchant, burgess, and his son George : thereafter by David Home of Grange.⁶

Royston's Close,⁷ formerly Sir John Smith's, and now Riddle's Close,⁸ took its name from Sir James Mackenzie of Royston, senator of the College of Justice, who died 1744, having owned two dwelling houses in the close.⁹ It was also called Shaw's Close,¹⁰ but no derivation suggested.

The name M'Morran's¹¹ or John M'Morran's¹² Close, comes from John M'Morran, to whom the property there was disposed by his brother, Ninian M'Morran of Newhall. This John seems to be Bailie John M'Morran, City Treasurer 1589-91, 2nd bailie 1594, and shot in 1595 by Wm. Sinclair at a barring-out of the High School.¹³ In his house, yet extant, James VI., his queen, Anne of Denmark, and her brother, the Duke of Holstein, were entertained, March 1593.¹³

The protocols are a little confused as to the relationships of John M'Morran, senior, John, junior, Ninian, George, and perhaps William, who was 1st bailie 1607. They were probably father and four sons.

There was a throughway from Riddell's or M'Morran's Court by Alison's, alias Wardlaw's, Close to the Cowgate. Jas. Wardlaw's property lay to the east¹⁴ and we find mention of Wardlaw's Close,

¹ Prot. G. L. 2, 22/8/1764.

² Prot. W. F. 10, 17/12/1760; Wilson, i. 217.

³ Prot. J. W. 7, 28/1/1764; W. F. 6, 6/12/1753.

⁴ J. R. S. L. 321, 347.

⁵ Prot. G. H. 8, 18/2/1730.

⁶ Reg. 8/7/1743.

⁷ P. W. 1773, p. 4.

⁸ Reg. 23/5/1857.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 3, 30/3/1749, 25/5/1749.

¹⁰ Trad. 74.

¹¹ Rom. Edinr. 69.

¹² Prot. G. H. 3, 6/12/1708.

¹³ O. & N. E. i. 110.

¹⁴ Prot. G. H. 3, 19/11/1706.

south side of the Lawnmarket,¹ which arrangement is most clearly shown by Kerr.

Another entrance was from the West Bow, through Major Weir's Close ² into Johnston's Close, and to the back of Riddell's Court.³

Fisher's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. **Hamilton's Close** (probable).⁴ 312.

It was named from Fisher's land in the close.⁵ Thomas Fisher, merchant, built a great tenement on the south side of the Lawnmarket,⁶ apparently rebuilding a tenement owned formerly by Thos. Cant, of Sanct Geillie Grange.⁷ He was probably the Thos. Fisher who was sent by the Royal Burghs in 1595 on a fiscal mission to the French Court.⁸

Fisher's Close seems to have been called HAMILTON'S CLOSE, which contained Cant's land, at the foot of the close, on the west side, on the south side of the Landmarket, bounded on the north by Fisher's land,⁹ and to have been so named from Hamilton's alias Hopeton's land, on the north side of the Cowgatehead, at the foot of the Old Bank Close, opposite the Magdalen Chapel, and owned sometime by Mr. James Hamilton.⁹ It is described as a property on the west of Baillie's Close, owned at one time by Thomas Hope of Craighall, who rebuilt the house, and by the heirs of John Hamilton, minister in Edinburgh.¹⁰

Kerr shows Fisher's Close as a thoroughfare to the Cowgate—the whole seems to have been called Hamilton's Close also.

There was property on the west side of Baillie's Close, owned in succession by heirs of John Wardlaw : Wm. Little : Thos. Hope of Craighall, who rebuilt the house : and the heirs of John Hamilton, minister in Edinburgh.¹⁰ Hamilton's alias Hopeton's land was at the foot of the Old Bank Close, opposite the Magdalen Chapel, owned sometime by Mr. Jas. Hamilton.¹¹

¹ Reg. 28/7/1767.

³ See Edgar, Ainslie, Kerr.

⁵ Reg. 9/3/1743.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 7, 20/10/1725.

⁹ Reg. 3/5/1861.

¹¹ Reg. 3 and 21/5/1861.

² Wilson, ii. 162.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 3, 21/8/1707.

⁶ Prot. W. F. 5, 5/12/1752.

⁸ O. E. C. iii. 197.

¹⁰ Prot. G. H. 4, 4/8/1714.

Brodie's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Lord Cullen's Close [Edgar], formerly Lord Cullen's Close [Kirkwood], Cullen's Close, Little's Close [O. & N. E. i. 111]. South end, 'Entry to Old Bank' [Ainslie], Bakers' Close [Reg. 21/5/1861]. 304.

This close extended formerly from the Lawnmarket to the Cowgate, till cut through by Victoria Street [Kerr]. It took its name from Francis Brodie, wright, glass grinder, and burgess,¹ father of and partner with the notorious William Brodie, wright, gambler, burglar, and Deacon of the wrights, who was hanged at the Old Tolbooth, 1st October 1788, along with his accomplice, George Smith.²

It was from the same family that Brodie's Building and Close, south side of the Canongate foot, took their name. (*q.v.*)

Edgar names the close Lord Cullen's Close, and Kirkwood, 'Brodie's Close, formerly Lord Cullen's.' It thus perpetuated the name of a former occupant, Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, who joined the Revolution party in 1688, was raised to the bench 1709, and died 1726.³

An earlier name was LITTLE'S CLOSE, from the mansion of William Little of Liberton, which stood in the close, bearing the date 1570,⁴ but demolished 1836. It seems to be so called in D. 1799, pp. 6 and 233.

It is also one of the bewildering Cant's Closes, and is described as just east of Fisher's Close,⁵ but no further information given, and this may be a careless slip for Cullen.

The lower end of the close, which was far from being a clear straight thoroughfare, was known as 'Entry to the Old Bank,'⁶ or Bakers' Close, deriving the latter from the property of the Incorporation of the Bakers.⁷

Buchanan's Court. Close [Ainslie. Kerr]. Walter Willie's Close [Edgar]. Buchanan's, formerly Walter Willie's [Kirkwood]. Hunter's Close. 300.

Named from Buchanan's land, which stood between the close and the Old Bank Close. It is mentioned in the Town Council Minutes,⁸

¹ 'Brodie & Son, wrights and undertakers, Lawnmarket,' P. W. 1773; 'cabinet-makers,' P. W. 1779.

² See Provost Wm. Creech's account of the trial, published while Brodie lay under sentence of death, also that by Wm. Roughead, W.S., 1906.

³ O. & N. E. i. 111.

⁴ Trad. 74.

⁵ Reg. 9/12/1861.

⁶ Ainslie.

⁷ Reg. 21/5/1861.

⁸ Especially 13/2/1771 in connection with the great fire there.

but not in the protocols examined. Chambers¹ states that Buchanan's land took the place of the ancient timber tenement of the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, burned 1725.

Peter Williamson² mentions Buchan's Court—probably the same.

The old name was Walter Willie's Close.³ It may be derived from 'Water' Willie, the last waterman plying his vocation.⁴

It seems also to have been called Hunter's Close.

There was a James Hunter, physician, close by in the Old Bank Close.⁵

Old Bank Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Hope's Close [Chambers, i. 164]. Mauchine's Close [O. & N. E. i. 116]. Bank Close [Prot. J. W. 6, 1/3/1763]. 286.

So called from the Bank of Scotland, once situated here.

The Bank received its charter 1695, and began business in a flat in the Parliament Close, but was burned out in the great fire of 1700. It then removed higher up the Lawnmarket, to a close known in consequence, at first, as the Bank Close,⁶ and later as the Old Bank Close, the office being Robert Gourlay's house, the site being nearly that of the west pavement of Melbourne Place.⁷ Sometimes the ROYAL BANK CLOSE is termed, misleadingly, the Old Bank Close.⁸

The ancient name was MAUCHAN'S, or MAACHINE'S CLOSE, which it bore about 1511.⁹

It owed the name to John Mauchane, bailie in 1523,¹⁰ or to Alexr. Mauchain or Mauthan, owner of the lands before Robert Gourlay, builder of Gourlay's House in 1569.⁷ Alexr. Mauchan owned land on the south side of the High Street, at the tenement of the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of Cambuskenneth.¹¹ The alias is clearly given: Mauchan's, now Bank Close.¹² Mauchan is frequent in the protocols.

It was also known as HOPE'S CLOSE,¹³ from the mansion of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, King's Advocate under Charles I., grandson of Edward Hope, who gave the old name to Tod's Close, north side of

¹ Fires.

² 1773, p. 5.

³ Edgar; Kirkwood.

⁴ Kay, ii. 36.

⁵ P. W. 1780, p. 46.

⁶ Prot. J. W. 6, 1/3/1763.

⁷ Wilson, i. 223.

⁸ Soc. Ant. S. xlv. 257.

⁹ O. & N. E. i. 116.

¹⁰ O. & N. E. ii. 241; O. E. C. i. 86.

¹¹ Prot. 4/9/1528.

¹² Prot. W. F. 1, 4/12/1746; J. W. 6, 1/3/1763.

¹³ 'The Bank Close, formerly Hope's Close,' Chambers, i. 164.

the Castlehill.¹ Chambers² at first derives the name from Sir Thomas Hope : later³ from a son of Sir Thomas.

Gosford's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Gooseford's Close [Reg. 6/1/1742]. Aikman's Close.⁴ Dickson's Close.⁵ 276.

Named from the tenement of Alexr. Aitchison of Gosford, East Lothian.⁶ Sir Archibald Acheson, Secretary for State under Charles I., was ancestor of the Earls of Gosford in Ireland.⁷ The close, giving entrance to Gosford's Court,⁸ was swept away for George IV. Bridge.

Gosford's, formerly AIKMAN'S CLOSE,⁹ owed the latter name to the tenement of (*blank*) Aikman there,¹⁰ and its old alias, DICKSON'S CLOSE, to the great house of Allan Dickson, burgess, on the west side of the close, having the cross-house of David Dickson on the south, and Mauchan's Close on the west.¹¹ David Dickson inherited this cross-house from his father Allan ; it lay between Bank (or Mauchan's) Close and Gosfoord's Close.¹² It passed from him to Margaret Dickson and her husband, John Boig. Gilbert Dickson was also concerned with it.¹³ Charles Dickson, goldsmith, disposed this cross-house to Thomas Leishman, merchant, burgess.¹⁴

Libberton's Wynd. Vicus Libertoni [Gordon]. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 260.

Named from the family of Little of Liberton.¹⁵ This seems to be conjectural and refuted by the protocols, which mention the land of umquhyle Henry Liberton in Liberton's Wynd,¹⁶ of the land of Pickenella¹⁷ or Petrenella¹⁸ Libberton in Libberton's Close, and of the heirs of Wm. Libberton, resident there in 1501.¹⁹ The Wynd is mentioned by name in 1474¹⁹ and 1477.²⁰

¹ See A. O. E. 3 for much interesting matter anent the Hopes.

² Chambers, i. 164, 1825. ³ Trad. 69, 1848.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 2, 1/2/1752.

⁵ Prot. G. I. 2, 31/7/1735. ⁶ Prot. J. W. 6, 7/12/1762. ⁷ M. H. C. 137.

⁸ D. 1827, 110.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 1, 4/12/1746.

¹⁰ Prot. G. I. 2, 31/7/1735.

¹¹ Prot. G. I. 2, 6/1/1736, where the sequence of owners is given : *inter quos* Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosfoord, and his second son, Mr. Alexr. Wedderburn, advocate.

¹² Prot. G. I. 1, 20/2/1730.

¹³ Prot. G. I. 11/1/1735.

¹⁴ Prot. G. H. 7, 4/6/1724.

¹⁵ St. C. H. 6.

¹⁶ Prot. 2/6/1531.

¹⁷ Prot. J. W. 5, 20/3/1759.

¹⁸ Reg. 26/2/1743.

¹⁹ O. & N. E. ii. 241.

²⁰ O. & N. E. i. 120 ; M. 8, c. 2.

Turk's Close. Carthrae's Close [Edgar]. Carfrae's Close.¹ Sir Thos. Tod's or Todd's Close.²

The older name, CARTHRAE'S or CARFRAE'S CLOSE, is derived from Wm. Carfrae, merchant, whose house was on the west side of Forrester's Close.³ The tenement owned of old by Wm. Carfrae, merchant, in Carfrae's Close, stood at the top of Libberton's Wynd, in the close formerly called Carfrae's Close, above Forrester's Wynd.⁴ Wm. Carfrae had daughters, Susannah and Jonnet.⁵

It was known later as Turk's Close.⁶ Maitland gives both Turk's and Trunk's Close; if the latter be, as is probable, the close above the Netherbow, this would show that Turk's Close was already known by that name, but Edgar (alone) gives Carthrae's Close. The name has not been found in the protocols examined. In P.W. 1780 Campbell Denovan, printer, is in Turk's Close: in P.W. 1790 he is in Brodie's Close, making it probable that this Turk's Close is the same as Carthrae's.

There is no hint of the Turings being connected with this close; the derivation of the name is not known.

Todd's Wynd⁷ or Sir Wm. Todd's Close, seems to be the same as Carthrae's Close, but there is no clear alias. There was a land at the end of Todd's Wynd, on the north side of the Cowgait, having waste lands of umquhyle Sir Thomas Tod on the north.⁸ There were also two tenements in Snadoun's Close, owned by Sir Thomas Tod,⁹ and another was bounded by the land of umquhyle Thomas Swift on the east, of umquhyle Sir James Lamb on the west, and of Sir Thomas Tod on the north.⁹ Swyft's Wynd, or Close (Fishmarket Close), was named from the above Thos. Swyft. The close ran south from the Landmarket foranent the Merket Cross, apparently just west of Forrester's Close. At the foot was the house of Wm. Tod, wax maker, who granted leave to Thomas Murdeyis to alter the said house.¹⁰ The position seems to identify it with Turk's or Carthrae's Close.

¹ Prot. G. I. 3, 29/7/1740.

² Prot. 3 and 22/3/1527.

³ G. I. 3, 29/7/1740.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 6, 30/12/1763.

⁵ Prot. A. W. 7, 26/8/1725, where sequence of owners is given.

⁶ Ainslie; Kerr. 'Carthrae's, later Turk's Close, between Libberton's Wynd and St. Giles kirk,' Wilson, i. 235.

⁷ C. C. 2468, 8/4/1578.

⁸ C. C. 972, 11/10/1525.

⁹ C. C. 998, 11/12/1556.

¹⁰ Prot. 3/3/1527-28, 22/3/1528.

Forrester's Wynd. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kerr. Kirkwood gives the lower, or Cowgate, end, surviving in 1817.]

The spelling of the name is pleasantly varied : Forstar's,¹ Foster's,² Forres,³ and Forrester's *Close*.⁴

It takes its name probably from Sir Adam Forrester of Corstorphine, twice chief magistrate in the thirteenth century.⁵ Wilson derives it 'from the town house of the Forresters of Corstorphine.'⁶ The land of the Laird of Corstorphine was on the west side of Forstaris Wynd.⁷ A house was in Forrester's Wynd which belonged to Lord Forrester.⁸ Among the residents we find George Forrester, also David and his son James.⁹ David Forrester and his wife Jane Nicol occupied the land of the late George Forrester in the Wynd.¹⁰ Alexander Forrester of Corstorphine owned a tenement at the head of the Wynd.¹¹ The tenement of David Forrester stood between Libberton's Wynd and Forrester's Wynd, and was owned after his death by his daughter and heir Jannet, relict of David Nicol, merchant,¹² and after her by James Nicol, merchant,¹³ whom we may suppose to have been her son.

Kilkerran's Court.

This court lay near the head of Forrester's Wynd, and was occupied by Sir James Fergusson, Lord Kilkerran,¹⁴ father of Lord Hermand,¹⁵ on the west side (see maps).

Back of Best or Bess Wynd. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kerr.]

As lying at the back of Best's, Bess', or Beth's Wynd. It seems to be the same as FALCORD'S CLOSE, described as between Forrester's Wynd and Beath's Wynd,¹⁶ or FALCON'S CLOSE,¹⁷ which was on the south side of the High Street, on the south side of the Tolbuith, in which were lands owned by the late John Falcon. Adam Falconer owned property thereabouts.¹⁷ Lands in Falcon's Close were owned by Wm. Falcon.¹⁸

¹ Prot. 30/9/1528.

² Prot. J. W. 3, 3/3/1753.

³ D. 1800, 172.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 2, 10/2/1748.

⁵ O. & N. E. iii. 118. Maitland gives Adam Forrester, alderman 1373.

⁶ Wilson, i. 62.

⁷ Prot. 22/3/1528.

⁸ Prot. W. F. 9, 10/3/1760.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 9, 3/4/1760.

¹⁰ Reg. 13/1/1768.

¹¹ Prot. G. H. 3, 1/7/1707.

¹² Prot. G. H. 5, 7/5/1715.

¹³ Prot. G. H. 7, 16/12/1725.

¹⁴ Died 1757.

¹⁵ Chambers, i. 223, 315. 'George Fergusson of Hermon' (*sic*) D. 1799, 4.

¹⁶ Prot. J. W. 1, 11/3/1747; W. F. 2, 30/7/1747.

¹⁷ Prot. A. W. 2, 10/3/1704.

¹⁸ Prot. G. H. 6, 23/11/1720.

Beth's Wynd. Vicus Beth [Gordon]. Best's Wynd [Edgar]. Bess Wynd [Ainslie. Kerr]. Bethia's Wynd.¹ Bestis Wynd.² Beith's Wynd.³ Bass Wynd.⁴ Bath's Wynd.⁵

The name seems to be derived from the lands west of St. Giles' Kirkyard,⁶ belonging to the late John Best, whose name is thus transformed.

Council Chamber Close [Ainslie 1804]. 'West Entry to Parliament Close' [P. W. list 1779]. Possibly Tolbooth Close [Maitland].

Probably as giving access at one time to the Council Chamber at the west end of St. Giles' Church. It is shown unnamed by Edgar and Ainslie 1780. Allusion is made to it, without any name, in the preliminary chapter of the *Heart of Midlothian*.

Luckenbooths.

There are various theories as to the meaning and origin of the name. Grant⁷ derives it from the Lucken, enclosed or locked, booths which were there. This agrees with Jameson's definition of *lucken* as 'shut up,' and would describe them as differing in this from the open booths or 'shades' in the market-place or fair. The name appears as Lukkyn-buiths 8th February 1521-22,⁸ or Lukenbuiths,⁹ and the very definite form 'locked booths' occurs at least once.¹⁰ Maitland¹¹ gives as the origin the Flemish cloth Lacken, which was sold there. He describes the buildings of the Luckenbooth Row as rotten, noisome, and offensive. This *cloth* derivation may be one of the roots of the erroneous change of Landmercat into Lawnmarket.

The building was pierced by two passages, one, Brown's Close,¹² was named from Brown's land, the tenement on the north side of the Luckenbooths, opposite Mary King's Close, built and owned by Alexr. Brown, merchant, burgess—of hewn stone, near the east end of the Luckenbooths.¹³ The other was the notorious Stinking Style, whose evil odour is recorded in the early part of the sixteenth century :

¹ 'Great tenement south side of High Street in vennels or closes called Forrester's, Falcon's, and Bethia Wynd, built by Wm. Rigg, merchant,' Prot. A. W. 2, 10/3/1704.

² M. B. 58.

³ O. & N. E. i. 121.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 9, 18/6/1759.

⁵ Prot. G. H. 4, 16/6/1714.

⁶ Prot. 23/4/1528.

⁷ O. & N. E. i. 153.

⁸ Soc. Ant. S. 14/6/1886.

⁹ L. C. 2387, 13/2/1649.

¹⁰ Prot. W. F. 2, 2/7/1747.

¹¹ M. 180; E. O. T. 10.

¹² P. W. 1773, 75.

¹³ Prot. A. W. 3, 17/7/1706; A. W. 5, 23/2/1715.

'Stinkand Style in Buthraw.'¹ Sir James Stewart's Close (the Advocate's Close) was opposite the entry leading to the Old and the New Churches, called the Stinking Style.² Dr. Cameron Lees states that it ran between St. Giles' Church and the Booth Raw, or Luckenbooths. Wilson correctly identifies it with the Old Kirk Style.³ The Stinking Style in the 'Vicus Botharum' led to St. Giles' Church.⁴

Another close, perhaps not a thoroughfare, was Cantore's⁵ or Kintore's⁶ Close. Maitland⁷ gives both Cantoirs Close (probably this) and Kintyre's, probably that in the Lawnmarket, north side (*q.v.*). Derivation unknown.

[The Cantore or Kintore, the temporary prison in the Kirkgate, Leith, for culprits condemned by the Kirk Session.⁸ Probably from Flemish 'Kantoor,' a place of business.⁹ In Hone's *Every Day Book*, 1826, vol. i. column 579, 1st May, mention is made of the 'counter,' and in column 580 of 'counters,' which seem to have been police cells in A.D. 1517. Used often in protocols for 'office.']

Parliament Close, now Square.

From the Parliament House, built on the site of the houses of the city ministers, ousted by James VI., which gave its name also to the Parliament Yaird, extending from St. Giles' Church to the Cowgate,¹⁰ the Parliament Garden there,¹¹ and the Parliament stairs, leading up from the Cowgate. In the Parliament Close were the Exchange Close,¹¹ the Old Post Office stairs, and the President's stairs at the east end.

Kirkheugh. Old Meal Market Close. [Kerr. O. S.]

The steep hill or bank¹² descending from the High Church to the Cowgate.¹³ Maitland calls it the Kirkheugh Close. It is clearly shown, but not named, by Gordon, and is mentioned later¹⁴ as beside the Fishmarket. It is not named in any of the maps, and the extensive building which followed the great fire of 3rd February 1700 included the

¹ C. C. 934, 25/2/1522-23.

² Prot. A. W. 5, 22/9/1715; St. Giles', 97.

³ Wilson, ii. 296.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 4, 6/11/1712.

⁵ O. & N. E. ii. 282, 'Office of Mansfield Ramsay & Co.'

⁶ 'Mrs. Hunter's printing office, Kintore's Close, Luckenbooth,' D. 1799, 161.

⁷ M. 216.

⁸ T. T. L. 129.

⁹ O. & N. E. iii. 224, a comptoir, or counting-house.

¹⁰ Chambers, ii. 201.

¹¹ Prot. W. F. 6, 31/5/1754.

¹² Jameson's Dictionary.

¹³ Soc. Ant. S. xlv. 255.

¹⁴ P. W. 1780, p. 117.

erection of the south and east sides of the Parliament Close, whereby the north or upper end of the Kirkheugh disappeared, and the south or lower end (unnamed by Edgar) became the Old Post Office Stairs and Close,¹ from the Post Office entered from the Parliament Close. A fragment of this close, down which Boswell led Dr. Johnson in 1773 to visit the Cowgate, still exists, unnamed, just west of Heron's Court, on the north side of the Cowgate.² The scale stair at the top by which one could ascend to the Parliament Close was known as the Post Office Stairs. The whole south side of the Parliament Close was burned out, November 1824, and utterly changed thereafter.

The close was also known as the Old Meal Market Close, from the Old Meal Market just to the west, which is shown by Gordon and Edgar, but this name seems properly to belong to the two closes leading into the Meal Market, shown by Edgar.

St. Monan's Wynd. Vicus S. Monani [Gordon]. Variants, see below. Steil's Close [Edgar]. Newbank Close [Ainslie 1780]. Royal Bank Close [Ainslie 1804]; Royal Bank Close, formerly Steil's Close [Kirkwood]. Back of the Fishmarket Close. Barrie's Close. Jollie's Close.

The Hangman's Close, anciently St. Mannans,³ so called from a chapel formerly there, dedicated to St. Monan or Mennan.⁴ The name was strangely distorted by the scribes into St. Ninian's Close,⁵ Lady St. Minnans,⁶ Lady St. Ninians,⁷ Lady Menyies Close,⁸ and Lady Minnes Close.⁹

Edgar calls it Steil's Close; it may have a connection with Patrick Steil, vintner, musician, speculative builder, and Captain in the Trained Bands, who gave an alias to Conn's Close. The name has not been found in the protocols examined.

It was also known as the New Bank Close,¹⁰ not to be confused with the alias of the Old Stamp Office Close or Royal Bank Close,¹¹ and Kirkwood gives the distinct 'Royal Bank Close, formerly Steil's Close.' The Royal Bank (known as the New Bank, as compared with the Bank

¹ Ainslie.

² See Soc. Ant. S. xlv. 250 for views and particulars.

³ Chambers, ii. 189.

⁴ Mackinley, 493, quoting from Stothert, last series, p. 114.

⁵ Soc. Ant. S. xlv. 256.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 7, 2/8/1725.

⁷ Prot. G. H. 6, 12/10/1722.

⁸ Prot. W. F. 7, 17/2/1756.

⁹ Prot. G. H. 10, 13/6/1735.

¹⁰ Ainslie 1780.

¹¹ Ainslie 1804.

of Scotland) had its office in the close till about 1820. It is not in Edgar's map of 1742, but is inserted in that of 1765.

It was also called the BACK OF THE FISHMARKET CLOSE, lying between the Fishmarket Close and the Parliament Close.¹

It must be remembered that the Fishmarket Close, as shown by Gordon, was of a Y shape, having one entrance from the Cowgate and two from the Lawnmarket, enclosing the market; this creates initial confusion, and the rebuilding after the fires of 1700 and 1824 makes it difficult to discriminate in many cases.

This close still exists, much altered. The northern end descends by steps from the south-east corner of the Parliament Square, and, turning sharply to the east, enters the Old Fishmarket Close. The lower part, cut off by what was formerly the Union Bank, was known as the Hangman's Close (*q.v.* under North Side of Cowgate), now closed.

The Back of the Fishmarket Close, alias Barry's Close, thereafter Jolly's Close, is mentioned as being on the east of the Parliament Close.² No derivation has been found for either name. Barry's Close is also given as now Fishmarket Close.³ The Back of Fishmarket Close is mentioned in the same protocol. Barry's Close was on the south side of the High Street beside the Mercat Cross.⁴

Gordon shows the three closes clearly—Forrester's Wynd, and the Y-shaped Fishmarket Close, the eastern limb being the Fishmarket Close opposite the Cross, the western, unnamed, being evidently the back of the Fishmarket Close.

Old Fishmarket Close. Vicus Fori Piscatorii [Gordon]. Fishmarket Close [Edgar. D. 1800]. Old Fishmarket Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood marks it as now shut up]. Swift's Close. Suittie's Close. Carmichael's Close. Gourlay's Close. 196.

It owed its name to the Old Fishmarket, shown by Gordon and Edgar: later the Poultry Market (as in Ainslie 1780), or Poultry and Fish (Ainslie 1804). The reduced area of the Market was occupied later by the Union Bank.

¹ Reg. 8/6/1743; Prot. G. H. 8, 10/8/1728.

² Prot. W. F. 11, 15/9/1762, 5/1/1763.

³ Prot. G. H. 7, 22/7/1724.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 4, 16/11/1711. See Kerr for the various sites of the Cross.

An alias of the sixteenth century was SWIFT'S WYND or CLOSE.¹ It is spoken of as the Fishmercat Close, of old, Swyft's Close,² the name being derived from the owners of property therein. Alexr. Swift owned a cellar at the head of the close;³ John Swift, a tenement at the south side of the Cross,⁴ and on the east of Barrie's, now Fishmercat Close.⁵ There was a tenement, with the land of the Laird of Borthwick on the east, and of the late Thomas Swift on the west.⁶

It appears also as SUTTIE'S, now Fishmarket Close,⁷ or SUTTIE'S WYND, now Fishmercat Close,⁸ but no derivation has been found, unless the conjecture that Suttie's is a corruption of Swift's. This may be TODDIS CLOSE described above; the identification is not clear.

The lower end of the close, named HUMPH'S CLOSE⁹ in the Ordnance Survey, may be still traced in the open space above the Free Breakfast Building, where it yet exists, 3 feet 6 inches wide, in the building occupied by Messrs. Geo. Duncan & Son. The lower end, on the Cowgate, is closed with a sheet-iron gate.

The name seems to occur as HOME'S CLOSE. A tenement on the east side of Fishmercat Close (probably the Back of Fishmarket Close) near the end of the close, and opposite the Fishmarket, had Home's Close on the east,¹⁰ but no derivation has been found. Edgar names it simply 'Back of Borthwick's Close.' Ainslie indicates the whole as Old Fishmarket Close.

It seems also to have been known as CARMICHAEL'S CLOSE, which was immediately west of Borthwick's Close,¹¹ and immediately east of the Fishmarket Close.¹² A great stone tenement stood at the back of the Mercat Cross, on the south side of the High Street, now possessed by Mr. Wm. Carmichael, advocate,¹³ and a tenement is mentioned as being in Borthwick's Close, having the close formerly called Carmichael's Close, now part of the Old Fishmarket Close, on the west.¹⁴

Carmichael's or Gourlay's Close was just west of Borthwick's Close,¹⁵ but no hint as to Gourlay's identity has been found.

¹ New Lights, 57 *n*.

³ Prot. A. W. 6, 6/8/1719.

⁵ Prot. G. H. 6, 22/7/1724.

⁷ Reg. 4/6/1741.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 8, 24/8/1757.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 4, 23/2/1757.

¹³ Prot. A. W. 4, 28/12/1711.

¹⁵ Prot. J. W. 3, 2/7/1756; J. W. 4, 23/2/1757.

² Prot. W. F. 10, 7/6/1762.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 3, 29/7/1709.

⁶ Prot. 16/7/1528 and 21/12/1530.

⁸ Prot. J. W. 8, 23/12/1765.

¹⁰ Prot. A. W. 3, 31/1/1707.

¹² Prot. A. W. 6, 22/10/1722.

¹⁴ Reg. 12/10/1860.

Borthwick's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Vicus Borthvici [Gordon]. Lord Durie's Close [O. & N. E. i. 242, but no authority]. 190.

From the house built there by Lord Borthwick in the middle of the fifteenth century, on the west side of the close, north of the King's Wall of 1450.¹ The lands were sometime of Dominus Borthwick² of the family of Borthwick of that Ilk.³ Grant says that it was for long called Lord Durie's Close, from the mansion of Lord Durie, President of the Court of Session 1642,⁴ but this seems to be an error arising from a misunderstanding of Wilson's account of the house and story of Lord Durie.⁵

Old Assembly Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Assembly Close [Edgar]. Little's Close,⁶ Durie's Close,⁷ Steil's Close,⁸ Patrick Shiell's⁹ or Stiel's Close,¹⁰ Gillespie's Close,¹¹ Barnes' Close,¹² Zair's Close.¹³ 172.

From the Assembly (Dancing) Rooms, formerly in the West Bow, but transferred about 1720,¹⁴ and finally burned out in the great fire of 1824. The Old Assembly Hall was a great hall or room in the great stone tenement built by Wm. Smellie, Henry Wilson, and James Mack, on the east side of Borthwick's Close, entered from both Borthwick's and Steele's Closes.¹⁵

It 'has had a new name with almost every century of its existence. In the middle of the sixteenth century it was known as LITTLE'S, after Mr. Clement Little, advocate (founder of the University Library), who, along with his brother the Provost, lived there. Another change of name took place in the seventeenth century in honour of . . . Sir Alexr. Gibson, better known as Lord Durie, whose mansion stood on the site of the Old Assembly Rooms,'¹⁶ occupied later, 1835, by one of the Heriot schools.

The name Little's Close has not been found amongst the protocols

¹ New Lights, 81.

² Prot. G. H. 4, 28/11/1711; Reg. 22/5/1856.

³ Wilson, ii. 31.

⁴ O. & N. E. v. 242.

⁵ Wilson, ii. 31-33.

⁶ New Lights, 94.

⁷ New Lights, 89.

⁸ St. C. H. 259.

⁹ Prot. J. W. 8, 25/6/1767.

¹⁰ Reg. 4/8/1744.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 7, 22/3/1765.

¹² Prot. J. W. 5, 13/2/1759.

¹³ Prot. A. W. 6, 3/2/1720.

¹⁴ Wilson, ii. 32.

¹⁵ Prot. J. W. 4, 23/5/1758. One of the confusing cases of the same name applied to two adjacent closes bounding the name-giving tenement.

¹⁶ New Lights, 89; Wilson, ii. 32.

examined, but Walter Little of Libberton owned a tenement on the east side of the top of the Old Assembly Close.¹ A protocol for Gabriel Little or Rankine of Over Libbertoun is recorded, dealing with property in the close commonly called Clement Little's Close, south side of the High Street.²

DURIE'S or DURRIE'S³ CLOSE occurs frequently,⁴ named from Lord Durie above; but there is a hint of another derivation in John Durie, 'faber muriarius,' resident in Zair's alias Durie's alias Patrick Steill's Close.⁵

Zair's Close is clearly the same as Yaris, which was on the south side of the High Street, in part running east and west, and containing the lands of David Gillespy, deceist;⁶ also Hair's Close, containing a tenement of Katherine Gillespie, on south side of the High Street next to Borthwick's Close.⁷

Its alias, Patrick Stiell's⁸ or Patrick Shiel's⁹ or Stiel's¹⁰ Close, is derived from the lodging or tavern, The Cross Keys, sometime belonging to Patrick Steil, in Patrick Steil's or Durie's Close.¹¹ This house seems to have been owned by Archibald, portioner of Inverask, only son and heir of Archibald Shiels, merchant, Edinburgh: its builder being the late John Hamilton, and its position between Durie's Close on the west and Covenant Close on the east.¹²

The close seems also, wholly or in part, to have been named GILLESPIE'S CLOSE, but the distinct alias has not been found. The name is derived from the lands of David Gillespy close to Borthwick's Close,¹³ or of Wm. Gillespie whose lands were on the north side of the Cowgate, having the tenement of Lord Borthwick on the west.¹⁴ Katherine Gillespie's tenement in Hair's Close is mentioned above.⁷ David Gillespie, baxter, owned a tenement on the north side of the Cowgate, with lands to the west and south and the transe of Suittie's, now

¹ Prot. J. W. 4, 3/1/1758.

² Prot. A. W. 6, 28/8/1718.

³ Prot. A. W. 2, 29/11/1704.

⁴ *e.g.* Formerly Durie's or Patrick Shiell's, now Old Assembly Close: Prot. J. W. 8, 25/6/1767.

⁵ Prot. A. W. 6, 3/2/1720.

⁶ C. C. 1400, 30/3/1547.

⁷ Quoted from charter of Michael Macquhan and his spouse, Janet Rhind: for founding of the Magdalen Chapel.

⁸ Patrick Steill's, now Old Assembly Close: Reg. 4/8/1744.

⁹ Prot. J. W. 8, 25/6/1767.

¹⁰ St. C. H. 259.

¹¹ Prot. W. F. 10, 21/8/1761.

¹² Prot. W. F. 10, 14/8/1761. See also St. Monan's Wynd and Conn's Close.

¹³ Prot. J. W. 7, 22/3/1765.

¹⁴ Prot. A. W. 7, 24/5/1725.

Fishmarket Close, on the west.¹ The close was on the south side of the High Street.²

Yet another name seems to belong to this close, BARNES' CLOSE. There was a tenement on the south side of the High Street in Conn's Close, bounded by the transe of the close called Barnes' Close on the west.³ This is the one mention of the name, and no hint is given of its derivation.

Conn's Close. Vicus Conn [Gordon]. Con's Close [Edgar]. Conn's [Kirkwood]. 162.

[Kirkwood gives No. 162 to both Conn's and Covenant Close.]

Named after a wealthy flesher who lived in the close at the beginning of the sixteenth century.⁴ The land of John Con, south side of the High Street, is mentioned.⁵ We find the form Cone's Close,⁵ but only one alias, STEELE'S CLOSE,⁶ evidently from the tenement in Steele's or Conn's Close⁷ standing between Borthwick's Close and Covenant Close. Edgar alone shows the close entered direct from the High Street; O. S. shows the entrance by a pend from the Old Assembly Close. It had free opening on the north side of the Cowgate.

This close suffered very badly in the fire of 1824, and is now almost swept away by Tron Square, but the south end may be seen, blocked.

Covenant Close. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 162.

This close is sometimes mixed up with Burnet's Close, but the two are clearly distinct.⁸ Burnet's name invaded both. The Covenant Close was built about 1600, but received its enduring name from the copy of the National Covenant,⁹ which lay for signature in the 'Covenant House' at the south end of the close, which was a short cul-de-sac with a side entrance into Burnet's Close, as shown by Edgar, Ainslie, and O. S.

This house, and in fact all the close, was built by John Hamilton, probably a relative of 'Mr. James Hamilton, moderator,' who signs one of the copies—a wealthy wright, burgess,¹⁰ and Captain in the

¹ Reg. 4/6/1741.

² Prot. G. H. 5, 9/7/1718.

³ Prot. J. W. 5, 13/2/1759.

⁴ New Lights, 110; O. & N. E. ii. 241, gives 1508.

⁵ Prot. 25/9/1528, G. H. 5, 14/4/1716.

⁶ Prot. W. F. 2, 11/8/1747.

⁷ Prot. J. W. 4, 23/5/1758.

⁸ 'Burnetts Closs sive Covenant Cl.': Prot. A. W. 8, 10/1/1728.

⁹ The National Covenant was signed in Greyfriars' Church, 1638: the Solemn League and Covenant in St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1643.

¹⁰ New Lights, 100 *et seq.*; Prot. G. I. 1, 22/12/1729: In Covenant Close between Conn's Close and Burnet's Close; Prot. J. W. 4, 6/2/1758.

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Trained Bands. The house had an entrance from each of the closes and was known as Hamilton's land.¹

What the name of the close was, between its building and the lodging of the Covenant within it, is nowhere stated. It was probably drawn from Hamilton, the builder.

Burnet's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Johnston's Close.² 156.

Named from Samuel Burnet, a wealthy brewer and prominent citizen about 1600,¹ the owner of a tenement on the south side of the High Street at the head of Burnet's Close.³ He was a merchant and burgess,⁴ having been made burgess and guild brother, 9th March 1591, as being son to the late Alexander Burnet.

Before the close took his name it was known as Johnston's Close, from Edward Johnston, one of the Scottish adventurers for the plantation of Ulster under James VI., 1610.² But the name is older. Alexr. Guthrie resigned a tenement in Johnston's Close on the south side of the High Street in 1564: it was bounded on the north by lands of John Marjoribanks, and of James Johnston on the south.⁵

Edward Johnston owned property in Johnston's, now Burnet's Close, owned later by Peter Mories, and still later by Mr. Robert Windram, W.S.,⁶ which still exists, occupied by Smith, Fletcher & Co., wireworkers.⁷ Wm. Johnston owned a house in the close built by Wm. Stevenson,⁸ and Sir Daniel Wilson speaks of the house of Sir Patrick Johnston,⁹ member of parliament for the city at the date of the Union in 1707, as standing at the head of this Johnston's Close.¹⁰

A tenement of land on the south side of the High Street, pertaining to Mr. Andrew Burnet of Waristoune, had been wadsett by him to John Ewing, merchant, London, for 6877 lib. Scots. Ewing entered into possession.¹¹ This may relate to Burnet's Close.

Bell's Wynd. Vicus Belli [Gordon. Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. 142.

This wynd seems to have no alias. It is mentioned in John Fowler's protocols at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and took its name

¹ New Lights, 103, 145.

² New Lights, 145: 'Burnet's, formerly Johnston's Close'; Prot. G. L. 1, 17/2/1764.

³ Prot. J. W. 4, 12/5/1758.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 4, 24/4/1758.

⁵ C. C. 1968, 3/11/1564.

⁶ Prot. G. L. 1, 21/3/1764; W. F. 1, 16/7/1746.

⁷ New Lights, 146.

⁸ Prot. G. L. 2, 18/2/1736.

⁹ See p. 55.

¹⁰ Wilson, i. 237.

¹¹ M. T. C. 30/10/1678.

from John Bell, brewer at the foot of the wynd, connected with Bell's Brewery in the Pleasance.¹ He is mentioned as being in the wynd in 1529,² as owning a tenement at the head thereof³ and as being succeeded in possession by the Bishop of Dunkeld,⁴ and in a general way in early charters.⁵

New Assembly Close (unnamed in O.S.) [Edgar. Ainslie. Kerr].

Commercial Bank Close, formerly New Assembly Close [Kirkwood]. Back of Bell's Wynd⁶; Fairlie's Entry from Cowgate (*q.v.*); Murray's Close⁷; Snawdoun's Close.⁸

The name was taken from the New Assembly Rooms, which occupied the great house there from 1766 to 1784.⁹ The name does not occur in the protocols.

From its position it was also called the Back of Bell's Wynd.¹⁰

But it was also named Snadoun's Close¹¹ under many varieties of spelling: Snaddoun's,¹² Snadonis,¹³ Snawdounis.¹⁴ The name seems to have leapt from the north side of the Cowgate to the south, and to have been applied to either Peter's Close, or immediately east of it. Stables on the east side of Snawdoun's Close, built by Alexr. Peter, wright, south side of the Cowgate,¹⁵ seem to imply this.

The derivation of the name is unknown.

Another name, MURRAY'S CLOSE, was derived from the residence of John Murray of Blackbarony, father of the first Lord Elibank, who in 1580 occupied the great mansion at the top of the close formerly owned by the Bishop of Dunkeld.¹⁶

Kirkwood gives 'Commercial Bank Close, formerly New Assembly Close,' which is confirmed by the Directory for 1827. The name was

¹ New Lights, 169.

² Prot. 13/4/1529.

³ Prot. A. W. 5, 14/6/1714.

⁴ Prot. G. H. 5, 13/5/1715.

⁵ C. C. 1550A, 24/2/1551-2; L. C. 798, 3/5/1566; 978, 18/2/1579.

⁶ Prot. W. F. 11, 20/10/1762.

⁷ Prot. W. F. 3, 7/12/1749.

⁸ Prot. W. F. 10, 3/2/1761.

⁹ New Lights, 185. O. & N. E., i. 245, mentions the Assembly Room in Bell's Wynd, to which rank and fashion came in 1758. But Edgar 1742 and Maitland 1753 give the New Assembly Close, showing that it already bore the name.

¹⁰ Prot. W. F. 11, 20/10/1762.

¹¹ 'Snadoun's Close, now back of Bell's Wynd,' Prot. G. H. 11, 5/2/1737; 'Snadown's Close, commonly called Back of Bell's Wynd,' Prot. W. F. 7, 17/2/1756.

¹² New Lights, 182.

¹³ Prot. 26/6/1533.

¹⁴ C. C. 972, 11/10/1525.

¹⁵ Prot. W. F. 8, 23/8/1756.

¹⁶ New Lights, 183.

due to the occupation by the Commercial Bank, from 1814 to 1847, of the 'New' Assembly Rooms, occupied in succession as the King's Arms Tavern; by the Highland Society; and finally, after various changes, as the Children's Shelter.¹

Gordon shows no distinct close between Bell's Wynd and Stevenlaw's Close; Edgar and Ainslie two short blind closes, *in one line*, one on the south side of the High Street, the other on the north side of the Cowgate, giving the impression that formerly there had been some kind of thoroughfare, under one name, but that the middle part had been built up and the ends left. It was after this separation that the lower end became Fairlie's Entry.

Stevenlaw's Close. Vicus Stepiani Lawi [Gordon]; Stanelaw's Close [Edgar]; Stonelaw's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Maitland].

The name is probably that of Stephen Law or Loch, glazier, resident there in 1571, an adherent of Queen Mary,² or from Stewin Law, a wealthy flesher of the Queen's party.³ His name suffers under many forms, as shown above, or in connection with lands of umquhyle Stephen Law *sive* Stephen Lawder.⁴

Stephen Law is mentioned fairly frequently in the protocols. There was a tenement in Peebles Wynd with the lands of the late Stephen Law on the west.⁵ He also owned land at the Vennel of the Kirk of Field,⁶ and on the south side of the High Street, near the Upper Bow.⁷ Various members of the family appear as owners of lands in the close: Griselda⁸; Mariota or Marion, relict of John Stoddart⁹; Margaret,¹⁰ and Robert.¹¹

It bore formerly the name of Telfer's Close, from the family of Taillyiefer, one of whom, Laurence Telfer, husband of the sister of John Carkettill, cousin to Andrew Halliburton, conservator of the Scots at Middleburg, left the close about the end of the sixteenth century, and settled on the north side of the High Street, in what was later Don's Close, (*q.v.*).¹² Thus we find the lands of umquhyle Laurence Telfer, thereafter of Mr. Patrick Bannatyne in Taillyifiar's Close, with the

¹ New Lights, 185.

² O. & N. E. ii. 242.

³ New Lights, 190.

⁴ Prot. G. H. 12, 10/5/1737.

⁵ Prot. J. W. 2, 24/6/1749; J. W. 6, 9/1/1764.

⁶ Prot. 4/5/1529.

⁷ C. C. 913, 29/10/1521.

⁸ Prot. G. I. 2, 10/2/1734.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 2, 28/3/1706; A. W. 3, 3/11/1709; Reg. 14/1/1859.

¹⁰ Prot. A. W. 4, 6/1/1714.

¹¹ Prot. G. H. 13, 28/11/1739.

¹² New Lights, 190.

lands of Stephen Law lying on the south.¹ Marion Telfer owned property between Kennedy's Close (see below) and Peebles Wynd.²

It was also known as KENNEDY'S CLOSE, confusing it with the close of that name immediately to the east. Tailiyfiar's Close, now Kennedy's Close, containing 'croce' house formerly owned by late Quintain Kennedy, W.S.¹ One of the closes, possibly both, owned the two names, Telfer's or Kennedy's Close,³ but probably the large, thoroughfare close was the one known as Telfer's, Kennedy's, or Stephen Law's.

Kennedy's Close ⁴ [Edgar. Ainslie 1780. Kerr]. Perhaps Telfer's Close.⁵

The name comes from the tenement of umquhyle Quintain Kennedy, W.S.,⁶ or Mungo Kennedy,⁷ and 'lately rebuilt' by umquhyle John Kennedy in Telfer's, now Kennedy's Close.⁸

Peebles Wynd. Vicus Peblei [Gordon. Edgar. Ainslie 1780. Kerr].

This seems to be one of the most ancient wynds, and the derivation of its name has not been clearly traced. Robert Chambers states that it existed in 1585.⁹ John Foular's protocols mention it before 1513, and Maitland¹⁰ quotes a charter of 3rd October 1477 wherein 'Peblis Wynd' is mentioned.

We find that Francis Peblis, son and heir of John de Peblis, burgess, owned property in the Buthraw,¹¹ having the lands of Robert Cokson on the east, those of Laurence Tailyeper¹² on the west, the common highway on the north, and the cemetery of the Collegiate Church of the blessed Giles of Edinburgh on the south.¹³ The same Francis is mentioned as the *late* owner of a land in the Buithraw.¹⁴

Marlin's Wynd. Vicus Morlyeina [Gordon]. Marlin's Wynd [Edgar].
Merlin's Wynd [Ainslie].

Every one seems to agree that this ancient but vanished wynd owed its name to Walter Merlion, the French mason who in 1532

¹ Prot. A. W. 3, 22/11/1710; A. W. 7, 8/8/1724. ² Prot. W. F. 8, 12/5/1756.

³ Prot. G. H. 10, 4/7/1734, 'Telfer's, now Kennedy's Close.'

⁴ Kennedy's Close, Marlin's Wynd, and Peebles Wynd were demolished to make Blair Street, Hunter Square, and the South Bridge, 1788.

⁵ W. S. B.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 3, 22/11/1710.

⁷ Prot. G. H. 10, 4/7/1734.

⁸ Prot. G. I. 2, 10/2/1734.

⁹ Fires, 7.

¹⁰ M. 8, c. 2.

¹¹ This is not the Luckenbooths.

¹² See Telfer's alias Stevenlaw's Close, *supra*.

¹³ C. C. 465, 28/3/1477.

¹⁴ Prot. 23/2/1528-9.

covered the High Street with its first paving,¹ and whose own chosen place of burial in the mouth of the wynd was marked out by stones outlining a coffin lid.² Wilson mentions him as the master mason by whom the vaulted gateway at Holyrood Abbey was erected in 1502. The wynd certainly owed its name to Walter Merlin, whether he was the first pavior of the High Street or not, for we find 'Vinella (*sic*) quondam Walteri Merletone' on the south side of the High Street, beside Peebles Wynd.³ 'The late Walter Merlyon' also owned property about the Cowgate, probably near the foot of the wynd,⁴ and also lower down. Agnes Trumbill, wife of William Merlyone, junior,⁵ mason, with his consent, sold property below the Netherbow, on the south side of the High Street, the said William being son and heir-apparent of Walter Merlyone, mason, burgess.⁶ It appears that a pension was granted by James IV., 20th June 1499, to Wat Merlyon, mason.⁷ John Marlin's name appears several times as that of a witness.⁸

The name affords splendid ground for phonetic excursions: Marlyeouns,⁹ Marlyioun's,¹⁰ Marland's or Marlyne's,¹¹ Maryleon.¹² The close was first robbed of its head for the Tron Kirk, and finally cleared away for Blair Street, 1788, as is shown in Lizars' map of 1778, altered to bring it up to date in 1787.¹³

Edgar shows the wynd entering on the east side of the Tron Kirk, running behind it towards the west, and turning due south to the Cowgate. Probably it ran straight through to the Cowgate before the building of the church, as Peebles Wynd continued to do.

A close, which one is tempted to identify with this eastern part of Marlin's Wynd, is described, under the name of TAVERNOUR'S CLOSE, just west of Niddry's Wynd.¹⁴ A house on the south side of the High

¹ Wilson, ii. 54; O. & N. E. i. 374; M. 166, c. 2.

² Wilson, ii. 54; New Lights, 199; Reek. 205.

³ Prot. A. W. 2, 28/3/1706.

⁴ Prot. 9/3/1529-30.

⁵ This suggests an uncle of the same name.

⁶ C. C. 610, 16/8/1497; 671, 19/7/1504.

⁷ M. M. S. 10.

⁸ e.g. Prot. 28/3/1530.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 6, 17/4/1719.

¹⁰ Prot. A. W. 2, 15/4/1706.

¹¹ M. T. C. 15/11/1769.

¹² New Lights, 199.

¹³ Ainslie's map of 1780, reproduced by Royal Scottish Geographical Society, 1919, shows the Cowgate (South) Bridge, whose foundation was laid in 1785; also Blair Street, built in 1788. Another copy of the map shows the Cowgate Bridge, also Marlin's and Peebles Wynnds, but not Blair Street. Neither of these maps bears a date, but both show alterations on the original plate.

¹⁴ Prot. A. W. 6, 2/5/1721.

Street, and on the west side of Niddry's Wynd, had Tavernour's Close on the west.¹ A tenement formerly owned by John Tavernour on the south side of the King's Street (High Street) had Niddry's Wynd on the east.² Tavernour's Wynd is mentioned in the Town Council Minutes in 1588.

Niddry's Wynd. Vicus Needrisij [Gordon]. Nidrie's Wynd [Edgar]. Niddry's Wynd [Ainslie 1780]. Niddery Street [Ainslie 1804]. Niddrie Wynd [Kerr].

Now represented by Niddry Street, which is, however, a good deal farther east than the old wynd, due to the changes made in building the South Bridge.³

It is mentioned in a charter of 3rd October 1477⁴ as 'Nudreis Wynd.' The name 'is doubtless connected with Robert Niddry, magistrate in 1437.'⁵ The Rev. Dr. Butler states that the Wauchopes of Niddry had their town mansion in the wynd,⁶ but no authority is quoted for either statement. Niddry Street stretched itself across the Cowgate, and captured Aitkin's Close, giving it the name of South Niddry Street.⁷

The name varies a little in form—Nidery's,⁸ Nidrie's,⁹ Nithrie's,¹⁰ and Nethery's,¹¹ but nothing has been found to give the true derivation.

(Lockhart's Court.)

In Niddry's Wynd was Lockhart's Court, occupied by George Lockhart of Carnwath from 1753 to 1761.¹²

Kinloch's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood says of it, 'Shut up at High Street end.'] BLACKLOCK'S CLOSE.¹³ South end, DAVIDSON'S CLOSE (see Cowgate, North Side).

The upper end of this close had been closed up by 1817,¹⁴ and it had entirely disappeared when the Ordnance Survey was made. It had long ceased to be a thoroughfare, being blocked by St. Mary's Chapel.

¹ Prot. A. W. 3, 27/6/1707.

² C. C. 560, 8/11/1490; 577, 4/6/1493.

³ St. C. H. 21.

⁴ M. 8, c. 2.

⁵ O. & N. E. ii. 241.

⁶ Tron Kirk, 48.

⁷ M. T. C. 9/12/1818.

⁸ M. 216.

⁹ Edgar.

¹⁰ Prot. J. W. 3, 29/12/1752.

¹¹ Prot. A. W. 7, 25/1/1725.

¹² Reek. 207.

¹³ W. S. B.

¹⁴ Kirkwood.

The name is derived from the family of Sir Francis Kinloch, of Gilmerton, East Lothian, who owned property there,¹ perhaps the first Baronet, who died 1691, or the second (both being Francis), who died 1699. The names of other Kinlochs appear in connection with the close or its neighbourhood. Patrick had lands on the west side of Niddry's Wynd,² and James and Archibald owned a tenement in Blacklock's alias Kinloch's Close.³ The lands had been acquired by Francis Kinloch,⁴ probably the first baronet, Lord Provost 1677-78, baronet 1686, died 1691.

From Richard Blacklock, former owner of the lands, the close derived its earlier name of Blacklock's Close.⁴ Walter Blacklock owned land thereabouts.⁵ A tenement stood in Blacklock's Close, west of that of the late Richard Blacklock, thereafter of David Kinloch, thereafter of James and Archibald Kinloch. John Moffat rebuilt the shops there which had Kinloch's Close on the west and Dickson's Close on the east.⁶ The alias is distinct—Blacklock's *vel* Kinloch's Close.⁷

Kerr shows, but does not name the close.

Dickson's Close. Vicus Dicksoni [Gordon. Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Bruce's, now Dixon's Close.⁸ Haliburton's Close.⁹ Aikman's Close.¹⁰ 118.

This close, like many others, owed its name to the family of most importance owning land therein. Thomas, son to John Dickson, had property in it.¹¹ There was a tenement bounded by Dickson's land on the west, and by Cant's Close on the east.¹² The close is described as being opposite the great stone land, called the Bishop's land, at the Bishop's Close.¹³ Charles Dickson, goldsmith, disposed a 'cross house' in Aikman's or Dickson's Close, on the south side of the High Street, to Thomas Leishman, burgess.¹⁴

The close, as just mentioned, was called also AIKMAN'S CLOSE; nothing has been found relative to this name.

¹ Prot. G. H. 4, 9/4/1711.

³ Prot. J. W. 8, 1/4/1767.

⁵ Prot. 4/9/1529, 31/1/1529, *et freq.*

⁷ Prot. A. W. 7, 28/2/1725.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 3, 21/8/1706.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 1, 10/6/1749; J. W. 4, 31/8/1757.

¹³ Prot. G. H. 5, 8/9/1719.

² Prot. G. I. 2, 6/12/1733.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 7, 16/8/1765.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 8, 26/6/1728.

⁸ Prot. A. W. 5, 30/7/1717.

¹⁰ Prot. G. H. 6, 4/6/1724.

¹² Prot. W. F. 4, 15/5/1750.

¹⁴ Prot. G. H. 6, 4/6/1724.

It was also called BRUCE'S, now DIXON'S (*sic*) CLOSE.¹ There was a tenement in Bruce's Close, with the Chapel of Niddrie's Wynd on the west,² clearly showing which Dickson's Close is meant, but the derivation again is unknown.

Further, it was one of the bewildering Haliburton's Closes. The alias is clear—'Haliburton's, now Dickson's Close'³—and the identity proved by the statement that Cessford's land was built by Thomas Cessford, stabler, on the east side of Haliburton's, now Dickson's Close, beside Cant's Close. The name seems to have come from Catherine Haliburton or Livingstone, whose son Alexander lived in Dickson's Close, beside Cant's Close.⁴

The name Dickson's Close extended to the close on the opposite, that is the south, side of the Cowgate, and will be dealt with in its place, as also Alison's Close.

Cant's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Alexander Cant's Close.⁵ 108.

It was named from the ancient family of Cant, sometime owners of Priestfield and of the Grange of St. Giles, who had their town house in the close.⁶ It was known as Alexander Cant's Close in 1514.⁵ The tenement at the head of the close was owned at one time by Mr. Alexr. Cant.⁷ There was also a tenement owned by umquhyle Thomas Cant of Sanct Geillie Grange, his son James, and his brother John, heir of George Cant.⁸ This building is described as having been owned by James, son to Thomas Cant of St. Giles Grange, on the south side of the High Street, at the foot of Cant's Close.⁹ There seems to be no alias.¹⁰

¹ W. S. B; Prot. A. W. 5, 30/7/1717.

² Prot. G. H. 4, 20/6/1711; A. W. 5, 29/8/1717.

³ Prot. G. H. 4, 30/7/1714.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 2, 7/3/1706; G. H. 4, 30/7/1714; A. W. 8, 14/5/1726; J. W. 7, 28/6/1764.

⁵ O. & N. E. ii. 241.

⁶ Baird, 95. No authority quoted.

⁷ Prot. W. F. 9, 20/2/1760.

⁸ Prot. G. I. 1, 18/1/1731.

⁹ L. C. 1795, 12/3/1618.

¹⁰ For the family of Cant of St. Giles Grange, see *The Grange of St. Giles*, by Mrs. J. Stewart Smith, 1898.

Strichen's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Lord Streighan's Close [Edgar]; Strachan's Close¹; Lord Strichen's Close²; Melrose Close³; Abbot of Melrose Close.⁴ 104.

The name comes from Alexander Fraser of Strichen, Lord Strichen, who died 1774, resident in 1773 in Whitehouse.⁵ He married, 1731, Lady Anne Campbell, widow of James, 2nd Earl of Bute, the son of James, 1st Earl of Bute, by Agnes, daughter of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, best known as 'Bloody Mackenyie,' who had lived in the former lodging of the Abbot of Melrose in the close, occupied later by Lord Strichen.⁶

From Sir George Mackenzie the close was named 'Mackenzie's or Strichen's Close'⁷ or 'Rosehaugh's Close.'⁸ It is described as 'Clau-sura ducens ad Domicilium haereditum quondam Domini Georgii McKenyie de Rosehaugh advocatum (*sic*) s.d.n. regis.'⁹ It was also known as Melrose Close,¹⁰ from the lodging of Andrew Durie, Abbot 1526, who died 1558,¹¹ from whom it took also the longer name of the Abbot of Melrose Close.¹²

Blackfriars' Wynd. Now Blackfriars' Street. Vicus Dominicorum [Gordon. Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Preaching Friars' Vennel.¹³ 96.

This wynd led to the Monastery of the Black, or Dominican Friars, situated on the south side of the Cowgate, and founded by Alexander II. in 1230. The name existed in the fifteenth century,¹⁴ and really never varied. Wynd of the Friars Preachers¹⁵ and Preaching Friars' Vennel¹³ are the same in substance.

Hodge's Court and Close. [D. 1827. Littlejohn, Appx. 32.]

This close opened from the east side of Blackfriars' Wynd, near the foot, giving entrance to the court. It is shown, unnamed, by Edgar

¹ P. W. 1780, p. 91; and M. 216.

² M. T. C. 11/9/1822.

³ Prot. W. F. 7, 3/7/1755.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 7, 10/2/1725.

⁵ P. W. 1773. ⁶ Reek. 212; Chambers, i. 93.

⁷ M. T. C. 29/1/1783.

⁸ M. T. C. 25/1/1826. His tomb in Greyfriars' churchyard is called 'Rosehall's Tomb' (M. T. C. 11/8/1819).

⁹ Prot. G. I. 1, 30/6/1729.

¹⁰ Prot. W. F. 7, 3/7/1755.

¹¹ Wilson, ii. 56. Robertson's Close, south side of the Cowgate, was also known as Melrose Close.

¹² Prot. A. W. 7, 10/2/1725.

¹³ Chambers, i. 201.

¹⁴ C. C. 506, 3/6/1483.

¹⁵ Prot. 15/10/1528.

and Ainslie, and it existed till its demolition by the 'Improvement' Scheme. Hodge's land,¹ which gave its name to the court and close, was called from James Hodge, brewer,² father of John Hodge³ and of Margaret, wife of Patrick Telfer, M.D.⁴

James Bayne's Close.

A little close on the east side of Blackfriars' Wynd, behind Bayne's or Bain's land,⁵ owned by James Bayne, wright.⁶ Edgar and Ainslie show a recess, or opening about the middle of Blackfriars' Wynd, which may be this close.

Todrig's Wynd [Ainslie 1780]. Vicus Todrigii [Gordon]; **Toderick's Close** [P. W. list 1779]; **Todrick's Wynd** [Edgar]; **Todrigg's Wynd** [Ainslie 1804]; **Toddick's Wynd** [Kirkwood].

The name is met with in 1456,⁷ and the wynd was one of the 'bounds' of the Town Guard in 1685.⁸

The house at the head of the wynd belonged of old to Archibald Todrig,⁹ probably the Archibald who had been bailie in the fifteenth century.¹⁰ The lands of umquhyle Archibald Todrig appear as on the south side of the High Street.¹¹ He seems to have been a baker,¹² and a burgess, and to have had a son and heir, William.¹³ His lands were in the vennel called Todrik's Wynd.¹⁴

George Toderick, merchant, built and owned a tenement on the east side of the wynd.¹⁵ The tenement of the late George Todrick, senior, built by him, lay immediately on the north of the lands of the late Archbishop of St. Andrews¹⁶—that is, Beaton's Palace.

George Todrig was 2nd bailie in 1592, 1596, and 1600. Todrick's land, at the head of the wynd, was known also as Merchiston land,¹⁷ but no derivation has been found.

¹ Prot. W. F. 7, 11/3/1756.

³ Prot. W. F. 3, 1/6/1749.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 2, 3/4/1747.

⁷ O. & N. E. ii. 241.

⁸ T. B. 41.

¹⁰ C. C. 495, 12/3/1481-2; 505, 6/5/1483.

¹² C. C. 1285, 4/3/1541.

¹⁴ C. C. 533, 6/11/1487.

¹⁶ Prot. A. W. 2, 2/5/1704.

² Prot. J. W. 3, 29/12/1752.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 2, 7/9/1747.

⁶ Prot. J. W. 1, 11/3/1747.

⁹ Soc. Ant. S. 11/4/1887.

¹¹ Prot. G. H. 3, 26/6/1704.

¹³ C. C. 715, 1/12/1507.

¹⁵ Prot. W. F. 3, 25/5/1749.

¹⁷ Reg. 20/5/1856.

Murdoch's Close [Edgar. Ainslie 1780. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Munloch's Close [Ainslie 1804]. 70.

From Robert Murdoch, writer, owner of a tenement in the close.¹ James Murdoch, tailor, owned lands on the west side of Skinners' Close²—that is, between Skinners' Close and Murdoch's Close.

Skinners' Close. Barclay's Close [Prot. G. H. 4, 15/3/1710. Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. 66.

From the Hall of the Incorporation of Skinners there.³ The Skinners' land was in the Skinners' Close, on the south side of the High Street.⁴ It is now included in the buildings of St. Anne's R.C. School.

The name seems to have invaded Gray's Close (see below).

Its one alias seems to have been BARCLAY'S CLOSE,⁵ the name being derived from the tenement in Gray's Close, and waste land owned by Gilbert Barclay and his wife Sybell Blyth in Barclay's Close.⁶ The tenement, etc., stood in Gray's Close, on the east side of Barclay's Close.⁷ John Barclay and Archibald Beattoun owned lands on the west side of Gray's Close.⁸

(South) **Gray's Close.** Vicus Graii [Gordon]; Gray's or Mint Close [Edgar]; Gray's Close [Ainslie 1780]; Mint Close [Ainslie 1804]; South Gray's Close [Kirkwood. Kerr]; Skinners' Close [Prot. W. F. 9, 2/7/1759]; Coyne-House Close [O. & N. E. i. 270]; Coinyie Close [Prot. W. F. 1, 8/1/1747]. 56.

'South' was added to 'Gray's' Close to distinguish it from the other Gray's Close on the north side of the High Street, with which it has no connection.

It is named Gray's Close in a charter of 1512, with mention of umquhyle John Gray as the author of earlier titles.⁹ The late John Gray owned waste land in Gray's Close,¹⁰ and there was a tenement in the close occupied by Janet Gray, relict of Robert Hill.¹¹

¹ Prot. G. H. 12, 10/5/1737.

² Prot. W. F. 2, 21/2/1747.

³ Stark 1806, 161; M. 298, c. 2.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 5, 21/9/1760.

⁵ Skinner's Close, formerly Barclay's, south side of High Street: Prot. A. W. 3, 1/7/1708; G. H. 4, 15/3/1710.

⁶ Reg. 17/4/1744.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 2, 18/5/1705.

⁸ Prot. G. H. 4, 20/12/1710.

⁹ Wilson, ii. 65.

¹⁰ Prot. A. W. 3, 22/7/1710; Reg. 20/5/1857.

¹¹ Prot. G. L. 1, 6/9/1763.

John Gray and Walter Scott were former owners of lands acquired by James, Earl of Hyndford.¹

From the fact that the Royal Mint or Cunyie House stood at the foot of the close till its demolition in 1877, the close got the name of the Mint Close² or 'Coinyie Close,'³ or, as it is given in George Heriot's will, 'the venall callit Gray's Clois or Coynehous cloise.'⁴

Hyndford's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Collingtown's Close⁵; Charteris' Close.⁶ 50.

Named from the mansion of the Earl of Hyndford which stood in the close.⁷ He acquired part of the ground from the daughters of Andrew Ainslie.⁸ James, Earl of Hyndford, acquired also land on the south side of the High Street, on the east side of Gray's Close.⁹

Its older name, COLLINGTOWN'S CLOSE, now Hyndford's Close,¹⁰ was derived from the yard owned by Sir James Foulis of Colinton, and later by the Earl of Hyndford, which lay in the close, immediately north of Elphinston Court.¹¹ This close was not a thoroughfare. It bore the name also of CHARTERIS' CLOSE, which is described¹² as the first close west of Purvis' or Foulis' Close, from the tenement therein, owned of old by John Charteris, Burgess of Edinburgh.¹³

(South) Foulis Close. Fowler's Close,¹⁴ Foulis Close,¹⁵ Foules Close,¹⁶ South Foulis' Close,¹⁷ Purves' Close,¹⁸ Power's Close,¹⁹ Mowbray's Close,²⁰ Alexr. Uddart's Close.²⁰ 42.

It took its name from Sir James Foulis of Colinton, whose acquisition of the property therein is thus given: Pro Domino Jacobo Foullis de Collingtown. Tenement formerly of Hugh Tod, merchant, burgess,

¹ Prot. G. H. 4, 20/12/1710.

² Edgar; Ainslie 1804.

³ Grays, vel Mint, vel Conyie Closs: Prot. W. F. 1, 8/1/1747.

⁴ O. & N. E. i. 270.

⁵ Prot. G. H. 12, 7/6/1737.

⁶ G. I. 1, 27/2/1731.

⁷ Wilson, ii. 65; O. & N. E. i. 275.

⁸ Prot. J. W. 4, 23/5/1758.

⁹ Prot. G. H. 4, 20/12/1710.

¹⁰ Prot. G. I. 2, 5/2/1733; J. W. 5, 9/5/1759.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 6, 28/10/1763.

¹² Prot. G. I. 2, 27/2/1731; W. F. 11, 28/10/1762.

¹³ Prot. W. F. 10, 21/4/1762; A. W. 3, 22/7/1710.

¹⁴ Edgar.

¹⁵ Ainslie 1780; Kerr.

¹⁶ Kirkwood.

¹⁷ D. 1827.

¹⁸ Reg. 19/12/1756.

¹⁹ Error for Purvis: Prot. W. F. 7, 12/3/1756.

²⁰ Prot. W. F. 7, 12/3/1756.

on the south of the High Street, waste land and yard of umquhyle John Gray and Walter Scott on the south : land, built and waste, now of heirs of umquhyle John Purves and John Charters on the north : waste land of umquhyle Andrew Mowbray, thereafter of umquhyle Alexr. Uddart on the east, on the east side of Gray's Close ; Sir James being son to the late Sir James by his spouse Barbara Ainslie ¹ of Dolphinton.

It was also called PURVES' CLOSE,² as containing the tenement of John Purves,³ burgess.⁴ A tenement stood on the south side of the High Street, within the ' Arcus Inferiores,' ⁵ having the lands of the late Andrew Purves on the east.⁶ It is described as Purves' Close above the Netherbow, having Charteris' Close on the west.⁷ It occurs also as Power's Close ⁸ and Powrie's Close,⁹ evidently variants of Purves.

(There was another Purves Close on the north side of the High Street, alias Bryson's or Trunk's.)

It was called also MOUBRAY'S CLOSE, from the lands of the late Robert Moubray on the east side of the close.¹⁰ Mr. Walter Moubray owned a tenement in the close,¹¹ and Andrew Moubray had lands on the east.¹²

Though no distinct alias has been found, this close seems to be the same as Alexr. Uddart's or Uddart's Close, which is mentioned ¹³ as if identical with Moubray's now Fouls's Close, which contained lands and yard of Alexr. Uddart at the foot of the close.

Fountain Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Moubray's Close,¹⁴ Stevenson's ¹⁵ or David Stevinson's Close,¹⁶ ? Bassendean's Close,¹⁷ Fullarton's Close,¹⁸ John Barton's Close.¹⁹ 28.

The name is derived from the fountain or street well, which apparently stood opposite to the close, until removed farther up to where

¹ Prot. A. W. 3, 22/7/1710.

² Purves', now Fouls' Close, south side of High Street: Prot. A. W. 4, 3/12/1711; W. F. 11. 28/10/1762.

³ Prot. W. F. 11, 26/11/1762.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 8, 8/5/1727.

⁵ Note the plural form.

⁶ Reg. 4/2/1744.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 6, 10/2/1721.

⁸ Prot. W. F. 7, 12/3/1756.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 4, 8/2/1712.

¹⁰ Moubray's, now Fouls's Close: Prot. W. F. 7, 12/3/1756.

¹¹ Prot. A. W. 2, 19/3/1706.

¹² Prot. G. H. 4, 20/12/1710.

¹³ Prot. W. F. 7, 12/3/1756; A. W. 8, 24/2/1728.

¹⁴ Prot. J. W. 3, 16/1/1756.

¹⁵ Prot. W. F. 4, 11/5/1750.

¹⁶ C. C. 2141, 18/2/1568-9.

¹⁷ Prot. W. F. 9, 17/5/1759.

¹⁸ Wilson, ii. 69.

¹⁹ Reg. 4/2/1744.

the street is wider, above the 'John Knox' house. There was a tenement known as the Fountain a little above the Netherbow on the south side of the High Street.¹ The fountain well is mentioned in 1736.² The Town Council gave instructions, 16th June 1813, that the well be moved farther up the street.

The close was also known as Moubray's Close,³ from the property of that Robert Moubray who gave his name to the adjacent Moubray's or Foulis' Close. Mr. Wm. Moubray is mentioned in connection with Moubray's Close near the Netherbow.⁴

Yet another name was Stevenson's⁵ or David Stevinson's Close⁶ or (South) Bassendean's Close.⁵ A tenement stood on the south side of the King's Street above the Netherbow, having David Stevinson's Close on the west.⁶ James Bassendean owned a tenement at the Netherbow, afterwards the property of David Stevinson.⁶ There were three entrances to the front of the great building owned by John, Marquis of Tweeddale, namely (first) one by the close sometime of Alexr. Young, thereafter of James Brown, (second) by Sweit's Close, and a third by Bassendean's, thereafter Stevenson's Close.⁷

The tenement mentioned above, called the Fountain, which sometime belonged to Nicol and Alexander, sons to Michael Bassendean, lay in Bassendean's Close.⁸ The distinct alias is given, 'Bassenden's, now Fountain Close.'⁹ There was also a property owned by Ronald and James Bassenden, just east of South Foulis' Close.¹⁰

A close called Fullartoun's Close seems to be the same as the Fountain Close. It was on the south side of the High Street, a little above the Netherbow, and contained the tenement sometime owned by James Bassendean.¹¹ Adam Fullartoun, bailie in 1561, built or rebuilt a house on the east side of Fountain Close in 1573.¹²

And a final, but untraced name seems to belong to the close, John Barton's Close, which was immediately west of Mr. John Laing's¹³ Close.¹⁴ Only once is it mentioned.

¹ Wilson, ii. 68; Prot. A. W. 8, 30/5/1727.

² T. B. 76.

³ Formerly Moubray's, now the Fountain Close: Prot. A. W. 7, 15/4/1723; J. W. 3, 16/1/1756.

⁴ Prot. G. I. 1, 10/9/1729.

⁵ Bassendean's, thereafter Stevenson's Close: Prot. W. F. 4, 11/5/1750.

⁶ C. C. 2141, 18/2/1568-9; 2573, 17/11/1780.

⁷ W. F. 4, 11/5/1750.

⁸ Wilson, ii. 68.

⁹ Reg. 25/7/1856.

¹⁰ Prot. A. W. 8, 8/5/1727.

¹¹ Prot. A. W. 2, 4/4/1706.

¹² See Wilson, ii. 69, for particulars of the house and Adam Fullartoun.

¹³ *i.e.* Entrance to Tweeddale Court.

¹⁴ Reg. 4/2/1744.

Tweeddale Court [Kerr]. Marquess of Tweeddale's Close [Edgar. Kirkwood]. Tweeddale's Close [Ainslie]. Alexr. Young's Close, later James Brown's Close.¹ John Laing's Close.² 16.

So called from the town mansion of the family of Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale.³ Edgar shows the 'Marquis of Twedale's garden.'

The first of the family who lived there was John, 2nd Earl of Tweeddale,⁴ to whom it was bequeathed by his grandmother, Margaret Ker, the famous Lady Yester, and the last, William Henry, the 4th Marquis.⁵

An older name was JOHN LAING'S CLOSE,⁶ derived from Mr. John Laing, Keeper of the Signet, successor to the late Neil Laing, writer, builder of the great tenement acquired later by Sir Wm. Bruce of Balcaskie, architect of Holyrood Palace and first designer of the North Bridge,⁷ Kt., Clerk of Session, and his wife Dame Mary Halket; and from them by John, Marquis of Tweeddale. A tenement stood on the south side of the High Street, beside the Netherbow, having the land of the late Neil Layng, writer, now of Mr. John Layng, on the east and south.⁸ Robert Lang or Laing, merchant in Glasgow, owned property at the head of Tweeddale's Close.⁹

It was also called ALEXR. YOUNG'S¹⁰ CLOSE, later JAMES BROWN'S CLOSE, but of them we know nothing.

World's End Close [Prot. G. H. 7, 18/1/1725. Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Swift's Close. 10.

So named from its position, almost at the very end of the High Street.

It was 'formerly Swift's Close.'¹¹ The late John Swift owned a foreland house there in 1595.¹² In 1427 James I. granted a tenement on the south side of the King's (High) Street to John Swyft, burgess.¹³ It may be the same. Sweit's Close¹⁴ is evidently a slip for Swift's.

¹ Prot. W. F. 4, 11/5/1750.

² Prot. W. F. 4, 11/5/1750.

³ Wilson, ii. 71; O. & N. E. i. 278.

⁴ Died 1697.

⁵ Died 1775.

⁶ John Laing's Close, now the Marquis of Tweeddale's: Prot. W. F. 4, 11/5/1750.

⁷ O. & N. E. i. 336, ii. 74.

⁸ C. C. 3043, 23/2/1589-90.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 1, 9/3/1745.

¹⁰ Prot. W. F. 4, 11/5/1750.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 6, 9/1/1762.

¹² New Lights, 57 n. Strangely enough, there was at one time a fishmarket held in this close, and the Old Fishmarket Close, near the Cross, was also known as Swift's Close (*q.v.*). Were the family in the fish trade?

¹³ Soc. Ant. S. 14/6/1886.

¹⁴ Prot. W. F. 4, 11/5/1750.

At one time it was known as Sir James Stanfield's Close,¹ the tragedy of whose death in 1687, and execution of his son Philip, proved guilty of the murder by the ordeal of blood, is given fully by Grant.² Sir Wm. Bruce and his wife disposed part of the property (*vide supra*) to James Stanfield, merchant.³

Stewart's Close.

This close is mentioned very rarely. It appears in Peter Williamson's list 1779, and Directory 1799, p. 79. It may be connected with Neil Stewart, merchant, Netherbow.⁴

St. Mary's Street, formerly Wynd. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kerr.]

It takes its name from a chapel and convent dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which included a hospital, at the head of the wynd, on the west side. These were destroyed, probably about 1572,⁵ and must not be confused with the convent of St. Mary of Placentia, which lay south of the line of the Cowgate and South Back of the Canongate, and to which the Pleasance is supposed to owe its name.⁶ There was a tenement of land of old called the church or chapel of St. Mary, lying beyond the Netherbow on the south side of the King's High Street, in the vennal called St. Mary's Wynd, on the west side, entering from the foot of the World's End Close.⁷ The lands of the Hospital of the Blessed Mary were in St. Mary's Wynd.⁸ The Hospital of St. Mary was at the top of the Wynd on the west side.⁹ James Makalyeane, burgess, sold to the matrons or hospitallers of the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Sanct Mary Wynd an annual rent of a booth in the Buthraw (Luckenbooths).¹⁰ Butler¹¹ quotes Spottiswoode as authority for the derivation of the name, in *Religious Houses* 1755, p. 283. Maitland¹² quotes a charter of 3rd October 1477 in which Sanct Mary Wynde is mentioned. The poverty of the hospital in 1499 is also alluded to by him.¹³

¹ Wilson, ii. 73.

³ Prot. W. F. 4, 11/5/1750.

⁵ O. & N. E. i. 297; Wilson, ii. 125.

⁷ M. T. C. 26/4/1826.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 5, 7/8/1751.

¹¹ Tron Kirk, 45.

¹² M. 9, c. 2.

² O. & N. E. i. 281.

⁴ P. W. 1780.

⁶ Wilson, ii. 125.

⁸ Prot. 12/9/1528.

¹⁰ C. C. 943, 25/2/1522-3.

¹³ M. 10, c. 2.

CANONGATE: NORTH SIDE

The CANONGATE takes its name from the Augustinian Canons of Holyrood, who were authorised by David I. to erect a burgh between the Abbey of Holyrood and the Town of Edinburgh.¹ The Canongate remained a separate Burgh of Regality till absorbed by the municipality of Edinburgh in 1856.²

Unfortunately neither Gordon nor Edgar give the names of the closes in the Canongate. Taylor, the 'Water Poet,' writing in 1618, calls it, phonetically, 'the Kenny-hate.'³

Old Fleshmarket Close. Fleshmarket Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. 355.

In Gordon's map the booths of the Macellum or Fleshmarket are shown on the street, at the head of the Canongate, while a garden occupies the site of the future Fleshmarket, which is shown by Edgar. The close led to this market.

In one instance it is named the Fishmarket Close,⁴ but this seems to be a slip.

A court, named Ramsay's Court, opened from the Fleshmarket Close.⁵ Derivation of the name unknown.

Coul's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Coull's Close [Kerr]. Coult's Close.⁶ 317.

Named from Coull's Land,⁷ which fronted Leith Wynd,⁸ and was formerly owned by Mr. Wm. Coult of Garturk, heir of Sir Robert Coult, advocate. It had been burned and rebuilt.⁹ It was also known as Lochhead's land, from a later owner, Kate Lochhead.⁴

High School Close [D. 1827]. West Common Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. ? Ballantyne's Close. 307.

It takes its name from the 'School'¹⁰ or 'High School'¹¹ to which it led.

¹ M. H. C. 1.

² M. H. C. 22.

³ Reek. 27. Kenny-kate, in error.

⁴ Can. Chart. 19/4/1770.

⁵ D. 1799, p. 241; M. H. C. 111.

⁶ M. T. C. 16/11/1814.

⁷ M. T. C. 27/6/1770.

⁸ This suggests that the house existed before the Fleshmarket invaded the garden ground.

⁹ Can. Chart. 4, 6/6/1779.

¹⁰ Edgar.

¹¹ Ainslie 1804.

There were three closes lying together, giving common entrance to the school and area beside it. They were distinguished as the West, Middle, and East Common Closes.

The West Common Close, or High School Close, seems to be the same as BALLANTYNE'S CLOSE, which was on the north side of the Canongate, containing bakehouse, etc., of the Incorporation of Bakers, formerly owned by Robert Bruce of Linthill.¹ This bakehouse was bounded by the back-land of Henry Ballenden on the south : by the lands of umquhyle John Richardson on the east : by those of the said Henry Ballenden and the waste ground whereon the 'scholl of the Canongait' is built, on the north : by the common close² and lands of said Henry Ballenden on the west.³ The Canongait High School was built on lands of Henry Ballenden.⁴

Midcommon Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Common Close.² **Middle Common Close** [Kerr]. 295.

This close seems to have been known as VIETCHE'S CLOSE,⁵ from John Veitch, burgess of Edinburgh, who built a tenement on the north side of the Canongate, owned later by Thomas Veitch, surgeon in the Canongate.⁶ Wm. Veatch, burgess of Edinburgh, had sasine of a tenement on the north side of the Canongate formerly owned by John Oliphant.⁷ Thomas Veitch, advocate, owned lands on the east side of Rae's Close,⁸ and Logan's Close lay on the east of Veitch's land.⁹ No definite alias has been found, and Maitland alone seems to mention the close.

East Common Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Logan's Close [D. 1827. O. S.]. 287.

This was the most easterly of the three Common Closes. Logan's Close is evidently derived from James Logan, Town Clerk of the Canongate, who owned lands on the north side of the High Street thereof, where was also the tenement of Walter Logan.¹⁰ The tenement of James, son and heir of John Logan, depute, bailie of the Regality of

¹ M. T. C. 11/9/1805.

³ Prot. J. H. Canong. 5/1/1711.

⁵ M. 216.

⁷ Sasines Canong. 5/2/1671.

⁹ Can. Chart. 24/3/1863.

² The *mid* common close.

⁴ Can. Chart. 28/6/1824.

⁶ M. T. C. 7/11/1827 and 1/9/1830.

⁸ Can. Chart. 22/11/1815.

¹⁰ Prot. Canong. J. H. 21/8/1702.

Broughton, was on the north side of the Canongate, having the land of John Veitch, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh, on the west.¹ A house on the north side of the Canongate is described as bounded by the tenement of Wm. Logan on the west, and of James Rae, barber, on the north.² This seems fairly conclusive.

Logan's Court was at the foot of Logan's Close.³

Rae's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Rea's Close.⁴ New Logan's Close.⁵ 281.

It is so named in the records of the Burgh of the Canongate, under date 4th August 1568,⁶ the name being derived from the family of Rae of Pitsindie and Cangloan, leading burgesses of the city in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, whose family tomb may be seen in Greyfriars' churchyard. They owned property also in Portobello.⁷ James Brown, in his Memorials of the churchyard of Greyfriars, mentions Elizabeth Rae or Keir, daughter of James Rae, surgeon in this city, as buried under the monument of Anne Rae, 1610.⁸ James Rae, His Majesty's barber, was elected by the Edinburgh Town Council, 2nd October 1678, as Treasurer of the Canongate for the year to come.⁹ John Rae, surgeon-dentist, was president of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1804. James Rae, His Majesty's barber in the Canongate, was made burgess and guild brother of Edinburgh, gratis, on condition of his repaying the 300 merks which he had received from the Heriot's Hospital as 'prentice fee for Henry Sinclair, who deserted his service and went abroad.¹⁰ He built Rae's land on the north side of the Canongate, which was inherited by his son John.¹¹ David Rae lived in Rae's Close,¹² and a charter was granted to him, 16th May 1765.¹³ In 1832 Alexander Cowan of Moray House acquired the tenement built by the late James Rae, bailie in the Canongate, and rebuilt by John Rae, sometime writer in Edinburgh and bailie in the Canongate, with entry down Rae's Close.¹⁴

James Rea,¹⁵ burgess of the Canongate and late bailie, barber to His

¹ Can. Chart. 8/6/1774.

² Can. Chart. 5/3/1800.

³ D. 1827; O. S.

⁴ Can. Chart. 20/3/1833.

⁵ Can. Chart. 23/3/1891, 1/4/1891.

⁶ M. H. C. 119.

⁷ Baird, 317.

⁸ *Epitaphs, etc., in Greyfriars' Churchyard*, 1867, p. 19.

⁹ M. T. C. of date.

¹⁰ M. T. C. 11/1/1678.

¹¹ M. T. C. 30/4/1788.

¹² R. o. S. 21/5/1765.

¹³ M. T. C. 5/12/1843.

¹⁴ M. T. C. 5/9/1832.

¹⁵ Prot. J. H. Canong. 10/9/1682: James Rae is called, by a slip, *Jacobus Kirke*.

Majesty, acquired property on the north side of the Canongate from various owners, and built there Rae's land, having 'communis clausura orientalis' on the west. By his wife Helene Sydserff he had a son, John, writer in Edinburgh but a bailie in the Canongate, and later officer of customs in Anstruther. He married Marion Adamson or Edmonston, and had a son James, surgeon, who entered into possession of a tenement in the close, 21st May 1752. On 3rd June 1774 he disposed it to David Henry, shoemaker. John Rae and Marion Adamson seem to have disposed Rae's land to Mr. David Rae, minister of the Gospel in Edinburgh,¹ apparently their son, who also had a son David, to whom the property came, 21st May 1765.²

The close gave access from the Canongate to the North Back of the Canongate, and is probably that shown by Gordon as a thoroughfare. The Council caused build up the foot of Rae's Close, 4th August 1568, and three years later they instructed the Treasurer to fit up a gate for it.³ A seat in Lady Yester's Church was granted by the Town Council to James Rae, surgeon, 9th January 1754.

It is mentioned later⁴ under the curious name of 'NEW LOGAN'S CLOSE, formerly Rae's Close.'

Morocco's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 273.

The name is derived from the legend of Andrew Gray, who, as a fugitive from justice in Edinburgh, entered the service of the Emperor of Morocco, and returned in power and wealth, purposing to satisfy his revenge. Instead thereof he healed the daughter of his old enemy the provost,⁵ by means of a Moorish specific against the plague, then raging in the city, and closed the feud for ever by marrying his patient. His vow of revenge precluding his entering the city of Edinburgh, unless to burn it, he settled in the burgh of the Canongate, built the Morocco's land, and is remembered to this day, as the tourist looks up to the half-length statue of the Moor.⁶

We find mention of Morocco's tenement,⁷ land,⁸ and Court.⁹ Whether the legend be true or not, the fact is that Gray's land was

¹ Not given in Hew Scott's *Fasts*.

² Can. Chart. 21/5/1765, 30/4/1788, 6/1/1813, 5/9/1832.

³ M. H. C. 119.

⁴ Can. Chart. 24/3/1891, 1/4/1891.

⁵ Sir John Smith of Grothill, 1644-45.

⁶ So O. & N. E. ii. 6; M. H. C. 119. Chambers, Trad. 278, gives a different version.

⁷ M. T. C. 5/9/1810.

⁸ Can. Chart. 3/9/1773.

⁹ Reg. 3/12/1860.

owned there by Robert Gray, husband of Marion Home ; he owned Morocco land.¹ There was a dwelling house bounded by John Rae's lands on the west ; Morocco's land, called John Gray's land, on the south ; and those of Mr. John Oliphant on the east.²

There is no alias—MURROCCO's being a phonetic variant.³

Seaton's Close [Kirkwood]. Seton's Close [Ainslie. Kerr]. Oliphant's Close.⁴ Alley Close.⁵ Seton's Middle Close.⁶ Dr. Seton's Close.⁷

[This close seems to be confused with that just east of it, Kinloch's Close (*q.v.*).]

SETON'S CLOSE still exists, named, but closed with a door. The Directory of 1825 gives SUTTON'S, evidently a slip, but it continues to appear thereafter.

It is called Dr. Seton's Close,⁷ and takes the name from Alexander Seton, sometime surgeon to General Wade's⁸ Regiment of Horse, who owned property in Oliphant's, now Seton's Close, in the Canongate.⁴

Dr. Alexr. Seton was one of the sons of Sir Alexr. Seton of Pitmeddan, who was created Baronet by Charles II., 1683, and died 1719, by Margaret, daughter of Wm. Lauder, principal Clerk of Session.⁹ His brother James married Christian, second daughter of Mr. John Oliphant, Sheriff-Clerk of Edinburgh, the son of Wm. Oliphant, 'clericus vestiarii vegii,' and father of Wm. Oliphant and four daughters, including the said Christian, who seems to have inherited the great tenement at the head of the close, built by her father. From her, her brother-in-law, Dr. Alexr. Seton, acquired it, and he bequeathed it to his sister, Mrs. Jean, who in her turn disposed it, with consent of her other sister Anne and her husband Wm. Dick of Grange,⁹ to yet another sister, Mrs. Isabel, by whom it was disposed to Dr. Thos. Young,¹⁰ physician in Edinburgh, and by him to Hugh Kinloch, merchant in the Canongate. Later it came into the hands of Sir Alexr. Macdonald, and thereafter was acquired by Douglas Heron & Co., bankers in Ay.¹¹

¹ Prot. J. H. Canong. 13/7/1703.

² Can. Chart. 29/9/1817.

⁴ M. T. C. 21/8/1776.

⁶ Can. Chart. 146, 20/2/1844.

⁸ 'Wadder's': Can. Chart. 290, 26/7/1775.

⁹ Whence Seton Place on the Dick Lauder estate.

¹⁰ See New Street.

¹¹ See Ay Bank Close ; Can. Chart. 290, 26/7/1775.

³ Can. Chart. 290, 26/7/1775.

⁵ Can. Chart. 5/5/1821.

⁷ E. A. 17/2/1765.

The name OLIPHANT'S, now Seton's Close,¹ is due, of course, to the family mentioned above; the form OLIVER'S CLOSE occurs at least once.²

The close seems to have been called the ALLEY CLOSE, which was on the north side of the Canongate, just east of Dr. Seton's garden,³ but there is no distinct alias. By a slip it is called Abbey Close.⁴

Kinloch's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 257.

Formerly Oliphant's Close, then Seton's Middle Close, now Kinloch's Close.⁵ This seems to refer to the present Kinloch's Close, and the mention of a tenement entered from Morocco's Close and bounded on the east by Oliphant's, later called Seton's Middle Close and now Kinloch's Close, being the second opening east of Morocco's Close, confirms it. It seems that both closes were known as Oliphant's; the western was afterwards Seton's, and the eastern Seton's Middle and thereafter Kinloch's Close.⁶

Sir Daniel Wilson⁷ derives the name from Henry Kinloch, a wealthy burgess of the Canongate, who entertained Monsieur Rambollat, the French Ambassador, in 1565, quoting from the *Diurnal of Occurrents*⁸ in support of this derivation. But Kinloch's Close, close to Holyrood, on the south side of the Canongate, may have been the site of the hospitable mansion.

Ayr Bank Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Wm. Lothian's Close.⁹ 249.

This close took its name from the office of Douglas Heron & Co. at the head of the close usually known as the Air or Ayr Bank Close.

This bank is mentioned in the *Scots Magazine* of 1763¹⁰ as being opened in Ayr, but it seems really to have begun business there 6th November 1769; it opened a branch in Edinburgh 17th November 1769, and full particulars of office-bearers are given in December 1769,¹¹ but in less than four years¹² the company went into voluntary and dis-

¹ M. T. C. 21/8/1776.

² Can. Chart. 1/6/1803.

³ Can. Chart. 5/5/1821.

⁴ Can. Chart. 16/2/1829.

⁵ Can. Chart. 13/6/1843.

⁶ For notes on the Kinloch family, see Can. Chart. 13/6/1843.

⁷ Wilson, ii. 84.

⁸ Pp. 86-87.

⁹ Can. Chart. 125, 5/5/1821; 1, 10/12/1821.

¹⁰ Vol. xxv. 580, Oct. 1763.

¹¹ *Scots Mag.* xxxi. 663.

¹² *Ibid.* xxxv. 443, 12th August 1773.

astrous liquidation. Sir Walter Scott alludes to the crash in *St. Ronan's Well*, chap. xv.

The office of the Bank in Edinburgh was the old mansion of the Earl of Angus,¹ which was demolished later and a chapel-of-ease built on the site of it and of the house of Henry Kinloch.² The garden of the house of Douglas Heron & Co., bankers, is described as near the head of New Street, on the west side.³

The only other name found for this close is WILLIAM LOTHIAN'S CLOSE, which was the first close west of New Street leading into the yard of Wm. Lothian, wright, burgess of the Canongate, and husband of Christian Fenton,⁴ but the alias is not distinctly stated. The entrance to the yard is called Passie's Close, but this may have been an extrace from Young or New Street.

Note on Ayr Bank Close.—For list of directors in Air, Edinburgh, and Dumfries, see Universal Scots Almanack, 1772.

New Street or Young Street. Dr. Young's (House) [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr].

It was a new street about 1760, and was at first called Young Street,⁵ from the house of Dr. Thomas Young, which appears as one of the additions made to Edgar's map in 1765.

The street was a private one, with posts and chains, till declared a public one in 1786,⁶ but it remained private in effect till 1819, when power was reserved by the late Dr. Thomas Young's representatives to make New Street a public access from the High Street of the Canongate to the road at the foot of the Calton Hill, or not, 'as they please.'⁷

The two names appear combined, 'Dr. Young's new street in Cannogate.'⁸ His name appears in 1773,⁹ and later as in New Street. He was married to Barbara Gibson,¹⁰ but seems to have had no family, his heir being Robert Powley, watchmaker in Appleby, only brother of Thos. Powley, doctor of medicine in Edinburgh.¹¹ Dr. Young owned property on both sides of the street.

¹ See Kerr.

³ Can. Chart. 71, 24/8/1772.

⁵ O. & N. E. ii. 18; Kincaid 107.

⁷ Can. Chart. 5/5/1819.

¹⁰ Can. Chart. 28/7/1782.

² Ainslie 1804; O. & N. E. ii. 19.

⁴ Can. Chart. 125, 5/5/1821; 1, 10/12/1821.

⁶ M. T. C. 19/4/1786.

⁸ M. T. C. 25/1/1826.

⁹ P. W. 1773.

¹¹ Can. Chart. 26/7/1775.

Riddle's Entry,¹ No. 35 New Street. [Littlejohn, Appx. 28.]

On west side of New Street.² Probably owes its name to James Riddell, smith in New Street.³ John Riddle, M.D., owned property farther east (see under Little Jack's Close).

Jack's Closes: **Little**, 231; **Big**, 225. Little Jack's Close. Jack's Court [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Jack's Close [Kerr].

This close was known formerly as Mausie Smith's Close.⁴ Massia or Mausey Smith was wife of Patrick Heart, and they owned another tenement, on the *south* side of the Canongate, a little above the 'Canon Cross.' The subjects on the east side of New Street, sold by Dr. Thomas Young to Henry Home, Lord Kaimes, were bounded on the east by subjects belonging to the heirs of John Jack and the close called Mausey Smith's Close or Jack's Close⁶ (*i.e.* Little Jack's Close; the 'Big' and 'Little' refer to the width of the entrances).

Mausie Smith seems to have owned the property in her own right.

The two closes take their names from Jack's land, which lies between them; it was built by Robert Jack, slater, and finished after his death by his brother John, also a slater. Robert had acquired part of the property from John Riddle, M.D., and his wife Jean Livingstone, on 10th May 1738,⁷ and partly from Robert Tod, senior, merchant in Edinburgh.⁸ John Jack was a captain, presumably of the Trained Bands, but I have failed to trace this, a slater by trade,⁹ a bailie of the Canongate, with property there and also in Edinburgh; he died before 27th July 1753, leaving two sisters, namely Christian, wife of Wm. Horsburgh of Athlone by whom she had a son William, and Isobel, wife of James Gibson, and mother of James Gibson, younger, surgeon.¹⁰

Elizabeth Home, wife of John Jack, daughter of Wm. Home of Sharplaw, and sister of Robert Home,¹¹ survived her husband, being life-rented in part of the property, but they seem to have had no family, for his two nephews mentioned above were his ultimate heirs.¹² Jack's land was occupied by David Hume from 1753 to 1762.¹³

¹ D. 1827.

² Reg. 18/3/1863.

³ P. W. 1780.

⁴ M. T. C. 28/7/1784.

⁵ Can. Chart. 10, 23/7/1835.

⁶ Can. Chart. 4, 28/7/1784.

⁷ Can. Chart. 16/12/1818.

⁸ Can. Chart. 2/1/1799.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 10, 5/12/1761.

¹⁰ Prot. W. F. 6, 27/7/1753.

¹¹ Can. Chart. 11/6/1774.

¹² Prot. G. L. 1, 17/10/1763.

¹³ Trad. 56.

There are frequent references in the protocols to John Jack, tiler or sclater, and his scattered properties. He—Bailie John Jack—had a half-seat in the Tron Kirk in 1745.¹ The only derivation hitherto hazarded of the name of the closes seems to be that of Grant—that it came ‘doubtless from some forgotten citizen or speculative builder.’² From this oblivion he is now rescued.

Big Jack’s Close was known also as Jack’s Close³ or East Jack’s Close.⁴

Shoemakers’ Close, 215 [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Also **Dark Shoemakers’ Close** [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. East Shoemakers’ Close [Kerr]. Little Shoemakers’ Close.⁵ 195.

Both these closes take their name from the building owned by the Corporation of the Cordiners or Shoemakers of the Canongate, which consisted of the three tenements of the Shoemakers’ lands,⁶ the eastmost of which was known as the Bible land, from the yet existing Bible carved below the insignia of the craft and inscribed with the first verse of Ps. cxxxiii. A charter of the property was granted in favour of the Cordiners of the Canongate in 1647.⁷

The *Dark* Shoemakers’ Close was named evidently from its gloom, which must have been extraordinary to be so specially distinguished.

It is probably the same as the ‘Little Shoemakers’ Close.’⁸ ‘Dark’ and ‘Little’ refer, of course, to the physical characteristics of the close.

Gladstone Court. Bowling Green Close. Magdalene Entry. 181.

This seems to be a very modern name, appearing for the first time in the Postal Directory for 1867-8, just after Gladstone Terrace, Meadows, made its appearance. The inference is inevitable, that it was so named in honour of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

The old name was ENTRY TO BOWLING GREEN⁹ or BOWLING GREEN CLOSE.⁹ Edgar and Kerr show the bowling green, but without naming the close.

Its later name, MAGDALENE ENTRY¹⁰ or ENTRANCE TO MAGDALENE

¹ Tron Kirk, 175.

² O. & N. E. ii. 19.

³ Ainslie.

⁴ D. 1799.

⁵ Can. Chart. 13/7/1888.

⁶ O. E. C. i. 11.

⁷ Can. Chart. 13/1/1647.

⁸ P. W. list 1779.

⁹ Ainslie.

¹⁰ D. 1827.

ASYLUM,¹ is taken from the Magdalene Asylum, which was built on the bowling green. It is mentioned as the Asylum at the foot of the Shoemakers' Close.² Before 1865 it was removed to Dalry.

Miller's Close [Kirkwood. O. S.] Aitken's Close [Ainslie. Kerr].
171.

Daniel Millar (*sic*) is given as merchant in Miller's Close in 1799.³

The tenement of Archibald Aitken, wright, on the north side of the Canongate, was purchased by Daniel Miller.⁴ A charter was granted to Wm. Miller, merchant, of a tenement on the west side of Miller's Close, Canongate.⁵ Mr. Daniel Miller's shop was opposite the British Linen Company's Office.⁶ Daniel Miller, grocer, was at the head of New Street,⁷ but from the entries in Williamson's Directory for 1779, several members of the family seem to have been in business thereabout. Miller's land was opposite the British Linen Hall.⁸ The family seems to be derived from Wm. Miller, merchant formerly in Thurso, now in Leith. Bailie Daniel Miller, merchant, acquired the tenement on the north side of the Canongate, on the west side of Miller's Close, immediately west of the Tolbooth Wynd, which had been rebuilt by Archibald Aitken, wright in the Canongate, from whom the close took its former name, AITKEN'S CLOSE.⁹ Archibald Aitken was a wright in Tolbooth Wynd, Canongate, in 1779.¹⁰ He seems to have been bankrupt in 1788, when his subjects were sold by trustees for the benefit of his creditors.¹¹ The property was bounded on the north by the canal or aqueduct of the North Loch.¹² Archibald Aitken was Deacon—probably of the wrights.¹³ Henry Aitken, writer, presumably a relative, owned property in the close.¹⁴

Tolbooth Wynd. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 165.

This close naturally takes its name from the Tolbuith of the Canon-gate, the entrance to the close being a vaulted pend under the Tolbooth itself. The Tolbooth was originally the booth in which the tolls were

¹ Kirkwood; O. S.

² M. T. C. 10/9/1800.

³ D. 1799.

⁴ M. T. C. 1/9/1802.

⁵ M. T. C. 6/4/1814.

⁶ E. A. 15/4/1766.

⁷ P. W. 1773.

⁸ Can. Chart. 5/9/1832.

⁹ Can. Chart. 6/4/1814.

¹⁰ P. W. 1780.

¹¹ Can. Chart. 9/3/1825.

¹² Can. Chart. 19/7/1819.

¹³ Can. Chart. 9/9/1862.

¹⁴ Can. Chart. 16/4/1816.

paid. Its other functions, of a council chamber, police court, and prison, were added later. Gordon shows the Tolbuith 'Praetorium plateae Canonicae' and the close.

Hamilton's Entry.

This entry seems to be mentioned only in the Directory for 1799, p. 79, coming between Shoemakers' Close and Common Bakehouse Close. It must derive its name from Wm. Hamilton, wright, Tolbooth Wynd,¹ and his successors, Hamilton & Son, upholsterers there.² It may be either the Tolbooth Wynd or Miller's alias Aitken's Close, neither of which appears in the list given in the Directory quoted.

Bakehouse Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Common Bakehouse Close [P. W. list 1779. D. 1799]. Smith's Close [D. 1827]. 153.

The Incorporation of Bakers of the Canongate must have had a bakehouse in the close, as in various others, but no allusion to it has been found, save in the name.

The other name, SMITH'S CLOSE,³ may be derived from James Smith, stay-maker, below the Canongate Kirk,⁴ but the name 'Smith' is not a rare one.

Dunbar's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 137.

From the tenements lying on both sides of Dunbar's Close, belonging to David Dunbar, writer in Edinburgh, and his wife Agnes Hutchison, having the lands of the Earl of Panmure on the east.⁵

Panmure Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. M'Kell's Close.⁶ 129.

So called from its giving access to Panmure House, the town residence of the Earl of Panmure, occupied later by the Countess of Aberdeen, and in 1778 by Adam Smith till his death in 1790.⁷

It seems to have had an earlier name, M'KELL'S CLOSE, derived from Jean and Catherine M'Kell, who owned property in M'Kell's Close, which they disposed to William, Earl of Panmure.⁸ They are

¹ P. W. 1773.

² P. W. 1780.

³ D. 1827.

⁴ P. W. 1780; D. 1799.

⁵ Can. Chart. 8/12/1773.

⁶ Can. Chart. 3/7/1838; M. T. C. 3/7/1838.

⁷ Wilson, ii. 109; O. & N. E. ii. 20.

⁸ Can. Chart. 3/7/1838.

mentioned as former owners in the Minutes of the Town Council.¹ The alias is not definite, but seems sufficiently indicated.

Brown's Court [D. 1827, 140. D. 1832, 125]. **Brown's Close** [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. **Wilkie's Close**.² **Straton's Close**.² 125.

The close takes its name from the property therein acquired by Andrew Brown, late of Greenbank, thereafter by John Straiton, merchant and burghess of Edinburgh, who had one daughter, Jean, who conveyed it to Arthur Straiton, wigmaker, and he, in turn, to John Munro, musician in Edinburgh, and his son John. They conveyed it to the Earl of Panmuir, and he, 3rd July 1751, to James Ogilvie of Inchmartine, advocate. Monro's Close was on the east side of the tenement.³ A transe or close led from the High Street of the Canongate to the lodging and court of Andrew Brown of Blackford, bounded on the west by Panmure's Close.⁴ Andrew Brown, brassfounder, was there in 1827, but had probably no connection with the name of the close or court.

The names, **WILKIE'S CLOSE** or **STRATON'S CLOSE**,² are derived from Andrew Wilkie, son to Andrew Wilkie, lorimer in the Canongate, who disposed property in favour of John Straiton, merchant,⁵ burghess of Edinburgh, from whom it came to Arthur Straiton, his son.⁶ This John Straiton was the man who in 1658 took a nineteen years' lease of the Broad Meadows, that is, the South Loch, etc., and did much by draining, etc., to improve the amenity of 'Straiton's Park,' later known as 'Hope Park,' and now as 'The Meadows.' Unfortunately his speculation was so unsuccessful that, falling into arrears with his rent, he was committed to the Tolbooth, from which he was released in order to 'maw the grass and dig the stanks,' on 19th June 1678 till 1st July 1678, on the petition of his wife Janet Jamesone, his son-in-law Arthur Straton of Whitehouse becoming cautioner for his re-entering prison. On 28th June the Town accepted the bond of said John Straton and his son-in-law Arthur Straton for 1200 pounds, payable at Martinmas next, and relieved John Straton of his tack.

Arthur Straton had a daughter who married David Steel, tailor, and thus entitled him to be made a burghess, 5th June 1678.

¹ M. T. C. 15/2/1797, 3/7/1838.

² Can. Chart. 3/5/1775.

³ Can. Chart. 22/6/1757, 3/5/1775.

⁴ Can. Chart. 28/4/1762, 7/6/1786.

⁵ O. E. C. x. 257.

⁶ O. E. C. x. 257, and Can. Chart. 3/5/1775.

Monro's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] (Perhaps Lord Morton's Close.¹) 119.

John Munro, musician, and his son John acquired property on the west side of the close from Arthur Straton.² John Munro, merchant, owned a dwelling house on the north side of the Canongate,³ and Alexander Munro owned one at the head of Lochend's Close, on the west side.⁴

LORD MORTON'S CLOSE, probably the same as Monro's Close, was beside Wilkie's or Straiton's Close, and contained his stables, etc.⁵ Lord Morton himself occupied a flat in Campbell's land, Campbell's Close,⁶ and kept his horses conveniently near him.

Lochend's Close, 115 [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Little Lochend Close [O. S. Kerr]. East Lochend's Close, 107 [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Lochend Close [O. S. Kerr]. Nether Lochend's Close.⁷

The name is derived from the yard and house at the foot of the close, formerly owned by William Ferguson in Lochend of Restalrig, and lately by John Ferguson, tanner, burgess of Edinburgh.⁸ Mention is also found of the lands of umquhyle James Fergusson of Lochend, on the north side of the Canongate.⁹

Maitland¹⁰ mentions the Loch of Restalrig, 'vulgarly Loch-end.' It is that end of Restalrig next the loch, Easter Restalrig : the other end, the Craigend, next the Calton Craigs, being Wester Restalrig.¹¹

Another and more amusing derivation of the name of the loch may be quoted : 'The Logans ruled Restalrig . . . and Lochend is a corruption of their name !' ¹²

Reid's Court [Kirkwood. O. S. Kerr]. Reid's Yard [Ainslie]. Reid's Coach Yard [P. W. list 1779]. Reid's Close.¹³ Blyth's Close.⁹ 95.

James Reid was a coachmaker 'opposite Milton's Lodging.'¹⁴ A new stone tenement stood at the head of Lochend's Close, with the

¹ Can. Chart. 3/5/1775.

² See Straiton's Close, above.

³ M. T. C. 21/3/1821.

⁴ Can. Chart. 20/1/1890.

⁵ Can. Chart. 3/5/1775.

⁶ Can. Chart. 10/9/1760.

⁷ Can. Chart. 15/5/1801.

⁸ Prot. J. H. Canong. 28/12/1703.

⁹ Prot. J. H. Canong. 21 and 24/8/1700.

¹⁰ M. 502, c. 1.

¹¹ O. E. C. iv. 157, 186.

¹² E. S. S. 222.

¹³ Can. Chart. 31/1/1833.

¹⁴ P. W. 1773.

lands of James Reid, coachmaker, on the east.¹ The site seems to have been long owned by the family. John Reid, smith, owned land east of that of James Fergusson of Lochend before 1682.² James Reid acquired land in the Tolbooth Wynd, 26th January 1757, from Wm. Lawder, coachmaker, probably father or brother of Agnes Lauder, spouse of the said James Reid, and mother of his son James Reid, writer in the College Wynd.³ Mention is made of George Reid, cutler, probably a son of John.⁴

The entry to the court seems to have been known as Blyth's Close, which is described² as lying to the west of Rae's (now Campbell's) Close, but this seems to be the only mention of it, and no derivation is even suggested.

Campbell's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Rae's Close.⁵ 87.

From Mr. George Campbell, bailie of the Canongate, meal merchant, who owned a tenement on the north side of the Canongate, at Rae's Close.⁶ He owned Campbell's land, east of Reid's Close, and had two sons, William, merchant in the Canongate, and George, 'Lator.'⁶

Campbell's land was occupied later by Arthur Ross, Archbishop of St. Andrews: Col. George Douglas, later 13th Earl of Morton⁷: James 14th Earl of Morton⁸: and Archibald Hope, writer.⁹ By a curious slip Campbell's land is called 'Campbell's London, west of Waddell's London.'¹⁰

The former name of the Close was Rae's Close,⁵ but the origin is unknown.

Brown's Close [D. 1827. O. S. Kerr]. Sommerville's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. 79.

John Brown, gardener, owned lands east of those of Mr. John Campbell,⁴ but the name of the close seems to be derived from Joseph Brown, baxter, merchant burgess of Edinburgh,¹¹ who acquired the tenement and close commonly called Paterson's Land and Close.

¹ Can. Chart. 15/5/1801.

² Prot. J. H. Canong. 9/11/1682, 21 and 24/8/1700.

³ Can. Chart. 10/2/1780; P. W. 1780.

⁴ Prot. J. H. Canong. 9/11/1682.

⁵ Can. Chart. 4/10/1773.

⁶ Prot. J. H. Canong. 9/11/1682; Can. Chart. 10/9/1774.

⁷ Died 1738.

⁸ Died 1768.

⁹ Can. Chart. 15/5/1801.

¹⁰ Can. Chart. 19/6/1793.

¹¹ Can. Chart. 3/6/1845.

Joseph Brown¹ of Anne Mills resided in Chessel's Court ;² he had a son John, a farmer at Brunstain.³ Another son was George Bell Brown, brewer. The Rev. Wm. Brown, Free Church, Rayne, and Thos. Carmichael Brown, brewer, North Back of the Canongate, were of this family.⁴ John Brown of Annsmills is mentioned in connection with Brown's formerly Somervell's Close.⁴

The older name, SOMMERVILLE'S CLOSE,⁵ was named from the land of the late John Sommerville, now of his son Jack, on the east of Campbell's Close.⁶ John Sommerville was a gunsmith by trade, but failed in business, and his lands, in part at least, were sold by his creditors. Besides his son Jack, he had two daughters, Miss Elizabeth, and Jean who married Archd. Rough, invalid soldier in the Canongate.⁷ His widow is probably the Mrs. Somerville in Somerville's Close,⁸ and his daughter Elizabeth the Miss Somerville in Somerville's land.⁹ He also built a tenement in Little Lochend's Close.¹⁰ The alias, 'Sommerville's now Brown's Close,' is distinctly given.¹¹

The name Paterson's Land and Close, mentioned above, is derived from John Paterson, and is described in a charter granted to Joseph Brown, baker, Canongate, as lately belonging to John Paterson, merchant, burghess of Edinburgh, near the foot of the Canongate on the north side.¹² The lands and close were bounded on the west by Campbell's land.¹³

Paterson's land is the Golfer's land, traditionally said to have been built by John Paterson, shoemaker, with his share of the stakes won by him and the Duke of York, afterward James VII., from two boastful Englishmen.¹⁴ The house is now altered, but Paterson's anagram¹⁵ and Pitcairn's epigram have been carved at the entrance to the close.

Malloch's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 73.

Called from the tenement on the north side of the Canongate belonging to Wm. and Alexr. Malloch.¹⁶ Alexander is spoken of as a

¹ Joseph Brown, baker, head of Rae's Close, Canongate: D. 1800.

² D. 1827.

³ Can. Chart. 3/6/1745.

⁴ Can. Chart. 21/5/1887, 20/5/1891.

⁵ Ainslie; Kirkwood.

⁶ Can. Chart. 14 and 19/3/1798.

⁷ Can. Chart. 23/11/1808.

⁸ P. W. 1780.

⁹ D. 1799.

¹⁰ M. T. C. 25/6/1836.

¹¹ Can. Chart. 3/6/1845.

¹² M. T. C. 23/10/1808.

¹³ Can. Chart. 23/11/1808.

¹⁴ Wilson, ii. 110; Chambers, i. 197.

¹⁵ 'I hate no person.'

¹⁶ M. T. C. 26/7/1775.

wright,¹ succeeded by John Watson, tailor. The subjects at one time belonged to James Malloch.²

Callender's Entry [D. 1827. O. S.]. Callender's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood], which gave access to the house of Mr. Callender.³ 67.

Callender House in the Canongate⁴ was built by John Callender of Craigforth, the grandson and heir of John Callender of Craigforth, former deacon of the Blacksmiths, whose wife was Jonnet Taylor.⁵ John Callender, advocate, acquired the land from Gilbert Duncan, mason, 15th September 1768,⁶ and built the house.⁷ He sold it later to Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant.⁸ It now forms part of the Veterans' Residence.

It is said that the ancestral blacksmith acquired the family wealth through having received in pounds sterling payment of an account which he had rendered in pounds Scots for work done by him as farrier in Scotland to James VI. !⁹

Forsyth's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Strachan's Close.¹⁰ 57.

The name is derived from Alexander Forsyth, coachmaker, burgess of Edinburgh, who acquired land there, 12th May 1719, which was inherited by his son Alexander, coachmaker in London.¹¹ The tenement and lands were bounded by land of Gilbert Duncan, mason, on the west, and of the Earl of Winton on the east.¹² They were on the east side of Callender's Entry.¹³ Agnes, sister of Alexander Forsyth, junior, married John Brodie, baker in London, and had a daughter Mary, who married Edward Meadows of Bishopsteignton, Devonshire.¹⁴

¹ Prot. W. F. 4, 18/4/1750; Can. Chart. 5/1/1803.

² M. T. C. 30/5/1832.

³ Edgar 1765, inserted.

⁴ M. T. C. 10/9/1823.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 1, 25/6/1745; A. W. 7, 25/1/1725.

⁶ But it is inserted in Edgar 1765.

⁷ Can. Chart. 18/7/1769 and 23/10/1782.

⁸ Can. Chart. 30/4/1901.

⁹ New Lights, 195. See also *Scots Magazine* 1789, the year of Mr. Callender's death. See also Kay, ii. 51, and O. & N. E. ii. 162, for some notes anent the family.

¹⁰ D. 1809 map. P. W. 1780, p. 91, and M. 216 may refer to this close. Derivation unknown.

¹¹ Can. Chart. 8/6/1744, 5/5/1813.

¹² Can. Chart. 30/10/1838.

¹³ Can. Chart. 21/9/1768.

¹⁴ Can. Chart. 16/4/1817.

Galloway's Entry [Kirkwood. D. 1827. O. S.]. Galloway's Close [Ainslie]. 65.

John Galloway owned land on the north side of the Canongate,¹ but the name seems more directly derived from Alexr. Galloway, stabler, who occupied the land of Wm. Ramsay there.²

Ramsay's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Baxter's Close.³ 41.

From the property acquired from the representatives of John Hunter, Abbeyhill,⁴ by George Ramsay, stabler, Canongate, and inherited by his son Wm. Ramsay, banker.⁵ A house on the north side of the Canongate was acquired by James Ramsay from the Incorporation of the Bakers of the Canongate, 2nd March 1762, which was bounded by Baxters', now Ramsay's Close, etc., on the east. The Plainstane Close, formerly Baxters', now Ramsay's Close, with the bakehouse there, led to the stabling of Peter Ramsay.⁶ There was property on the north side of the Canongate, near the foot thereof, belonging to James Ramsay, burgess of Queensferry, husband of Janet Moubray.⁷

From the bakehouse mentioned, the close got its older name of Baxters' Close.

Duncan's Close. [Ainslie. Kerr.] 35.

The name comes from Gilbert Duncan, mason,⁸ who owned property on the north side of the Canongate, on the east of the former property of the Earl of Winton⁹ on the east of Ramsay's Close, 41 Canongate.¹⁰ Gilbert Duncan had two daughters, Johan who married Miller Crabbie, upholsterer,¹¹ and Jean who married David Wemyss,¹² grocer,¹² and had a son David. They owned houses between Duncan's Close and Whitehorse Close, at the well at the foot of Duncan's Close.¹³

Whitehorse Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Davidson's Close [D. 1827]. Laurence Ord's Close.¹⁴ 31.

This close must, of course, be carefully distinguished from the close of the same name but on the *south* side of the Canongatehead.

¹ Prot. J. H. Canong. 24/1/1683.

² M. T. C. 10/10/1804.

³ Can. Chart. 30/10/1838, 7/1/1887.

⁴ His charter dated 1694.

⁵ M. T. C. 10/10/1804.

⁶ Can. Chart. 7/1/1887.

⁷ Can. Chart. 18/5/1902.

⁸ See Callender's Entry.

⁹ Can. Chart. 2/9/1891.

¹⁰ Can. Chart. 30/10/1838.

¹¹ Miller Crabbie, *grocer*, 17 Canongate: D. 1827.

¹² David Wemyss, tea and spirit dealer, 21 Abbey Strand: D. 1827.

¹³ Can. Chart. 30/9/1818.

¹⁴ Prot. J. H. Canong. 12/4/1678.

It is not named from the White Horse of Hanover : the name is much older.¹ Tradition, refuted by the date 1603² or 1623³ cut over one of the windows, affirms that Queen Mary kept a favourite white palfrey here when the Royal Mews occupied the building.² It is more probable that it was the title of an inn. Storer⁴ states that the White Horse Close, now called Davidson's land . . . once formed the stable-yard of Queen Mary. The date 1523 now on the building is a modern error.

Its later name, DAVIDSON'S CLOSE, comes from Davidson's land, the property of John Davidson, brassfounder, son of umquhyle Robert Davidson, shoemaker.⁵ Mrs. Davidson was resident in the close in 1799.⁶ Robert Davidson acquired the lands, 10th January 1752, from Patrick Tod, merchant in Edinburgh.⁷

Its oldest name was ORD'S or LAURENCE ORD'S CLOSE, taking the name from the lands formerly owned by Laurence Ord, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh,⁸ and his daughter Christian,⁹ wife of Walter Graham, goldsmith in the Canongate, who sold them to Mr. John Mitchell of Alderston, 10th December 1695, and he to Mr. Nicol Graham, 21st December 1745. They finally came into the hands of Robert Davidson, 10th January 1752.¹⁰ This tenement, formerly owned by Mr. Niccol Grahame of Gartmore,¹¹ was bounded by Laurence Ord's Close on the east ; by the Canongate on the south ; by Mr. Niccol Grahame's lands on the north ; and (*blank*) Close on the west.¹⁰

Laurence Ord rebuilt the tenement as court, haylofts, and houses, evidently as an inn, facing towards the Canongate on the south, and having a large gate at the entry. He may have named the inn the 'White Horse.'

On 18th February 1680, Laurence Orr, Lieutenant, and his Captain, Wm. Hepburne, of the Cannogait, were imprisoned and fined in 500 and 200merks respectively for mutinous behaviour against Captain Meinyies, at the embarking of His Royal Highness (Duke of York) at Leith.

Captain Hepburne had quarrelled with Captain Meinyies, and exclaimed, as they attacked his company—'Charge with ball, and fyr upon the dogs !'¹²

¹ O. & N. E. ii. 21.

² Chambers, ii. 295.

³ Wilson, ii. 114.

⁴ Vol. ii.

⁵ Can. Chart. 28/6/1842.

⁶ D. 1799.

⁷ Can. Chart. 3/6/1767.

⁸ Made burgess and guild brother, 18th August 1680, by right of his spouse Marie, daughter to John Young, litster.

⁹ Prot. J. H. Canong. 21/1/1683 ; M. T. C. 20/3/1838, 30/10/1838.

¹⁰ Can. Chart. 3/6/1767, where the succession of owners is given.

¹¹ Entered as advocate. Gartmore in P. W. 1773.

¹² M. T. C. 18/2/1680.

Robertson's Close. 9.

This close—or at least this name—seems to occur first about 1827.¹ In it was Robertson's land, named from the owner, Wm. Robertson, cowfeeder at Croftangry, or foot of Canongate, who acquired, 24th March 1797, bake- and dwelling-houses in the close or area on the north side of St. Thomas' Chapel. These he left in life-rent to his widow Janet Baxter, and in fee to his children by her, viz. Christian, George, Margaret, and Agnes. His widow married Thomas Wilson, also a cowfeeder. Margaret, his heiress, married Thomas Thomson, baker.²

The close, or its former representative, seems to be the 'Clausura Sancti Andree et Sti. (*sic*) Catherine,' leading to the hospital built, 1541, by George Creighton, Bishop of Dunkeld, at the Watergate, foot of the Canongate.³ The charter and rules of this so-called Hospital of St. Thomas are given fully by Maitland,⁴ in which charter the trustees are specified as 'chaplains celebrating Divine Service at the altars of St. Andrew and St. Katherine within the monastical church of Holyrood house.' The position is clearly shown by Kerr, and the close, unnamed, by Edgar.

Watergate.

At the foot of the Canongate—the road, properly, not the gateway. It is named in the Burgh Records of the Canongate, 4th August 1568,⁵ and James Melville mentions it in his Diary⁶ in 1585 as the 'Water Gett of the Abbey.'

Maitland⁷ states that it is 'so denominated from its vicinity to a Dub or Horse pond, opposite thereto, on the north side.' Wilson⁸ amplifies this a little—'Almost immediately adjoining the north front of the White Horse Inn was a large tank or pond for watering horses, from whence "The Water Gate," the name of the principal gate of the burgh, was derived.' Another derivation involves royalty—'the area at the Watergate, where was formerly his Majesty's horse pond, being now filled up, the same is to let at the said area to the best bidder for ten years.'⁹ In view of these quotations, another derivation, which has been proposed, has

¹ D. 1827.

² Can. Chart. 20/6/1818, 23/6/1858.

⁴ M. 154, c. 2.

⁷ M. 156, c. 1.

⁵ M. H. C. 150.

⁸ Wilson, ii. 114.

³ Prot. J. H. Canong. 12/4/1678.

⁶ P. 228.

⁹ E. E. C. 19/10/1774.

little chance, namely that as there was a Watergate at the west end of the Calton Hill, leading from Leith Wynd to the *Water* at Leith, so this other was the Watergate at the east end, leading by the Easter Road to the Water of the Forth.

The standing toast of the Magistrates of the Canongate was, 'The Water Yett! The Treasurer's Auld Wife,' in appreciation of the 'octroi' or dues paid there—'a dripping roast.'¹

CANONGATE : SOUTH SIDE

Home's Close. 284.

This close is shown but not named by Ainslie. The Ordnance Survey gives Hume's Close, leading to Boyd's Entry. It was a dark, narrow, villainous close, and was cleared away when St. Mary's Wynd was widened under the 'Improvement Scheme.' The name is derived from John Home, who, having learned coachmaking in London, started in business in Edinburgh in 1738.² He acquired property on the east side of St. Mary's Wynd,³ whence he removed later to the 'New Town.'⁴ His name occurs in 1773 as in Canal Street,⁵ and Home, Cleghorn & Wilsons, coachmakers, were in No. 3 Princes Street in 1799.⁶

The close on the east side of St. Mary's Wynd was owned by John Home, coachmaker.⁷ David Home, litster, had owned a house on the south side of the Canongate, above Lapslie's Stone,⁸ but there seems to be no connection between him and this Home's Close.⁹

Coutts' Close.

This close was on the south side of the Canongatehead,¹⁰ just east of the coach-house formerly owned by the Marquis of Tweeddale,¹¹ which coach-house was on the *east* side of St. Mary's Wynd, quite away from Tweeddale Court.¹² A tenement there was owned sometime by John Coutts, stabler, from whom it was inherited by his two daughters,

¹ *The Canongate, Ancient and Modern*, Rev. R. Bonar, 1856.

² Kincaid, 82.

³ Prot. W. F. 6, 29/7/1752.

⁴ P. W. 1773.

⁵ P. W. 1780.

⁶ D. 1799.

⁷ Reg. 27/9/1860.

⁸ Prot. A. W. 5, 7/6/1717.

⁹ This David Home gave his name to what is now Dyer's Close, south side of the Cowgate (*q.v.*).

¹⁰ Prot. A. W. 3, 27/11/1708.

¹¹ Prot. W. F. 6, 29/7/1754.

¹² Prot. A. W. 8, 19/3/1728.

Elizabeth, and Agnes spouse of Francis Verhagans, bookseller, burgess, indweller in the Canongate. They disposed it to Hugh Vassie, burgess, indweller in Paisley, from whom it passed to Mary Vassie and her husband Alexr. Meikle, writer in Edinburgh, who disposed it to his daughter Agnes and her husband, George Weir, in Cumberhead, parish of Lesmahagow, from whom it was inherited by his son Thomas, merchant.¹ One cannot fix the position of this close definitely, and there is no alias.

Stinking Close. [Ainslie. P. W. list 1779.]

The Canongate had its own ill-savoured close, for which no alias was ever needed.

Boyd's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Ross's Close.² Young's ³ or John Young's Close.⁴ Whitehorse Close.⁵ 276.

Named from the famous host of the White Horse Inn, which gave an alias to the close,⁵ and where Dr. Samuel Johnson was found by Boswell on his arrival in Edinburgh, 17th August 1773. The tradition is that Boyd was given to horse-racing on Leith Links, and that once, when on the brink of ruin, he was saved by the success of a white horse, which was rewarded by being pensioned off, while its portrait was put up for a sign. It is said that George III. lodged in the inn in 1758, before his accession to the throne.⁶

James Boyd appears in 1773 ⁷ as stabler, Canongatehead, and John Dumbreck, vintner, King's head, bridge street (North Bridge). In 1780 ⁸ James Boyd appears as before, but James Dumbreck is in Whitehorse-inn, Canongatehead.⁹

Boyd's Entry, still existing, led from St. Mary's Wynd into Boyd's Close: an inscription on the wall now indicates the site of the inn. The alias is clearly given, 'Boyd's or White Horse Close,' ¹⁰ and Whitehorse Close, formerly Boyd's.¹¹ It must not be confounded with the Whitehorse Close at the Canongate foot, on the north side (*q.v.*).

¹ Prot. A. W. 6, 5/9/1722, 20/10/1722.

² Reg. 1/4/1858.

³ Prot. G. H. 7, 11/5/1727.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 6, 28/10/1763.

⁵ D. 1827: Boyd's or White Horse Close.

⁶ Chambers, ii. 297, iii. 225.

⁷ P. W. 1773.

⁸ P. W. 1780.

⁹ In D. 1799 we find Mrs. Dumbreck's lodgings, 21 St. Andrew Square, and Wm. Dumbreck's hotells (*sic*), 36 and 39 St. Andrew Square.

¹⁰ D. 1827.

¹¹ Reg. 4/12/1860.

The close had enjoyed other names. YOUNG'S, or at greater length JOHN YOUNG'S CLOSE, owed its name to John Young, wright, owner of property there, whose daughter Margaret married (first) John Young, presumably her cousin, and (second) Frances (*sic*) Rail. She disposed the property to Zacharias Malenes, goldsmith. The property was in Ross's Close, formerly Young's or John Young's, with Dempster's Close on the east, and Lamb's land on the west, on the south side of the Canongatehead.¹ The alias is clear, Ross's Close, now Boyd's Close, south side of Canongatehead,² but there is no clue given as to 'Ross.'

Bell's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Dempster's Close.³
Coudon's Close.⁴ 272.

From Bell's carriers' quarters at the Canongatehead.⁵ John Bell, stabler, had property there;⁶ he had a son, Hamilton Bell, W.S.,⁷ resident in Wardrope's Court.⁸

The tenement had been known as Hope's land, from the late Alexr. Hope, tailor, who rebuilt it after it had been burned: it was conveyed by Charles Hope, merchant, burgess, to the said John Bell, stabler.⁷

Bell's Close may be DEMPSTER'S CLOSE, which was to the east of Young's, now Ross's Close,⁹ but the name seems to belong rather to Gullan's Close: no distinct alias is found for Dempster's Close (see under Gullan's Close). It seems also to have been called Cant's Close, mixing it up yet more with Gullan's or Haliburton's Close.

Another name, which may belong to Bell's Close, is Coudon's Close, derived from John Coudon, indweller in the Canongate, who occupied a stable on the south side of the Canongatehead.¹⁰ There was a property between Coudon's Close on the east and the lands of James Boyd, stabler, on the west, which would identify Coudon's and Bell's Closes, unless it be the nameless close shown by Ainslie between Bell's Close and Goolen's Close.¹¹

¹ Prot. G. H. 7, 11/5/1727; J. W. 6, 28/10/1763.

² Reg. 1/4/1858.

³ Prot. G. L. 1, 17/10/1763; G. H. 7, 11/5/1727.

⁴ Probable, Reg. 18/2/1744.

⁵ Edr. Almk. 1771, pp. 141, 142.

⁶ P. W. 1773.

⁷ Reg. 7/4/1863.

⁸ P. W. 1780.

⁹ Prot. G. H. 7, 11/5/1727.

¹⁰ Reg. 18/2/1744.

¹¹ Ainslie 1780 shows five closes with free entrance from the Canongate, between St. Mary Wynd and Goolen's Close. Kerr shows three.

Gillon's Close. Gillon's Close.¹ Goolen's Close.² Goolan's Close.³
 Gullan's Close.⁴ Gillilan's Close.⁵ Haliburton's Close.⁶ Cant's
 Close.⁷ 264.

A stable in Haliburton's Close, on the south side of the Canongatehead, was occupied by James Gollen, stabler, on the west of Robert Gibb's land.⁸ James Dempster, weaver in Haliburton's Close, south side of Canongatehead, owned a tannery, etc., in the close, which he disposed to Robert Walker, tanner, 10th May 1740 : he in turn to Archibald Chessils, wright. The stable, etc., were occupied by James Guiland.⁹ James Gillion was in Haliburton's Close, Canongatehead.¹⁰ This seems to indicate that Dempster's Close was another name for Gullan's Close. Haliburton's is given as a clear alias 'now Gullan's Close, Canongatehead.'¹¹ It is very difficult to follow the references to Haliburton's Close, but we find that Andrew, son to Andrew Haliburton, owned property on the east side of St. Mary's Wynd ;¹² that Haliburton's or Cant's Close was on the south side of the High Street below the Netherbow ;¹³ but a tenement stood *between* Cant's Close on the west and Haliburton's on the east,¹⁴ making them clearly distinct. A tenement on the east side of Haliburton's Close was bounded on the east by lands of Robert Gibb,¹⁵ from whom Gibb's Close takes its name : Gibb's yard being at the foot of Haliburton's Close.¹⁶ There was a bend, or break, in the middle of the close.¹⁷

A tenement stood on the south of the Canongate, near the head thereof, built by Robert Haliburton and owned by Sir John, his brother.¹⁸ James Boyd, stabler, or inn-keeper, Canongatehead, owned property on the west side of Haliburton's Close, sometime occupied by James Gullan, stabler.¹⁹ These notes prove the identity of the

¹ O. S. ; Kerr.

² P. W. list 1779.

³ Ainslie.

⁴ Kirkwood.

⁵ Brown and Watson's map, 1793.

⁶ Reg. 11/7/1856.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 2, 19/6/1705.

⁸ Prot. G. L. 1, 17/10/1763.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 7, 5/4/1756 ; G. L. 1, 17/10/1763.

¹⁰ Prot. G. I. 1, 10/9/1731.

¹¹ Reg. 11/7/1856.

¹² Prot. A. W. 2, 18/5/1705.

¹³ Prot. A. W. 2, 19/6/1705. It must be remembered that the south side of the Canongate, down to St. John's Street, was reckoned as under the Burgh of Edinburgh, and all transfers of property are recorded in the Edinburgh protocols, not in those of the Canongate.

¹⁴ Prot. A. W. 6, 22/5/1722.

¹⁵ Prot. W. F. 1, 14/12/1744.

¹⁶ Prot. W. F. 5, 15/12/1752.

¹⁷ Prot. J. W. 4, 5/10/1757.

¹⁸ Prot. G. L. 1, 22/3/1764.

¹⁹ Reg. 7/12/1767.

closes and origin of the names. Cant's Close, as an alias, has been mentioned above, and occurs elsewhere.¹ The tenement of J. Monteith in St. Mary's Wynd was bounded on the east by Cant's Close, but no indication given of any special Cant.² Evidently two closes shared one bewildering name.

Gibb's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Robert Gibb's Close.³ 250.

From Robert Gibb, coachmaker, whose yard was at the foot of Haliburton's Close (see above).⁴ A back passage ran from the South Back of the Canongate to his coach yard.⁵

Pirrie's Close [D. 1827. O. S. Kerr]. Perrie's Close [P. W. list 1779]. Perry's Close [Ainslie 1780]. Pierry's Close [Ainslie 1804]. Pierie's Close [Kirkwood]. Foord's or Fuir'd's Close.⁶ Kinnaird's Close.⁷ 246.

From a tenement beyond the Netherbow, bounded on the west by Gibb's Close, belonging to the heirs of (*blank*) Peirie.⁸ The lands of Elizabeth Murray and her husband Alexr. Pirie were here.⁹ They were acquired by Archibald Chessils by purchase and excambion from Elizabeth Dundas, relict of Wm. Cerser, master of the pin manufactory in Leith, former relict of Thomas Pierie, writer in Edinburgh, son to the late Wm. Pierie, and brother to the late Gripheth Pierie, sailor in Leith. David Pierie also appears as an owner, being son to Alexander Pierie, master of the pin factory. The last owner seems to have been Mrs. Shaw Pirie or Skeen; the first, Wm. Pirie.¹⁰ The property was bounded on the west by Robert Gibb's Close, and by Pirie's Close on the east. James Pirie, late staymaker at the Canongatehead, thereafter soldier in General Beauclerk's Regiment of Foot, disposed part of the property.¹¹ His wife was Isobel M'Ean, M'Euan, or M'Ewan.¹² There was a brewery in Pirrie's, formerly Foord's Close, built by the father of the late Thomas Pirie.¹³ The relationships are not easily traced.

¹ Prot. G. H. 6, 11/5/1722.

² There seem to be at least five Cant's Closes, and three Haliburton's !

³ Prot. J. W. 7, 4/4/1765.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 5, 15/12/1752.

⁵ Prot. G. L. 3, 16/4/1766.

⁶ Prot. G. I. 1, 23/12/1731.

⁷ M. 216; Prot. A. W. 7, 11/6/1723.

⁸ Prot. J. W. 1, 26/1/1748.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 5, 13/7/1714.

¹⁰ Prot. J. W. 7, 4/4/1765.

¹¹ Prot. W. F. 8, 23/5/1757.

¹² Prot. W. F. 6, 9/1/1754.

¹³ W. F. 3, 14/2/1750.

Its other name, FOORD'S, FUIRD'S,¹ or FORD'S CLOSE,² has been mentioned above. It is derived from Alexander Foord, who had land, barn, kiln, etc., there.³ The property was owned at one time by John and Alexander Fuirde,⁴ and later by the heirs of Alexander,⁵ John being his son and heir.⁶ The alias is given clearly, 'Foord's now Pirie's Close.'⁷

This close may be Kinnaird's Close, given in Maitland's alphabetical list. Malcolm Kinnaird owned a tenement on the south side of the High Street beyond the Netherbow, owned thereafter by the heirs of the late Alexr. Foord.⁸

Chessel's Court [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Chesel Building [Edgar 1765]. 240.

The court was built by Archibald Chessel on lands acquired from David, son to Alexander Pirie, merchant, and also from David Milne, mason.⁹ Chessel, a wright to trade, had a seat in the Tron Kirk in 1745.¹⁰ A house was advertised in 1767¹¹ to let, in Chessel's Building, enquire of Mr. Chessels, the proprietor in the court adjoining. His widow applied in 1779 for a water-pipe from the fountain well to the Excise Office,¹² which was the scene of Deacon Wm. Brodie's last and fatal exploit as housebreaker.

Plainstone Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Thomson's Close.¹³ Year's Close (?).¹⁴ 232.

This was not the only close of the name. There was one on the north side of the Grassmarket, and Don's Close had it as an alias. The name was due to the close being paved, perhaps not necessarily flagged, the High Street being known as the Plainstones,¹⁵ but this may refer more particularly to the flagged part at Miln's Square marked so in a plan of 1763 for the North Bridge.¹⁶

¹ Prot. G. I. 1, 23/12/1731.

² Reg. 23/5/1862.

³ Prot. G. L. 2, 4/4/1764; J. W. 7, 4/4/1765.

⁴ Reg. 18/2/1744.

⁵ Prot. A. W. 7, 11/6/1723.

⁶ Prot. A. W. 2, 23/8/1705.

⁷ Prot. G. I. 1, 23/12/1731.

⁸ Prot. A. W. 7, 11/6/1723.

⁹ Reg. 26/2/1856. See also Pirie's Close and Milne's Close.

¹⁰ Tron Kirk, 177. ¹¹ E. E. C. 18/2/1767.

¹² M. T. C. 18/8/1779, 10/9/1779.

¹³ Prot. A. W. 5, 25/12/1716.

¹⁴ Prot. A. W. 7, 13/9/1725.

¹⁵ Prot. W. F. 6, 7/12/1753.

¹⁶ In the Outlook Tower, Castlehill.

The close seems to have been known also as Thomson's Close, described as being immediately west of Ballantyne's Close,¹ and taking its name from the lands there of Wm. Thomson, writer.² It seems also to have had the name Year's Close, which contained the tenement of Mr. Wm. Thomson, W.S., and lay just west of Ballantyne's Close,³ but no clue is given to Year.

Watson's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Ballantyne's Close.⁴ Walker's Close,⁵ possibly Stalker's Close.⁶ 226.

From Thomas Watson, litster,⁷ who owned land there⁸ which he had bought from David Hume.⁹ The tenement was owned formerly by John Stalker and Henry Ballantyne, whence the close came to be called 'Ballantyne's or Watson's Close,'¹⁰ or 'Bannatyne's or Walker's' (*sic*).⁶

In the close there were lands owned of old by James Walker of Drylaw and Henry Ballantyne, bailie of the Canongate: acquired from them by David Hume, litster, and disposed to James Watson, and finally acquired by Archibald Chessel.¹¹ The tenement owned by umquhyle John Stalker and Henry Ballantyne was bounded on the east by Ballantyne's Close: on the south by the malt kiln of John Stalker, thereafter of David Home, litster, and of James Watson, litster: on the west by Year's Close: and is now owned by Wm. Thomson, W.S., and others. These owners explain the various names of the close.¹²

Curiously enough, John Stalker of Easter Drylaw is mentioned,¹³ suggesting a confusion of Stalker and Walker.

Milne's Close [Kirkwood. Kerr]. Miln's Court [Ainslie]. 218.

Takes its name from Miln's land there,¹⁴ which seems to have been built by the celebrated Robert Mylne, master mason. Robert Milne owned property thereabouts.¹⁵ David Miln, tailor, disposed the

¹ Reg. 1/2/1861, 25/2/1864.

² Prot. A. W. 5, 25/12/1716.

³ Prot. A. W. 7, 13/9/1725.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 3, 2/7/1756.

⁵ Reg. 1/2/1861.

⁶ Reg. 1/2/1861. This may be a slip for Stalker's. John Stalker was joint proprietor with Henry Bannatyne or Ballantyne of a tenement there.

⁷ =Dyer.

⁸ Prot. G. L. 1, 22/3/1764.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 7, 19/4/1756.

¹⁰ Prot. J. W. 3, 2/7/1756.

¹¹ Prot. W. F. 7, 19/4/1756.

¹² Prot. A. W. 7, 13/9/1725.

¹³ Prot. A. W. 4, 4/5/1711.

¹⁴ St. C. H. 275.

¹⁵ Prot. A. W. 3, 20/4/1709.

property to his son David, merchant, and he to Archd. Chessils,¹ who acquired other property there from Thos. Milne, mason.² John Milne disposed land to George Weir, brewer.³

Weir's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 208.

The name is derived from Weir's land, a great stone building¹ at the Canongatehead, built and owned by George Weir, brewer,⁴ husband of Helen Alexander,⁵ and entered from both Dallas' Close⁶ and Weir's Close.⁷ He owned both a brewery and a tavern in the close.⁸ George Weir acquired the tenement from John Milne and rebuilt it.⁹ John Weir, brewer,¹ seems to have been a descendant.

Playhouse Close [Kerr]. Up^r Playhouse Close [Ainslie]. Upper Playhouse Close [Kirkwood]. Old Playhouse Close [D. 1827].¹⁰ Dallas' Close.¹¹ 200.

It was named from the Playhouse, fitted up in 1747,¹² between the two closes to which it gave its name.

It was also known as Dallas' Close,¹³ from the tenement sometime owned by the late James Inglis, now by Wm. Hunter, and other houses owned by (*blank*) Dallas, now by Wm. Hunter, the 'Ingurium Calmentarium, lie¹⁴ Mason's Lodge,' owned now by Richard Coopar, being on the east.¹³

The other Playhouse Close, DOWNMOST,¹⁵ UNDR,¹⁶ OLD PLAYHOUSE,¹⁷ takes its name from its position, being lower down the street.

It was called also INGLIS CLOSE, from the property of James Inglis mentioned above, and of Wm. Inglis, W.S.¹⁸

¹ Prot. G. L. 1, 22/3/1764.

² Reg. 26/2/1856.

³ Prot. W. F. 2, 24/12/1747.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 5, 30/8/1751.

⁵ Prot. A. W. 3, 20/4/1709.

⁶ Or Playhouse Close.

⁷ Prot. G. L. 2, 5/6/1764.

⁸ Prot. G. I. 1, 5/6/1729.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 2, 24/12/1747.

¹⁰ As shown by comparing the street numbers with Kirkwood.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 4, 31/8/1757 and J. W. 8, 5/12/1767, where the alias is distinctly given.

¹² Wilson, ii. 86.

¹³ Reg. 1/5/1741.

¹⁴ Lie='which being interpreted is.'

¹⁵ P. W. list 1779; Ainslie 1780.

¹⁶ Ainslie 1804.

¹⁷ O. S.; Kerr.

¹⁸ 'Inglis Close or Playhouse Close,' the lower, or eastmost close, property of Wm. Inglis, W.S.: Can. Chart. 15/5/1875.

St. John's Close. Paterson's Close. 188.

The close was named from the Cross of St. John, in the High Street of the Canongate, which marked one corner of the Temple lands of the Canongate, a triangular enclosure with its apex on St. John's Hill.¹

The close seems to have been known also as Paterson's Close, although no alias is given, which is described as just west of St. John's Street and containing the property of the late George Paterson, architect.² John Paterson, architect, was resident in St. John's Street in 1780; Paterson's Close was separated by a march dyke from the houses on the west side of the top of St. John's Street.³

St. John's Street.

The name is, of course, derived from the Cross mentioned above and the close of the name.

Moray House.

Gordon shows a wynd leading from the great gate in the Canongate, through the west court of the house, to a gate opening to the South Back Canongate, but this seems to be a private road. It seems truncated and shifted farther west in Edgar, and to have been moved west of the Gatehouse in Ainslie, who shows also a close running down the back of the houses on the east side of St. John's Street. Neither close is named, nor is mention made of them in the protocols.

The house was known as the Linen Office or Hall, or British Linen Office or Hall, from the occupancy of it by the British Linen Company—now British Linen Bank.

Finlayson's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. 160.

James Finlason, mason, burgess of the Canongate, owned a tenement on the south side of the Canongate, bounded on the south by the wall of the Countess of Murray (*sic*).⁴ Finlayson's land was in the close of Jas. Finlayson, wright, on south side of Canongate. He had a daughter Agnes, who married Robt. Hall, wright.⁵ Finlayson's land is now part of 168 Canongate, and was formerly owned by Agnes Finlayson and her spouse Robt. Hall. It lay just east of Moray House.⁶

¹ O. E. C. i. 16.² Can. Chart. 8/8/1821.³ Can. Chart. 9/9/1829.⁴ Can. Chart. 8/8/1821.⁵ Can. Chart. 9/9/1778.⁶ Can. Chart. 9/2/1892.

Sugarhouse Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 154.

So called from the old sugar refinery to which it led. A company was formed, 24th April 1752, who acquired the house formerly of the Earl of Dunkeld, on the south side of the Canongate, having the land of the Earl of Moray on the west and of the Hammermen of the Canongate on the east. A charter of confirmation was granted, 3rd June 1767,¹ to the trustees of the Edinburgh Sugar House. The 'Sugar Work House' is inserted in Edgar 1765. It was burned, 8th January 1800,² but is mentioned in the Council Minutes of 20th May 1807; and David Jardine & Co., sugar refiners, Edinburgh Sugar House, 154 Canongate, appear in the Directory for 1824³ and later.

Bakehouse Close [O. S.]. Huntly Close or Cordiners' Close [J. Bruce Home]. 146.

Kirkwood gives Hammermen's or Bakehouse Close. Ainslie gives Hammermen's Close.

The name comes from the bakehouse and property on the west side of the close owned by the Incorporation of Bakers of the Canongate.⁴

Its older name, Hammermen's Close, was taken from the lands of Wm. Wilson, writer, on the west of the lands of Sir Patrick Aitchison of Glentourne,⁵ now of the Hammermen of the Canongate.⁶ The lands of the Hammermen were on the east of those of the Sugar House.¹

Bruce Home⁷ states that the House of Huntly held feudal possession of the entire soil of this close on its western side—'. . . we cannot tell why the close has ceased to bear the name of Huntly, nor when it became successively known as Cordiners' and then as Bakehouse Close.' But neither Huntly nor Cordiners' Close is found elsewhere.

Slater's Close. [O. S.] 140.

This close seems to be shown by Edgar, and is quite clear in Kerr, but unnamed till D. 1832, where it is 140 Canongate.

Slaitter's Close was on the south side of the Canongate, beyond the Netherbow.⁸ Andrew Slater, slater, Slater's Court, was Treasurer of the High Constables of the Canongate, 1856, when the Canongate

¹ Can. Chart. 3/6/1767.

² *Scots Magazine*.

³ P. 110.

⁴ Can. Chart. 12/9/1832.

⁵ Or Glencairne, son of Sir Archibald Aitchison, builder of the Aitchison house in this close.

⁶ Can. Chart. 13/12/1758.

⁷ 'Back of Bakehouse Close.'

⁸ Prot. G. H. 3, 25/7/1705; A. W. 6, 9/5/1719.

ceased to be a burgh.¹ There was a small green in Slater's Court, belonging to John Slater,² and it is now occupied by Andrew Slater, slater.

Wilson's Court. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 134.

From Wm. Wilson of Soonhope, writer in Edinburgh, who feued ground on the south side of the Canongate, 13th December 1778, opposite the church, lately occupied by Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster,³ on which he built a tenement, bounded on the west by the lands once of Sir Patrick Aitchison of Glentourne,⁴ thereafter of John Sharp, thereafter of the Hammermen of the Canongate : on the east by those of Richard Cooper, engraver : on the south by the Strand.⁵ Wm. Wilson had three sons : Philip, the eldest, of St. Christopher's, West Indies, who seems to have inherited the property 8th March 1782 ; Thomas, in the island of Tobago ; and Alexander, in the West Indies. Also two daughters : Euphan, wife of the Rev. Wm. Gloag, minister at Edinburgh ; and Susan, wife to John Hamilton of the island of Tobago. The property was sold, 26th January 1796, to Alexr. Gordon,⁶ who appears in D. 1799 as of Campbeltown, Wilson's Court, Canongate.

(See also Haddington's Entry.)

Cooper's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. **Cooper's Entry** [Kerr. D. 1827]. 130.

Named from Richard Cooper, engraver, owner of Couper's land,⁷ who came early in the eighteenth century from London to Edinburgh, and settled there.⁸ His name appears, with the location 'opposite Canongate Church.'⁹ Miss Cooper has the same address.¹⁰ A charter was granted in 1840¹¹ to Margaret Cooper, widow of John Baines and only surviving child of the late Richard Cooper, engraver, London, son of Richard Cooper, senior, who, with his wife Ann Lind, had acquired various properties in the town, January and February 1749.¹² He owned other property west of St. John's Street,¹³ and between Old Assembly Close and Borthwick's Close.¹⁴

¹ M. H. C. 108.

² Can. Chart. 11/8/1872.

³ M. T. C. 14/9/1803, 15/4/1829.

⁴ See p. 117, n. 5.

⁵ Can. Chart. 13/12/1758.

⁶ Can. Chart. 18/6/1828.

⁷ D. 1799, pp. 83 and 221 ; also Chambers, ii. 33.

⁸ O. E. C. ii. 11, 12.

⁹ E. A. 31/1/1764.

¹⁰ P. W. 1780.

¹¹ M. T. C. 1/6/1841.

¹² Can. Chart. 22/2/1775.

¹³ Prot. J. W. 4, 31/8/1757.

¹⁴ Prot. J. W. 4, 24/11/1757.

Gentle's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Bailie Gentle's Close [P. W. list 1779]. 120.

From James Gentle, brewer, bailie of the Canongate, who acquired houses in Gentle's Close from Richard Cooper, engraver, 22nd October 1753.¹ James Gentle, brewer, Gentle's Close, Canongate, is the entry in P. W. 1780. It was through Bailie Gentle that Burns made application for leave to erect the tombstone in the Canongate churchyard to his brother poet, Robert Fergusson.² Bailie Gentle must have died before 1790, for Mrs. Gentle's name is given as in the close, P. W. 1790. Mrs. Margaret Henderson, widow of James Gentle, brewer, Canongate, owned property in the close commonly called Gentle's Close.³ In 1817 we find Alexr. Berwick as Gentle's successor in the brewery.

Crichton's Close, 116. Crichton's Entry, 112. Carfrae's Entry. [O. S. Kerr.]

From Alexr. Crichton, coachmaker.⁴ Edgar 1765 shows Crichton's coachwork inserted. Wm. Crichton, merchant, London, and Alexander Crichton, coachmaker, Edinburgh, being second and third sons to the late Patrick Crichton of Newington, saddler, succeeded as his heirs to the Newington property.⁵ The property in the Canongate had been owned in succession by James Ronald, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh; Archd. Campbell; John, son to John Murray of Trewan; Wm. Banks, tobacco pipe maker; his eldest son, Mr. Alexr., minister; Patrick Jackson, merchant, Treasurer of the Canongate, father to David Jackson, burgess of Edinburgh; and finally said Alexander Crichton.⁶

Crichton had a partner, Field; they left the Canongate for new premises in Greenside, the feu of which they got in 1794,⁷ and 'Chrichton and Feild coachmakers head Leith Walk east side' appears in D. 1800.

Crichton's Close seems to have retained its name, but Crichton's Entry became CARFRAE'S ENTRY, from John Carfrae, who succeeded Alexr. Crichton in the premises and business.⁸ His name appears in D. 1799 and D. 1827. In 1832 the name is Thomas Carfrae. John

¹ Can. Chart. 30/5/1810.

² *A Winter with Robert Burns*, 1846, p. 113.

³ M. T. C. 30/5/1810.

⁴ P. W. 1773: Crichton, coachmaker, Canongate; P. W. 1780: Alexr. Crichton, coachmaker, Canongatefoot.

⁵ M. T. C. 23/5/1770.

⁶ Can. Chart. 3/2/1762.

⁷ M. T. C. 13/8/1794.

⁸ M. T. C. 5/3/1800, 1/8/1804. John Carfrae, coachmaker, burgess and guild brother, 2nd November 1786, through his wife Jean, daughter of Thos. Wilson, wright.

had two sons, the said Thomas, resident at Pirniefield, Leith, and William, doctor in medicine, resident in London. They seem to have succeeded their father, 14th April 1836. Thomas owned Temple's, now Balfour's land, on the south side of the Canongate, below the Cross, and was survived by two daughters, Harriet Esther and Mary Jane Mason, both resident in Elm Row.¹

Bull's Close [O. S. Kerr]. May Drummond's Close [P. W. list 1779]. Drummond's Close [Ainslie]. Drummond's or Bull's Close [Kirkwood]. Ford's Row.²

It was named from the property of Robert Bull, wright, burgess of Edinburgh, husband of Jean or Joanna, second daughter of John Wright, former owner. Robert Bull and his wife resigned the property, 11th April 1701.³ Bull's land was bought by Peter Lamont, lint manufacturer, husband of Agnes Henderson, at the sale of the estate of the late Mrs. Marion Drummond.⁴ It was known in consequence as Lamont's land.⁵

The name Drummond's, or May Drummond's Close, was derived from the above Marion Drummond. John Carfrae (see above), coach-maker, acquired property, including two small houses, entering from Bull's Close, owned by the late Miss Mary Drummond, sister of the late George Drummond, late Provost of Edinburgh.⁶ She was the preaching Quakeress celebrated by Pope, Spence, and others.⁷ Her name varies a little : May, Marion,⁸ or Mariana.⁹ She owned the tenement in the close,¹⁰ as well as other land on the north side of the Canongate, below the church.¹¹

A very modern name is FORD'S ROW,² from the houses there owned by Wm. Ford, Holyrood glassworks.

M'Grigor's Close. ['Shut up,' Kirkwood. Ainslie. P. W. list 1779.]

This seems to have been a small close, now vanished. In the Council records¹² it is called 'M'Gregor's or Bull's Close,' but Ainslie

¹ Can. Chart. 25/8/1843.

² Can. Chart, 26/8/1868, 22/1/1904.

³ Can. Chart. 31/10/1821. See Bull's Closes, 281 and 307 Cowgate.

⁴ Can. Chart. 16/10/1860.

⁵ M. T. C. 18/1/1832.

⁶ Can. Chart. 27/3/1799.

⁷ Chambers, ii. 50.

⁸ Can. Chart. 11/6/1861.

⁹ Can. Chart. 12/6/1833.

¹⁰ M. T. C. 29/11/1815.

¹¹ M. T. C. 5/3/1800, 1/8/1804.

¹² M. T. C. 21/1/1829, 9/9/1829.

and P. W. list 1779 give them as distinct. It seems to derive its name from John M'Gregor, writer, one of the trustees of the late Peter Lamont, owner of Bull's land in the close—the other trustee being Henry Arnot.¹ If M'Gregor acted as factor, the name might easily stick.

Stewart's Close [O. S. Kerr]. Formerly Falconer's Close [P. W. list 1779]. Falkner's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. 96.

From Falconer's land there.² In P. W. 1773, under 'Gentlemen,' we find { Forbes, Robert, bishop, Kirkgate, Leith.
} Falconer, John, ditto, near the foot of Canongate.'

This might give the derivation, but after exhaustive search no Bishop John Falconer can be found to suit. The name Stewart's Close seems to have come in after 1817. The derivation is unknown.

Milton House.

Built on the site of the house of the Duke of Roxburgh, as shown by Edgar 1742 and 1765. It is called also Fletcher's Lodging³ and Lord Milton's Lodging,⁴ being the mansion of Andrew Fletcher of Milton, Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland 1735-48.

Strathie's Close [O. S. D. 1827]. Strachie's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Strachey's Close.⁵ 86.

Derivation unknown, and almost the only mention found in the sources examined is that Strathie's land was there.

Reid's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Bailie Reid's Close [P. W. list 1779]. 80.

From Andrew Reid, bailie of the Canongate, who owned malt barns, etc., recently built by George Hog, brewer in the Canongate, being bounded by the property of the Duke of Queensberry on the east, and on the west by other property of the said Andrew purchased from the creditors of Robert Reid.⁶ The property is described as bounded by the Duke of Queensberry's garden on the east, and by the property of the late Andrew Reid, brewer, on the west.⁷ Andrew Reid's name

¹ Can. Chart. 18/1/1832.

² P. W. 1780, p. 4; D. 1799, p. 158.

³ Can. Chart. 16/4/1851.

⁴ P. W. list 1779. ⁵ M. T. C. 28/3/1836.

⁶ Can. Chart. 22/9/1770.

⁷ M. T. C. and Can. Chart. 22/1/1794.

appears on the Roll of Superiorities, 22nd September 1770. The weavers of the Canongate acquired property from the late Andrew Reid on the east of Strathie's Close.¹ Robert Reid, presumably Andrew's brother, figures as brewer, near Milton's Lodging, in 1773.²

Reid's Close and Haddington's Entry³ have a common entry from the Canongate, but divide and open independently into the South Back Canongate, Haddington's Court being on the South Back Canongate.⁴ It contains the town house of the Earl of Haddington, built in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century.⁴ The Town granted a charter to the Earl of Haddington of yard and gardens, sometime owned by Wm. Wilson of Soonhope, writer.⁵ It is spoken of as Haddington's *Close*.⁶ Haddington House is shown in the O. S.

Vallence Close [O. S. Kerr]. Vallene's Close [Ainslie]. Vallen's Close [D. 1800]. Valentine's Entry [D. 1827]. 74.

Named from the lands of Adam Vallange (west of the Duke of Queensberry's lands⁷). He was a barber by trade. His lands were bounded on the west by those of the Incorporation of Baxters, the Bakers' lands.⁸ The succession of owners of the property is given in the Canongate Charters.

Queensberry House.

The residence of the Duke of Queensberry, who died 1695, and of his successors till 1803.⁹ The site was owned formerly by Mr. Samuel Gray, advocate; thereafter by the Earl of Lauderdale; thereafter by the Duke of Queensberry.¹⁰

Boyd's Close.

Ainslie 1780 shows this close on the west of Queensberry House. In P. W. list 1779 it comes after—that is, on the east thereof—and Kerr follows this. It is given in D. 1799, p. 79, but the position is not

¹ Can. Chart. 1/3/1830.

² P. W. 1773.

³ Reid's Close, 80 Canongate; Haddington's Entry, 80 Canongate: D. 1827.

⁴ O. E. C. i. 14, 18.

⁵ M. T. C. 11/9/1782. See Wilson's Court, p. 118.

⁶ Can. Chart. 22/12/1876.

⁷ Can. Chart. 26/7/1775.

⁸ Can. Chart. 31/1/1776, 17/7/1822.

⁹ See Wilson, ii. 106; Chambers, i. 282, iii. 256.

¹⁰ Can. Chart. 15/5/1863, 12/3/1884.

fixed. In Ainslie 1804 the close is given, but no name attached. Edgar's plan omits all names, but tallies with Ainslie's.

It seems to owe its name to James Boyd, stabler, who owned property opposite Galloway's Entry at 13th November 1765.¹ This tallies with Ainslie. One is tempted to conjecture that James Boyd of the White Horse Inn had a branch establishment at the foot of the Canongate.

Cumming's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 52.

John Cumming, Gayswood, Haslemere, Surrey, is mentioned as owning property in the close at the date 28th September 1835.² George and John Cumming, both brewers, are also mentioned.

Thomson's Close, 40 [Kirkwood. Kerr]. Thomson's Court, 42 [D. 1827]. Thompson's Close [Ainslie].

Perhaps the same as the Bailey Thomson's of Maitland, who gives Bailey Thomson's, and two plain Thomson's Closes. It probably owes its name to former Adam Thomson, brewer, south side, foot of Canongate.³

Penman's Close. [Ainslie 1780. P. W. list 1779. Kerr.]

This close seems to have disappeared before Ainslie 1804, and nothing has been found relating to it.

Charteris Close. [Ainslie 1780. P. W. list 1779. Kerr. P. W. 1780, 9, 60.]

This close seems also to have vanished before Ainslie 1804, and nothing has been found relating to it.

Lothian Hut [Chambers, ii. 45. Reek. 262. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Marquis of Lothian's Close [P. W. list 1779]. Lothian House [D. 1799, 242]. Lothian Hutt [D. 1799, 176].

This was the town house of the family of the Marquis of Lothian; it was built in 1750 by William, 3rd Marquis,⁴ and demolished 1825. The neighbouring house was Lothian Vale.⁵ The entry to it was by the Marquis of Lothian's Close.⁶

¹ Can. Chart. 24/11/1824.

² Can. Chart. 16/3/1888.

³ M. T. C. 30/3/1803.

⁴ Wilson, ii. 108.

⁵ O. & N. E. ii. 38; D. 1827, p. 76.

⁶ P. W. list 1779.

It was the residence of Professor Dugald Stewart, as Lothian House.¹ The property was acquired by William, 4th Marquis of Lothian, from the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, 26th February 1771, and a charter of Clare constat granted to William John, 5th Marquis, 20th September 1800. The property was acquired by Wm. Younger, brewer, for brewery extensions, 1856.²

Brodie's Close. Baxters' Close.³ Kinloch's Close.⁴ Chancellor's Close and Court.⁴ Greig's Close⁵ [Ainslie 1780]. Brodie's Back Entry [Ainslie 1804]. Brodie's Entry [Kerr].

From Brodie's building at the foot of the Canongate.⁶ The land originally belonged to Robert Brown, burgess of the Canongate. The original feuar was Francis Brodie.⁷ He, being a wright, built a large tenement in the Horse Wynd, on the west side thereof.⁸ Apparently he built it for his brother, William Brodie, tailor,⁹ who, being unable to pay for the work in full, granted a wadset on the property, 27th June 1759. But he seems to have died ere he could redeem the wadset, and the creditor, the notorious William Brodie, Deacon of the Wrights, who had lost his father in 1782, entered into possession, being infefted 11th June 1788.¹⁰ He had already, on the expectation, sold the property, 15th March 1788, to Alexr. Nairne, accountant.¹¹

The close seems to have had an entrance from the Horse Wynd, and another from the Canongate: hence Ainslie's 'Brodie's Back Entry,' as shown in Brown and Watson's map of 1793.

Wm. Brodie, tailor, married Janet Gilbert, and had a son William, barber and periwig maker in the abbey of Holyroodhouse.¹²

The close bore also the name of BAXTERS' CLOSE, described as immediately east of the Lothian Hut,¹³ taking the name from the lands of Robert Grieve and the property of Thos. Greig, both bakers. From the latter it was named GREIG'S CLOSE.¹⁴ Thomas Greig was a baker at the Abbey.¹⁵ He had a son Robert, also a baker, and he again

¹ D. 1799.

² Can. Chart. 16/2/1856.

³ Can. Chart. 16/2/1856.

⁴ Can. Chart. 20/9/1800.

⁵ Can. Chart. 15/10/1850.

⁶ D. 1799, pp. 93, 94.

⁷ R. o. S. 27/6/1759.

⁸ M. T. C. 12/8/1834.

⁹ They were sons of Ludovick Brodie, W.S.

¹⁰ M. T. C. of date. He was hanged a few months later, 1st October 1788.

¹¹ Can. Chart. 6/6/1816; Alexr. Nairn, writer, Horse Wynd, P. W. 1780.

¹² Can. Chart. 27/6/1758.

¹³ Can. Chart. 16/2/1856.

¹⁴ D. 1827.

¹⁵ P. W. 1780; D. 1799.

a son George, resident in Lothian Vale.¹ Thomas Greig acquired part of the ground on the west side of the Horse Wynd, on which William Miller of Craigentinnie, seed merchant, had built a 'house or chapel,' which Greig converted into a dwelling house.²

It was further known as KINLOCH'S CLOSE, from the lands of umquhyle Henry Kinloch and John Kinloch in the close called of old Kinloch's Close, and later the CHANCELLOR'S CLOSE,³ giving access to the Chancellor's Court. This last name is said to be derived from the residence there of that officer of State, who should be lodged near unto the King's Grace.⁴ This seems, however, to be pure conjecture, and the name, which is later than Kinloch's Close, will not fit any Chancellor known. On the south side of Holyroodhouse, Edgar (letter G) shows 'Chander,' which Kerr expands to 'Chancellor,' but it does not seem to suit Chancellor's Close.

Horse Wynd.⁵ [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.]

Said to be derived from the royal stables, which were there at the time of Darnley's murder.⁶ Maitland⁷ states that the king's stables were formerly there.

Wauchope Close.⁸

This close was on the south side of the Canongate, and was named from John Wauchope of Hill, father of Mr. Francis Wauchope of Caikmuir, advocate, who acquired property from Agnes and Jannet, daughters to James Kerr, maltman in the Horse Wynd.⁹ The close was *probably* on the east side, where Ainslie 1780 shows a close, but it may be the same as Ferrie's Close: nothing definite has been found whereby to fix its position.

Ferrie's Close [Ainslie 1780. P. W. list 1779. Kerr]. **Craig's Close** [Ainslie 1804].

Nothing has been found bearing on Ferrie's Close, and Miss Craig, mantua maker, Horse Wynd,¹⁰ is far too vague to build upon.

¹ D. 1832.

² Can. Chart. 15/10/1850.

³ Can. Chart. 20/9/1800.

⁴ Reek. 262; Wilson, ii. 118.

⁵ Prot. J. H. Canong. 16/2/1705.

⁶ O. & N. E. ii. 27.

⁷ M. 154, c. 1.

⁸ M. T. C. 15/9/1835.

⁹ Can. Chart. 16/3/1838.

¹⁰ P. W. 1780.

COWGATE: NORTH SIDE

The Cowgate or Kowgaitt.

The name is found at least as early as 1428.¹ Maitland² gives Cowgate, the South Street of Edinburgh, and Wellgate as names in use in 1480.

Chepman and Millar's books, printed in 1508, appear as printed in the 'Southgaitt' of Edinburgh.

Anderson³ declares that the original name was South Street, its later name being Wellgate, from the town wells there. This is clearly borrowed from Maitland. There is no proof that these were names—they were probably descriptive titles. Gordon's 'Vicus vaccarum' is readily intelligible. Robert Chambers has achieved the wildest flight, perhaps, when he states that 'Cowgate is a corruption of Sou'gate—that is, South Street!'⁴

Anderson's Close, 14 [D. 1827. O. S. Kerr]. Stinking Close, 14 [Kirkwood. Ainslie]. Haunted Close [Wilson, ii. 161, 165]. 62 West Bow [D. 1827]. 14.

From John Anderson, deacon of the Hammermen, who built Deacon Anderson's land in the West Bow⁵ in 1678, receiving permission from the Town Council to make an entry thereto in the east end of the putt⁶ of the pend of the West Bow (clearly the archway) between the north cheik of the putt and the turnpyke or entry to John Moubray⁷ his house.⁸ The position is clearly shown by Gordon.

Various Andersons appear in the early directories: William, iron-monger, West Bow;⁹ John, gunsmith, bowhead well;⁹ Henry, shoemaker, Bowhead;⁹ William, stabler, Cowgatehead;¹⁰ John, coppersmith, west bow.¹⁰

This last is probably the John Anderson who acquired property from Gabriel Ranken of Orchyeardhead, previously owned by John M'Morran and his heir Ninian, portioner of Kingsbarns.¹¹ Deacon

¹ Charters of St. Giles, p. 51.

² M. 173.

³ P. 599.

⁴ *Ancient Domestic Architecture of Edinburgh*, p. 2.

⁵ T. B. 77.

⁶ Buttress.

⁷ Or Moutray.

⁸ M. T. C. 8/5/1678.

⁹ P. W. 1773.

¹⁰ P. W. 1780.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 5, 24/5/1760; J. W. 7, 5/12/1764.

Anderson's land was built on ruins on ' the first ¹ stinking close, south side of West Bow ' beyond the Overbow, by the late John Anderson.²

The Free Church of Scotland acquired, in 1863, property whereon to build a church, on the north side of the Cowgate, bounded on the west by Anderson's Close, on the east by Pollock's Close, and on the north by the lands of the heirs of John Anderson, coppersmith.

Its alias, the STINKING CLOSE,³ needs no explanation.

Wilson ⁴ gives it the name of the HAUNTED CLOSE, from an apparition seen there shortly before Major Weir's confession and execution. Weir's Close was No. 24 West Bow (D. 1825).

Murray's Close [Kirkwood]. Winding Close [D. 1827]. 18.

From David Murray, stabler,⁵ whose premises were occupied later by Hugh Cameron, and later by Charles Palfrey, vintner.⁶ Murray seems to have had a family who settled thereabouts: Daniel, grocer; William, baker; and Mungo, stabler.⁷ Kerr indicates Palfrey's Inn.

Its other name, WINDING CLOSE,⁸ is, of course, descriptive. (Winding Close, 52 West Bow to Cowgate, D. 1825.)

Pollock's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Skinner's Close. 28.

From John Pollock, stabler, Cowgatehead,⁹ whose inn was the headquarters for the carriers to and from Broughton (Peeblesshire), Jedburgh, Dunblane, Hawick, Moffat, and Stirling.¹⁰

Its former name was SKINNER'S CLOSE, which lay just west of Alison's Close,¹¹ and seems to owe its name to Wm. Grahame, skinner, husband of Catherine Alison (probably daughter to Mr. Alexr. Alison, and sister to Margaret Alison), who owned property in Alison's Close.¹²

¹ Were there *other* unsavoury closes, or is this equivalent to ' first, or Stinking Close ' ?

² Prot. W. F. 1, 26/12/1744; G. L. 1, 29/8/1763.

³ P. W. list 1779; Ainslie; Kirkwood.

⁴ Wilson, ii. 161, 165.

⁵ P. W. 1773. ⁶ Reg. 15/4/1859.

⁷ P. W. 1780.

⁸ D. 1827: West Bow to Cowgate.

⁹ P. W. 1773, 1780.

¹⁰ Ruddiman's Almanack 1772, p. 131; Edr. Almk. 1771, p. 142, and 1774, p. 165.

¹¹ C. H. I. 512; Prot. W. F. 3, 1/6/1749; Reg. 29/3/1859.

¹² Prot. W. F. 10, 9/6/1761.

Alison's Close. Wynd [Prot. W. F. 9, 22/6/1759]. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] Wardlaw's Close.¹ 34.

An Alison's Close, probably this, is mentioned in 1708.² It is named from the property on the north side of the Cowgate, opposite the Magdalen Chapel, acquired by Mr. Alexr. Alison, deputy receiver of Excise of Scotland. A house there was owned by Margaret Alison, who received it from James Alison, merchant, burgess. She married Andrew Cheyne, or Chene, or Skeyn, and had a son, Robert, minister.³ The alias is clearly given.

The older name, WARDLAW'S CLOSE, was derived from James Wardlaw, to whom the Temple lands on the south side of the Castlehill, east side of the West Bow, were disposed by Wm. Rankeillour, and who was succeeded therein by his son John.⁴ James Wardlaw owned a tenement bounded on the west by Wardlaw's Close, near the Upper Bow.⁵ The lands of the late James Wardlaw lay on the east of those of the late Ninian M'Morran.⁶ The close opened to the south side of the Lawnmarket.⁷ James Riddell owned a tenement in it. This suggests its entering through Riddell's Court, and giving the name to the entry. See Kerr; also 'Riddell's Court.'

M'Conochie's Close [Kirkwood]. M'Connochie's [Ainslie 1780]. M'Konechie's Close [Ainslie 1804]. MacConnichie's Close [Kerr]. Robertson's Close.⁸ 44.

Wm. M'Conochie owned a wright's shop and yard there.⁹ He retained the right to an entry eight feet wide when the adjoining property was sold.¹⁰

It was also called Robertson's Close,⁸ but nothing beyond the bare alias has been found.

Baillie's Close [O. S. D. 1827. Kerr]. Leading to Bailie's Court. Stoddart's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. 50.

It takes its name from Bailie's land, a large tenement at the Cowgatehead, nearly opposite the Magdalen Chapel.¹¹ The houses there,

¹ Prot. G. L. 3, 5/11/1766.

² Prot. G. H. 3, 6/12/1708.

³ Prot. A. W. 5, 6/4/1714; W. F. 9, 22/6/1759.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 5, 3/6/1751; J. W. 3, 15/7/1756.

⁵ Prot. G. H. 11, 1/2/1737.

⁶ Prot. G. H. 3, 19/11/1706.

⁷ Reg. 28/7/1767; Prot. G. I. 2, 24/5/1734.

⁸ C. H. I. 516.

⁹ Prot. J. W. 6, 30/3/1763.

¹⁰ Reg. 22/1/1861.

¹¹ Chambers, i. 190.

formerly owned by Mr. James Bailie, advocate, were inherited and rebuilt by his son Mr. James, advocate. He seems to have died unmarried, leaving the property to his sister Margaret, wife of James Mitchell, goldsmith. Their daughter Jean¹ married James Stodhart, merchant, merchant-councillor 1764, 4th bailie 1766, old bailie 1767, 2nd bailie 1769, Dean of Guild 1770-1, Old Dean of Guild 1772, Lord Provost 1774-5, and Old Provost 1776.² From him the close took the name Stoddart's Close. The succession of owners was—John Henderson, burgess : his son Mungo (or Quintigern), burgess : Cuthbert Mathison : Mr. Robert Gilmore, W.S. : his brother (or son) Sir John Gilmore of Craigmillar, Kt. : Mr. Wm. Bailie : his son James : Mr. William's daughter Margaret, wife of James Mitchell : their only child Jean : Jas. Stodart, her husband, commissioner of Excise : Cornet John Hamilton, 17th Dragoons.²

From this last, the close took the name of HAMILTON'S CLOSE, which formed a thoroughfare with Fisher's Close. See High Street, South Side.

Brodie's Close. 52.

In D. 1827, Brodie's Close is given as 304 Lawnmarket and 52 Cowgate, showing the throughgang. This southern end was called 'BACK ENTRY TO OLD BANK' (Ainslie, Kirkwood). See under Brodie's Close, High Street, South Side.

Baxters' Close, 60 [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Bakers' Close, 58 [D. 1827]. Hope's Close [Kerr].

Containing property occupied by John Mason and other bakers.³ The foot of BRODIE'S CLOSE or Hope's Close was so called from the dwelling house disposed by the trustees of James Ferguson to the Incorporation of Bakers of Edinburgh at the foot of Brodie's or Old Bank Close.⁴

The name HOPE'S CLOSE came from the house rebuilt by Sir Thos. Hope of Craighall⁵ and Inveresk, on the east side of Baillie's Close.⁶ From him the close was called also CRAIGIEHALL'S CLOSE.⁷

¹ Who is named 'Ann,' Reg. 18/8/1862.

² Reg. 14/10/1856 and 18/8/1862. P. W. 1773 gives Sewart (*sic*) and Stoddart, merchants, exchange; P. W. 1780, James Stodart, merchant, exchange; in the list of magistrates, P. W. 1773, James Stoddart, Esq., old dean of guild, Baillie's Close.

³ P. W. 1773, 1780; M. T. C. 26/3/1777.

⁴ Reg. 21/5/1861.

⁵ In Ceres, Fifeshire.

⁶ Prot. G. H. 4, 4/8/1714; Reg. 3 and 21/5/1861.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 3, 25/7/1706.

It is evident that the names of these closes were confused. A glance at the maps, particularly Kerr's, will show the open space out of which one could reach the Lawnmarket or the Cowgate by more than one close in each direction, and each of the southern closes might be reasonably, but not exclusively, considered as the continuation of the northern one, and be named accordingly.

Christie's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 72.

This close and the three following were cleared away for George IV. Bridge. It was a short close, leading to the open space on the slope above the Cowgate. No derivation for the name has been found. The only Christie found in the neighbourhood was Thomas, who owned property in the College Wynd,¹ but no connection is apparent.

Libberton's Wynd. 74. See High Street, South Side.

Coopers' Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 80.

The vicinity to breweries suggests conjecture, but nothing has been found.

Bathgate's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. D. 1827.] 94.

George Bathgate, messenger, dwelt in Forrester's Wynd² at the foot thereof,³ and John Bathgate, messenger, in Bathgate's Close, Cowgate.⁴ This seems to indicate the origin of the name.

See also Sir Wm. Tod's Close, High Street, South Side.

Forrester's Wynd. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 98.

See High Street, South Side.

Bess Wynd. [Ainslie.] See High Street, South Side.

Back Stairs [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. **Parliament Stairs** [Reek. 298]. 108.

Leading up from the Cowgate to the Back of the Parliament Close. The part known as **HENDERSON'S STAIRS** was demolished in 1828.⁵

¹ Prot. A. W. 4, 9/5/1711.

² P. W. 1773.

³ P. W. 1780.

⁴ D. 1799.

⁵ O. & N. E. i. 179, 181.

These were the **NEW STAIRS** at the west end of the Meal Market, opposite Henderson's land on the north.¹ John Henderson, wright, had a lodging at Henderson's Stairs,² which were bounded on the west by Forrest's (*sic*) Wynd.³ They did not exist in Gordon's days, but are shown by Edgar and named by Ainslie.

These stairs must not be confounded with the **PRESIDENT'S STAIRS**,⁴ which were scale stairs at the east end of the Parliament Close and took their name from Sir Hugh Dalrymple (son of the first Earl of Stair), President of the Court of Session.⁵ They were the stairs leading down through, or under, the 'Babel' on the south side of the Parliament Close to the Old Post Office Close below. (*q.v.*)

Meal Market. [Gordon. Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 110 and 122.

With its two entries, shown by Gordon as gateways with no dwellings above them, opening into the Meal Market, the south portion of the old churchyard of St. Giles.

Prior to 1560 the meal market was held at the head of Merlin's Wynd. In 1560 the nether churchyard, Cowgate, was appointed by the Common Council to be the meal market. In 1716 it was removed to the Grassmarket. The Meal Market Stair led from the Middle Meal Market to the Parliament Close.⁶ Littlejohn⁷ gives Middle and Old Meal Market Stairs. There were three turnpikes in the meal market.⁸

Old Posthouse Close [Ainslie] or **Kirkheugh** (*q.v.*) [Kirkwood]. Old Meal Market Close [O. S. Kerr]. This last name seems to be originated by O. S., and not to have existed previously. 130.

See High Street, South Side.

Heron's Court. [Kerr. O. S. D. 1827.] 134.

Maitland gives Heron's Close, but this must refer to some unidentified close elsewhere, judging by dates. It is shown, unnamed, by Edgar and Ainslie. It takes its name from Patrick Heron, of the family of Heron of Heron, formerly host of the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow, who in

¹ Prot. G. L. 3, 2/7/1766; Reg. 27/6/1741.

² Reg. 2/10/1863.

³ Reg. 23/10/1863.

⁴ P. W. 1780, p. 16; D. 1799, p. 160.

⁵ Fires, p. 13; T. C. p. 17; Prot. J. W. 3, 3/3/1753.

⁶ P. W. 1780, p. 6; D. 1799, p. 85.

⁷ Appx. 32.

⁸ M. T. C. 15/11/1769. See also M. 189, c. 2; New Lights, 199.

1787 bought the Museum Hall from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. It had been built by Alexr. Lockhart, Lord Covington, about 1741, and occupied by him till he sold it in 1766 to Col. Charles Campbell, H.E.I.C.S., of Banbreck, who in turn sold it in 1784 to the Rt. Hon. David Steuart Erskine, Earl of Buchan, to be the Hall of the recently formed Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Three years later, in 1787, financial straits compelled them to dispose of it to Patrick Heron, who altered it, making it suitable for use as the British Inn. He died, probably there or thereabouts, 1803. The house seems to have been demolished about 1830. It was known as 'Lockhart's House' from its first owner,¹ or the Museum,² or the 'Antiquarian Society's Hall.'³

Deacon Brodie was employed for wright's work by Partick Heron.³

Back Close [O. S.]. St. Monan's Wynd [Gordon]. Hangman's Close [Ainslie. Kerr]. West Entry to Old Fishmarket Close [Kirkwood]. 140.

For St. Monan's Wynd, see High Street, South Side.

The name 'Hangman's Close' is derived from the house of that official,⁴ which, after various vicissitudes, stood at the north corner of the elbow of the close, till demolished June 1911. The house is mentioned occasionally in the Council Minutes.⁵ The close is the south end of the ancient St. Monan's Close, and is now used as a store and yard by the Burgh Engineer's department.

Very great changes have occurred since the days when the ground south of St. Giles' Church was the kirkyard, due to building, fires, rebuilding, etc., and these changes must be noted carefully in any researches.

Old Fishmarket Close. 144.

Humph's Close.

Borthwick's Close. 150.

Old Assembly Close. 158.

Conn's Close. 162.

Burnet's Close. 170.

Bell's Wynd. 178.

} See High Street, South Side.

¹ Patrick Heron's will.

² P. W. list 1783; Kincaid's map 1784.

³ See Soc. Ant. S. vol. xlv., 13th February 1911.

⁴ 'Locksman's Old House, Fishmarket Close': M. T. C. 26/7/1820.

⁵ e.g. M. T. C. 2/4/1828, 4/5/1831, 23/11/1831, 28/7/1835.

Ferlie's Close [Ainslie]. 'FORMERLY BACK OF BELL'S WYND,' [Kirkwood]. **Fairlie's Close** [M.]. **Fairlie's Entry** [D. 1827]. **Ferlay's Close** [P. W. 1780, p. 115]. 182.

Fairlie's carriers' quarters for Kinghorn were below Blackfriars' Wynd,¹ at the foot thereof.² Clement Fairlie owned a tenement on the north side of the Cowgate, beside the place of the Friars Minors, between the land of John Cant on the east, and of John Somer on the west, bounded by the King's Wall on the north, and by the street of the Cowgate on the south.³ There may be a connection.

Stevenlaw's Close. 192. See High Street, South side.

Sawer's Close. [Ainslie 1780. P. W. list 1779.]

Shown, unnamed, by Edgar, O. S., and Kerr.

It was a short blind close, and still exists, between Stevenlaw's Close and Blair Street, closed with a grated gate. It lay between Stevenlaw's Close and Peebles' Wynd, with the 'Domus Conventionis Tremulorum, lie Quakers' Meeting-house,' and garden on the north.⁴ A tenement on the west side of Blair Street was bounded on the west by Bruce's land and part of Sawer's Close,⁵ but who Sawer was does not appear.

Peebles Wynd and Marlin's Wynd. See High Street, South Side.

New Fishmarket.

A small court at the foot of Marlin's Wynd, on the east side, entering from the Cowgate by a close, is shown by Gordon, Edgar, and the map appearing in Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*; in the last it is called the 'New Fishmarket.' It is also mentioned under this name in the *Edinburgh Advertiser* of 21st January 1766. Maitland (p. 167) describes it as a court at the south end of Marlin's Wynd, enclosed with a 'stonern wall'; he adds that it had served as a corn market till the removal of that market to the Grassmarket.

¹ P. W. 1773, p. 90; Edr. Almk. 1771, p. 142.

² Universal Scots Almanack 1772, p. 132.

⁴ Prot. W. F. 2, 23/2/1748.

³ Prot. 16/10/1529.

⁵ Reg. 28/7/1857.

Thereafter it was used as a coal-fold or market, and now (in Maitland's day, 1753) as a fish market. The court disappeared when the South Bridge was built.

Gunstone's Close [P. W. 1780, p. 16]. **Gun's Close** [Prot. W. F. 8, 29/10/1756].

Between the New Fishmarket and Niddry's Wynd was a short narrow close, shown by Edgar and Kerr with a stair at the upper, or north end, but with no name attached.¹ A tenement is mentioned² as being on the north side of the Cowgate, at the Gunstone Close, the first above Niddry's Wynd, and next to the New Fishmarket. A lodging is also described³ as at the foot of Niddry's Wynd, having the Gunstone Close on the south, and the corn, or leather, market on the west. A tenement owned of old by Wm. Brocas, smith, with a smithy, was at the Gunstone Close, being a little above the foot of Niddry's Wynd.⁴ In his *Scottish Dictionary* Jamieson gives 'Gunstane, a flint for a firelock,'⁵ and the mention of a smith and smithy leads to the inference that the smith made, or at least repaired, such guns, supplying and fitting gun-flints,⁶ of which he kept a stock.

Niddry's Wynd. See High Street, South Side.

Kinloch's Close. **Davidson's Close.** See High Street, South Side.

Shown by Edgar 1742 as the bottom end of Kinloch's Close, cut off by St. Mary's Chapel, and further truncated in 1765 by St. Cecilia's Hall, but a fragment still existing entered from the Cowgate,⁷ which had disappeared before the Ordnance Survey was made.

It seems also to have been called **DAVIDSON'S CLOSE**, which was the first close east of the foot of Niddry's Wynd,⁸ from the tenement sometime owned by Henry Davidson and Wm. Gladstains.⁹

Dickson's Close. 212. See High Street, South Side.

¹ Also St. C. H. p. 19.

² E. A. 21/1/1766.

³ Prot. W. F. 11, 27/8/1763.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 7, 28/6/1725; G. H. 10, 27/2/1734; W. F. 11, 2/9/1762.

⁵ Or flintlock.

⁶ Such as may yet be found under the Castle Rock.

⁷ St. C. H., map, p. 19.

⁸ St. C. H. p. 14.

⁹ Reg. 17/4/1744.

Cant's Close. 220. See High Street, South Side.

Hall's or Cessford's Close [Kirkwood]. Cessford's Close [Ainslie].
Hall's Court [O. S. D. 1827]. Leishman's Close [Kerr]. Dobie's
Close. 230.

Shown, not named, by Edgar. Now, 1922, being demolished. It owes its older name to the large stone tenement near the foot of Cant's Close, called Cessford's land,¹ built by Thomas Cessford, senior, stabler,² and acquired by John Blair, merchant, Virginia.³ Thomas Cessford had a grand-daughter, Lillias Cessford, wife of John Kennedy.⁴ Once misspelled Sessfords Close.⁵

Its later name is due to Wm. Hall, stabler, foot of Cant's Close,⁶ whose carriers' quarters were at the foot of Blackfriars' Wynd.⁷

It seems to be the same as DOBIE'S CLOSE, which was immediately west of Blackfriars' Wynd,⁸ where was land of Thomas Dobie and the late Richard Dobie of Stannyhill, merchant; and later of the late Sir Robt. Dobie, Kt. of Stannyhill, heir of said Richard.⁹ The close had been turned into a yard.¹⁰ It is said to lead to a yard on the west of Blackfriars' Wynd.¹¹ Kerr shows it so, naming it Leishman's. Thomas Leishman, merchant, burgess, father of Walter, acquired a cross-house in Aikman's alias Dickson's Close, on the south side of the High Street, from Charles Dickson, goldsmith.¹²

Blackfriars' Wynd. 232.

Toddrik's Wynd. 240.

South Gray's Close. 244.

} See High Street, South Side.

Church Pend. [O. S.]

In line of Fountain Close. It formed the entry to St. Patrick's R.C. Church and Hall. Ainslie names this the English Chapel; later maps,

¹ Prot. J. W. 8, 7/2/1766.

² Prot. J. W. 7, 28/6/1764.

⁴ Prot. G. H. 8, 25/2/1730. See Kennedy's Close, Castlehill.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 1, 13/6/1745.

⁷ Universal Scots Almanack 1772, p. 131.

⁹ Prot. G. H. 10, 2/5/1735.

¹¹ Prot. A. W. 5, 22/5/1716.

³ Prot. A. W. 6, 15/4/1720.

⁶ P. W. 1773, *not* 1780.

⁸ Prot. A. W. 2, 21/3/1704.

¹⁰ Prot. G. H. 6, 18/9/1721; G. I. 1, 25/6/1729.

¹² Prot. G. H. 6, 4/6/1724.

the Relief Chapel ; O. S., St. Patrick's R.C. Church, built on part of the old Physic Garden¹—the 'Hortus Doctorum,' shown, unnamed, by Edgar.

Back Entry to Tweeddale Court. [O. S.]

Shown, unnamed, by Edgar and Ainslie.

Pot House Close.² Alison's Close [Brown and Watson's map 1793].

Edgar and Ainslie show a little nameless court, entering by a close from the Cowgate, which answers to the little close called the Pot House, with a tenement built by James Easton, merchant, of Easton's land, to the south of the yard and dyke of the Marquis of Tweeddale, near the Cowgate Port.³ An entrance was preserved for Elizabeth Binning, by a great porch, above the coach-house of the Marquis of Tweeddale.² The name suggests a little tavern.

Cowgate Port. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kerr.]

COWGATE: SOUTH SIDE

Henry's Close. [Ainslie. P. W. list 1779.]

A close is mentioned in the Council Minutes, quite without clue,⁴ as of old pertaining to umquhyle Thomas Hendry. Kirkwood gives CALF CLOSE, No. 31, but nothing further has been found anent either close.

Spark's Close. [Ainslie. P. W. list 1779.]

Nothing known.

Hammermen's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood. D. 1827.] 55.

Just east of the Magdalen Chapel.⁵ So called from the Guild of the Hammermen, owners and occupiers of the Magdalen Chapel. The

¹ *The Surgeon's Daughter*, chap. iv.

³ Prot. J. W. 4, 13/12/1757; Reg. 9/7/1741.

⁵ Reg. 3/7/1858.

² Prot. W. F. 10, 17/12/1761.

⁴ M. T. C. 25/10/1836.

Hammermen's Court behind.¹ The close ² and the Hammermen's land ³ are mentioned by Peter Williamson.⁴

Old Excise Office Close. [Ainslie. P. W. list 1779.]

From the Excise Office, originally at the Netherbow ; later in the house of 'Tam o' the Cowgait,' owned by the Merchant Company, and occupied prior to 1730 as their Hall ;⁵ then let to the Commissioners of Excise.⁶

Dysters' Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 77.

Named evidently from its chief local industry. This close must not be confounded with Dyer's Close, No. 101. It seems to have disappeared when George IV. Bridge was made.

Wright's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 85.

Nothing known.

Cowan's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood. O. S. Kerr]. Harlaw's or Harlie's Close.

John Cowan, candlemaker, was opposite the foot of Forrester's Wynd.⁷ Chambers ⁸ speaks of the house of Wm. Sinclair of Roslin, in the east side of Libberton's Wynd, as being visible from the door of Mr. Cowan the candlemaker. This tallies with the relative positions shown by Ainslie 1780. George Cowan, wright, was in Cowan's Close in 1773. Wm. Cowan was a candlemaker in the Cowgate in 1818.⁹

The close was also known as Harlaw's Close,¹⁰ which was on the south side of the Cowgate, leading to the Society.¹¹ The derivation is unknown. Maitland gives Harlie's Close, probably a phonetic variation.

Hume's Close [Ainslie. O. S.], formerly **Craig's Close** [Kirkwood]. Craig's Close [Edgar]. Dyer's Close [Postal Directory]. Cart's Close. Crombie's Close. 101.

David Home owned a tenement in the close.¹² David Home, litster, acquired the dyer's yard, etc., on the south side of the Cowgate, opposite

¹ Reg. 19/5/1863. ² P. W. 1773, p. 39; 1780, p. 17. ³ P. W. 1780, p. 54.

⁴ See O. E. C. vol. viii. for full account of the Hammermen and the Chapel.

⁵ Whence the present Merchant Street.

⁶ T. B. 77.

⁷ D. 1799.

⁸ Chambers, i. 224.

⁹ M. T. C. 3/6/1818.

¹⁰ Harlaw's, now Cowan's Close: C. H. I. 380.

¹¹ Prot. A. W. 5, 12/6/1716.

¹² Prot. W. F. 9, 20/3/1760.

Forrester's Wynd, in Craig's Close.¹ Littlejohn calls it Hume's or Dyer's Close.² The close lay just west of Campbell's Close.³ Its present name is derived from the occupation of David Home, whom one is tempted to identify as the David Home of Home's Close, south side, Canongatehead.

No derivation has been found for CRAIG'S CLOSE.

CROMBIE'S CLOSE was at the north-east corner of Brown Square,⁴ which exactly fits Hume's Close in Ainslie's map. Andrew Crombie, silk dyer, was in Hume's Close,⁵ also Andrew Crombie & Son, dyers.

CART'S CLOSE was opposite the foot of Forrester's Wynd, and was reached by steps from the Cowgate.⁶ In it stood a land called Cart-hall⁷ or Cairthall, built by Peter Home, probably a relative of David, and his wife Agnes Rae (who built another Carthall on the south side of the Grassmarket,⁸ also the Harthall on the south side of the High Street).⁹ There are hints in this of confusion, but the name Hume would identify the close with Craig's alias Hume's, and the natural inference is that Peter Hume kept carriers' quarters, and gave them an elegant name.

Campbell's Close, 109 [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Bailie Robertson's Close.

Campbell's Close, 145 [Ainslie. Kirkwood].

These two closes were connected with Campbell's Brewery.¹⁰ A third, Taylors' Close (dealt with below), gave, and gives, entrance to the brewery of Archd. Campbell, Hope & King. Alexr. Campbell, brewer, husband of Katherine Hamilton,¹¹ was in Campbell's Close in 1773.¹² Alexr. Campbell, brewer, and George Campbell, wine merchant, were in the close in 1780;¹³ Campbell & Young, brewers, in 1799;¹⁴ Archibald Campbell & Co. in 1827.¹⁵ One is tempted to connect the Campbells of the Argyle, or Campbell's, Brewery with the tailor Campbell immortalised by Robert Chambers¹⁶ as the builder of

¹ Prot. G. H. 11, 18/3/1736.

² Appx. 36.

³ Reg. 1/4/1864.

⁴ O. & N. E. ii. 269.

⁵ P. W. 1773 and 1780.

⁶ Prot. J. W. 5, incomplete, undated, after 11/8/1761 and before 24/11/1761.

⁷ Prot. A. W. 3, 29/7/1709.

⁸ Reg. 8/4/1741, where he is called Peter Reid—probably a slip.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 3, 29/7/1709.

¹⁰ O. E. C. i. 21. Campbell's Close, West, 109; Campbell's Entry to Brewery, 145: D. 1827.

¹¹ Prot. W. F. 3, 16/8/1749.

¹² P. W. 1773.

¹³ P. W. 1780.

¹⁴ D. 1799.

¹⁵ D. 1827.

¹⁶ Chambers, i. 43.

Argyle Square, or with the actual wright and house carpenter of the name who erected the square on the ground of the Trades' Maiden Hospital.¹ There were also lands, etc., of Campbells on the north side of the Cowgate, about the Meal Market. The two closes are distinguished in Kirkwood solely by their numbers. In D. 1827 the one is given as West Campbell's Close and the other as Campbell's Entry to Brewery, while the name East Campbell's Close² is applied to what was known formerly as Taylors' Close, giving entrance to the Tailors' Hall.³

West Campbell's Close is identified with Bailie Robertson's Close, 'Baillie Robertson's, now West Campbell's Close,'⁴ so called from the tenement of old belonging to Thomas Robertson of Lochbank.⁵ The name Robertson's Close was applied also to Rattray's Close, as narrated below.

Originally there was no connection between West Campbell's Close and the Brewery. The close has been absorbed by the Heriot-Watt College.

Rattray's Close [P. W. list 1779. Kirkwood]. Ayre's Close [Ainslie]. Robertson's Close. Bishop's Close. 115.

Now the entrance to the Victoria Lodging House.

Ayre's Close, the name given by Ainslie, comes from James Ayer, brewer, opposite the Back Stairs,⁶ who presented a successful petition to the Town for a hop store in the Meal Market.⁷ His brewery is mentioned as being in Rattray's Close.⁸ He seems to have been the son of Joseph Ayer or Eayr, who died in, or before, 1762. James Rattray acquired the brewery, presently occupied by the said James Rattray and the children of the late Joseph Eayr, brewer, lying in ROBERTSON'S CLOSE, south side of the Cowgate, opposite the New Stairs leading to the Parliament Close, having a right to the well in the close, along with Alexr. Campbell, brewer, owner of the brewery in the Western Close.⁹

¹ Reg. 31/7/1857.

² No. 137.

³ For full information anent the Tailors' Hall, breweries, etc., see O. E. C. xi. 125.

⁴ Reg. 1/4/1864.

⁵ Second bailie 1681, 1st bailie 1684. He had the tack of the Society Brewery from the Town before 1677, when it was granted to Magnus Prince, provost and knight in 1687. There was much ado between the Town and the late tacksman over the plant and the state in which he left it.

⁶ P. W. 1780.

⁷ M. T. C. 5/9/1781.

⁸ M. T. C. 16/1/1805.

⁹ Prot. W. F. 10, 9/6/1762.

James Eayr or Ayre, seems to have left the Cowgate and gone to Canonmills, where he built a brewery and dwelling house.¹ He appears² as James Eyre, brewer, and as *late* brewer, evidently retired, Canonmills House, in 1827. In 1832 we find Mrs. Eyre, 17 Dundas Street, leading one to believe that he was now dead.

In the Council records³ he is mentioned as having his brewery near Canonmills. His property there is shown by Kirkwood; the feuing thereof was proposed in 1823,⁴ and his name is perpetuated in Eyre Place, Crescent, and Terrace.

The name Robertson's Close comes from Bailie Robertson,⁵ whose tenement was in West Campbell's Close, probably between the two closes. This tenement was possessed by Alexr. Campbell, brewer, and was bounded on the south by the 'causey' leading from Scott's Close to the Society, and on the north-east by the corner of the lands of James Beveridge, dyer, being on the east side of the close leading from the Cowgate to the house and brewery; having Craig's Close on the west, which also led to the Society.⁶

Its latest, but evanescent name, BISHOP'S CLOSE, is derived from James Bishop, cowfeeder and spirit merchant, who occupied a tenement in the close:⁷ 'Robertson's, same as Rattray's, and lately Bishop's Close.'⁸

Scot's Close. [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr.] 123.

The earliest mention found is in 1707,⁹ where a tenement and a bowling green are described as at the head of Scot's Close. It was on the land of Scot of Bavlie, a little west of the Taylors' Hall,¹⁰ where was also a tenement of Charles Scott of Bavelaw and Thomas Scott, brewer.¹¹ This tenement, on the west side of Scott's Close, was owned sometime by Jas. Wallace, thereafter by Thos. Scott, burgess, who transferred it to Charles Scott of Bavelaw.^{11&12}

¹ Eyre House (Littlejohn, map) or Canonmills House (D. 1827).

² D. 1799.

³ M. T. C. 20/6/1810, 14/1/1818.

⁴ E. E. C. 23/6/1823.

⁵ See under West Campbell's Close.

⁶ Prot. W. F. 10, 9/6/1762; Reg. 8/2/1858, 1/4/1864; Prot. G. H. 3, 26/4/1707. The 'Society' took its name from the Society of Brewers, founded 2nd March 1597-8, and dissolved 30th April 1619. They drew their water from the South or Borough Loch, by a windmill.

⁷ D. 1824.

⁸ Reg. 8/2/1858.

⁹ Prot. G. H. 3, 26/4/1707.

¹⁰ Prot. W. F. 7, 19/3/1755.

¹¹ Prot. J. W. 5, 29/7/1760.

¹² See O. E. C. xi. 135, etc.

Brody's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. **Fisher's Entry.** **Hardie's Close.** 131.

No derivation has been found for Brody's Close.

Fisher's Entry is given in D. 1827 as 131 Cowgate, which tallies with Kirkwood's 131, for Brody's Close. The name is derived from Andrew Fisher, spirit dealer, Taylors' land, Cowgate.¹ The name seems to have appeared after Kirkwood.

HARDIE'S CLOSE,² from Hardie's land, on the south side of the Cowgate, between the Taylors' Hall on the east, and the property of Scot of Bavlie on the west.³ The oven and orchard wall of the Tailors were on the south, the brewery called Moffat's Wall (well), now owned by Scot of Bavlie, on the west. Mary Clerk, relict of Nicolas Hardie and their son, Col. Alexr. Hardie, disposed the property to Wm. Shaw, merchant.⁴ It is shown, unnamed, by Edgar, leading into a court.

Taylors' Close. [Ainslie 1804. Kirkwood.] 137.

Named from the Taylors' Hall, the Hall of the Incorporation of Tailors. See O. E. C. xi. for full information.

Campbell's Close, East. 145. See also Campbell's Close, No. 109.

This close seems to have been called Adamson's Close⁵ before Archibald Campbell acquired the brewhouses. It is described as on the south side of the Cowgate, opposite the Kirkheugh,⁶ which exactly tallies with Campbell's Close as shown by Ainslie 1780. There were two entries to the house acquired from Mr. John Adamson, advocate,⁷ by Archd. Campbell, one on the east side of Adamson's Close, the other on the west side of Power's Close,⁸ showing that it lay between the two closes, which were connected at the upper, or south, end. The property was conveyed, 30th October 1758, to Wm. Henry Doig of the island of Antigua. The representatives of the late John Bell,⁸ brewer, had occupied the premises before Adamson.⁹ The governors of the Maidens' Hospital acquired land at Adamson's Land and Close, bounded by the

¹ D. 1799.

² P. W. 1780, p. 74.

³ Prot. W. F. 7, 19/3/1755.

⁴ Prot. A. W. 7, 29/1/1725.

⁵ Prot. G. H. 3, 26/4/1707.

⁶ Prot. W. F. 8, 30/10/1758.

⁷ John Adamson had a son Henry, who married Marion Izatt (Prot. J. W. 1, 1/4/1747). The name takes also the form Edmonstone (Prot. G. L. 3, 8/9/1766).

⁸ See Bell's Wynd.

⁹ Prot. G. H. 3, 26/4/1707.

ditch of the lower yard of Adamson's land on the north : by the close called Powrie's or Pollock's on the east : by the City (Flodden) Wall on the south : and by the garden and bowling green of John Thomson on the west. The Society Yard, waste land, was near by. A tenement and bowling green were at the head of Scot's Close.¹

Power's, Powrie's, or Pollock's Close must then be the same as Kay's Close.

Kay's Close [Ainslie. Brown and Watson's map 1793]. Power's Close. Pollock's Close.

No derivation for Kay has been found.

Power's or POWRIE'S¹ or Dame Poor's² Close derives its name from the property of Laurence Power, who owned lands in various parts of the town,³ and from the land of Gilbert Purrie, near Adamson's Close.⁴ Dame Poor's Close owed its name to the tenement once owned by Laurence Poor, between the lands of Walter Chepman and those of the Earl of Marr, now belonging to Lady Charles Kerr, on the east : the lands of umquhyle John Adamson, thereafter of James Forrest of Commistoun, and now of Thomas Mirtle, on the west : the lodging of Gilbert Elliot, Earl of Minto, and Town (Flodden) Wall on the south.²

The derivation of the name Pollock's Close has not been traced.

Kincaid's Close or Court. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 161.

From Kincaid's land there,⁵ opposite the foot of the old fish market,⁶ which was sold by Provost Alexr. Kincaid to Robert Clark, bookseller.⁷ It was the property of Alexr. Kincaid, H.M. Printer for Scotland ; merchant councillor 1737, 3rd bailie 1747, old bailie 1746, 1748, 1st bailie 1750, Lord Provost 1776, dying in the said house next year, January 1777, during his term of office.⁸ His public funeral is fully described by Arnot.⁹ He married Carolina, daughter of Lord Charles Kerr,¹⁰ and acquired from her family property on the south side of the Cowgate, opposite the little close called Lady St. Ninian's Close.¹¹ He was succeeded in business by his partner Wm. Creech, Burns's

¹ Prot. G. H. 3, 26/4/1707.

³ Prot. G. H. 5, 19/6/1718.

⁵ P. W. 1773, 19.

⁷ Kay, ii. 29, 236 n. 2 ; P. W. 1773, 'bookbinder.'

⁸ O. & N. E. ii. 282.

¹⁰ Second son of Robert, 1st Marquis of Lothian.

² Prot. J. W. 2, 11/1/1752.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 6, 26/2/1762.

⁶ P. W. 1773, 42.

⁹ *History of Edinburgh*, Appx. xi.

¹¹ St. Monan's Close (q.v.).

Edinburgh publisher, son of the Rev. Wm. Creech of Newbottil, Lord Provost in 1811. It is also called 'Mr. Kincaid's Close.'¹

Kitchen's Court [D. 1827. O. S.]. Simpson's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Fleming's Close. 171.

Simpson's Close, the oldest name, has not been traced to its source. Kerr shows the land of 'Sympson, printer,' at the east side of the Horse Wynd, but any connection is, at best, conjectural. (See Wilson, ii. 142; O. & N. E. ii. 156.)

Kitchen's Close is derived from Caitcheon's land, which preserves the memory of John Caitcheon,² carver, foot of the Horse Wynd.³ It was acquired by John Caitchen, carver, son of the late John Kaitchen, portioner in Peebles, by Margaret, daughter of John Hunter, portioner, Abbeyhill, being a tenement of land on the south side of the Cowgate, opposite the Fishmarket Close, near the New Well,⁴ just east of the close or court belonging to the late Alexr. Kincaid, H.M. Printer for Scotland, in Mr. Kincaid's Close.⁵

John Caitcheon, carver, removed from the Magdalen Chapel to Carrubber's Close,⁶ being succeeded by John Thomson, carver.⁷

The name Fleming's Close and Court⁸ is derived from Robert Fleming, junior, who sold a tenement to John Caitcheon, currier,⁹ on the east of the tenement of Alexr. Kincaid.¹⁰

Horse Wynd [Edgar. Ainslie. D. 1827. Kerr]. Vicus equorum [Gordon]. 179.

The only descent from the southern suburbs possible for a horse.¹¹ Grant would derive it from an ancient inn in the Wynd,¹² but if this refers to the sign, Gordon's 'equorum' settles the question.

Peter's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.] St. Peter's Close. Snadoun's Close. 187.

Named from the tenement on the east side of the Horse Wynd, built by Alexr. Peter,¹³ wright, owner also of property on the east side

¹ Reg. 24/5/1862.

² Burgess and guild brother, 6th July 1763, by right of his wife Helen, daughter of Robert Gordon, baxter.

³ P. W. 1773, p. 19; 1780, p. 16.

⁴ Reg. 27/7/1768

⁵ Reg. 24/5/1862.

⁶ E. A. 14/6/1765.

⁷ P. W. 1780.

⁸ Reg. 12/3/1863.

⁹ *Sic*; error for carver.

¹⁰ The position of the close agrees absolutely with that of Kitchen's Close.

¹¹ Wilson, ii. 143.

¹² O. & N. E. ii. 256.

¹³ Reg. 20/4/1859. The name is sometimes Peter, sometimes Peters.

of Snadoun's Close.¹ He and his wife, Isobel Dunbar, owned a great stone tenement on the south side of the Cowgate, in Kirk of Field Wynd, now College Wynd, between College Wynd and Horse Wynd.² He enjoyed a seat in the Tron Kirk in 1745,³ and was Captain of the White colours of the Trained Bands, from which he was expelled for disobedience to orders, 6th October 1738.⁴

Wilson gives him canonical rank, in *St. Peter's Close and Pend*,⁵ and Grant⁶ follows.⁷

The close seems also to have been called Snadoun's Close. Alexr. Peter built stables on the east side of Snadoun's Close, on the south side of the Cowgate.⁸ This looks as if it were a prolongation of Snadoun's Close (alias Back of Bell's Wynd, *q.v.*) to the south of the Cowgate.

Dick's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 195.

Curiously enough, D. 1827 gives Dick's Close, 195 Cowgate: also Gordon's Close, 195 Cowgate, as if distinct, yet under the same number. This is the only mention found of this Gordon's Close, and nothing is known of its origin.

It was called Dick's Close from James Dick, brewer, foot of the College Wynd.⁹ Wm. Dick owned property in the Kirkfield or College Wynd.¹⁰ David Dick seems to have succeeded James, as brewer, foot of the College Wynd.¹¹

College Wynd [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood]. *Vicus Academiae* [Gordon]. Kirkfield Wynd.¹² Wynd of the Blessed Virgin Mary in-the-Field.¹³ Kirk of Field Wynd.¹⁴ School Chieff Wynd.¹⁵ School House Wynd.¹⁶ 205.

Its oldest name, Wynd of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Field, is derived from its being the direct approach to the 'Kirk of Field,' the scene of the murder of Darnley, on 9th February 1567. The designation 'in the Field' is due to the fact that, prior to the build-

¹ Prot. W. F. 8, 23/8/1756.

² Prot. W. F. 1, 28/11/1744.

³ Tron Kirk, 177.

⁴ T. B. 78.

⁵ Wilson, ii. 142.

⁶ O. & N. E. ii. 255.

⁷ Compare *St. Bernard Street*, Leith (D. 1799, 66) and *St. Giles's Street*, Leith (D. 1799, 57, 66), named from the 'chamber child' of James VI., and a worthy brewer!

⁸ Prot. W. F. 8, 23/8/1756.

⁹ P. W. 1773.

¹⁰ Reg. 24/11/1743.

¹¹ P. W. 1780.

¹² Reg. 24/11/1743.

¹³ Wilson, ii. 140.

¹⁴ Prot. J. W. 6, 15/12/1761.

¹⁵ Prot. W. F. 4, 9/4/1751.

¹⁶ Prot. A. W. 4, 9/5/1711.

ing of the Flodden Wall in 1513, the site of this church was outside the Town Wall. In 1506 a property in the wynd is described as having the High School ('summa scola grammaticalis') on the north,¹ from which it took its later name. The College of King James, opened 1583, having been established on the site of the church buildings, the wynd was known thereafter as the College Wynd.²

Wilson's Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 211.

From Wilson's land, at the foot of the College Wynd, owned by the late Robert Wilson, wigmaker.³

Starch Close. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.] 219.

There seems to be no guide as to the name or interests of this close, now extinct—and conjecture must do her worst. It may be the same as Stark's Close given by Maitland.

There was a starch-maker, Maurice Thomson, in Robertson's Close,⁴ not very far away. He appears also on the north side of the Cowgate.⁵ He *may* have had some connection. Or one might suggest a connection with John Strachey, armiger, who owned a great tenement on the south side of the Cowgate, near Raploch's or Thraple's Close,⁶ and seems to be the John Straitchy of St. Margaret's, Westminster, who granted ground to William, father of John Adam, opposite the foot of Marlin's Wynd.⁷

Hastie's Close [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood. Kerr]. Libberton's or Knowis' Close.⁸ 225.

Now ending in a court, formerly a thoroughfare. It is mentioned in protocol of 1725.⁹ Several persons of the name are mentioned in the protocols, as connected with the close: William Hastie, writer,

¹ Soc. Ant. S. v. 147.

² See Gordon's map, and that of the Flodden Wall and area enclosed by it (O. E. C. vol. ii. p. 61).

³ Prot. J. W. 2, 12/9/1751.

⁴ D. 1799.

⁵ M. T. C. 21/12/1803.

⁶ Prot. G. H. 6, 6/12/1723.

⁷ Prot. J. W. 8, 1/1/1766.

⁸ Reg. 11/1/1860.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 7, 17/7/1725.

possessed two houses there.¹ William Hastie, 'gemmarius,' was on the east side of the College Wynd.² Robert Hastie, merchant in Glasgow, thereafter in Virginia, disposed property in Hastie's Close to his son, Robert, millwright in Manchester, formerly in Glasgow, on 1st August 1793.³ Hastie's Brewery stood east of College Wynd.⁴

The name Libberton's or Knowis Close, belongs to the close immediately west of Happerlaw's (*sic*) Close.⁵ There were lands on the south side of the Kowgait, bounded by lands of Nowie Brusse on the east: of John Knowis and Rapperlaw's Wynd on the west: the transe of the Kirk of Field on the south: the highway (the Cowgate) on the north.⁶ John Knowis was a baxter.⁷ In Libberton's or Knowis Close were lands of umquhyle Jas. Libberton and John Knowis. Elizabeth Knows was wife to Thomas Inglis, junior.

Thraple's Close [Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Raploch's Close.⁸ Rapperlaw's Wynd.⁹ Happerlaw's Close.¹⁰ 231.

One cannot avoid the impression that Thraple's is a corruption of Raploch's or Rapperlaw's; the form Thraple's is not found in the authorities examined; the other forms are frequent.

Rapperlaw's Wynd was a vennel, south side of the Cowgate.¹¹ It occurs as Raploch's,⁸ miswritten as Happerlaw's¹⁰ or Raplay's,¹² and contained property of the late William Raperlaw,¹³ being the first close west of the land of the Bishop of Dunkeld.¹⁴ The land of Wm. Rappilaw is mentioned in a charter of 31st January 1498.¹⁵ The land of umquhyle William Rappelaw, burgess, was on the south side of the Kowgait, having the well of umquhyle William Raperlaw on the north, and the way adjoining the College Kirk of B.V.M. of the Fields and kirkyard on the south.¹⁶ Charles Robertson owned a brewery in Hastie's Close, the well being in Raploch's or Rapperlaw's Close.¹⁷

¹ Prot. J. W. 7, 3/9/1765.

³ Reg. 11/1/1860.

⁵ Reg. 11/1/1860.

⁷ C. C. 3031, 10/11/1589.

⁹ Prot. 16/4/1530.

¹¹ Prot. 16/4/1530. ¹² M. T. C. 24/12/1641.

¹⁴ Prot. 28/2/1530-1. This seems to differ from Kerr's site 'Dunkeld,' on east of the South Bridge, which agrees with Wilson (ii. 136 n.) and Chambers, there quoted.

¹⁵ Reek. 324.

¹⁶ C. C. 1747, 23/3/1557-8.

² Prot. W. F. 2, 3/11/1747.

⁴ Reg. 21/11/1863.

⁶ C. C. 3011, 24/5/1589.

⁸ Prot. A. W. 4, 3/7/1712.

¹⁰ Reg. 11/1/1860.

¹³ Prot. 13/2/1530-1.

¹⁷ Reg. 18/3/1743.

It was the first close east of Hastie's Close.¹ There were lands of umquhyle Thomas Rapperlaw in Rapperlaw's Wynd.²

Wright's Close. [Ainslie 1780. 'Near arch of the bridge,' Kirkwood.] 239.

No derivation or distinct alias found.

Somewhat later than Kirkwood's date, Wright's Close formed one of the entrances to Commercial Court, given in the directories as No. 247 Cowgate. This court extended from the back of Hastie's Close eastward as far as Adam's Court. The number, 247, may be that of the entrance to the eastern end of the court, while Wright's Close was in the centre.

Adam's Court [Ainslie 1780]. **Adam's Close** [P. W. list 1779].

Covered by the buildings on the west side of the South Bridge.

The close is named from Adam's new land, on the south side of Adam's Court, opposite the foot of Marlin's Wynd, on the east of Hastie's Close,³ which John Adam resigned to Miss Mary, daughter of the late George Cheap, being built on ground granted to William Adam, father of the said John, by John Straitchy, of St. Margaret's, Westminster.⁴ Mr. Adam's 'area' adjoined Robertson's Close.⁵ The 'Mr. Adam's New Building' inserted in Edgar's map of 1765 seems to be that referred ⁶ to as Mr. Adam's new building, by John, son to Wm. Adam, architect.

It is shown, unnamed, by Ainslie 1780, omitted in 1804. We find John Adams, architect, Adam's Square,⁷ in P. W. 1773, and John Adam, Esq., architect, foot of Merlin's Wynd, in P. W. 1780. Grant ⁸ states that this, the west side of Adam Square (destroyed 1870), was built by *Robert Adam*, following Chambers' lead.⁹ It seems, however, from the above notes, that John Adam was the owner of the large area, south of the Cowgate, shown as void by Edgar 1742, but with Mr. Adam's new building inserted in 1765.

¹ Prot. J. W. 7, 3/9/1765.

² Prot. A. W. 7, 17/7/1725; J. W. 5, 10/3/1765.

³ Prot. J. W. 8, 20/12/1765.

⁴ Prot. J. W. 8, 1/1/1766.

⁵ E. A. 8/2/1765.

⁶ Prot. J. W. 8, 25/6/1767.

⁷ Built 1770.

⁸ O. & N. E. i. 380.

⁹ Walks in Edinr. 231.

John Adam was the eldest of the Adam family, thus :

WILLIAM ADAM, 1689-1748, = Mary Robertson.

of Maryburgh, Fife.

Both buried | in Greyfriars.

JOHN, 1721-1792, architect, md. Jean Ramsay. He put up the monument to his father, 1750.	ROBERT, 1728-1792. The famous architect.	JAMES, d. 1794. Worked with his brother Robert.	WILLIAM, lived in London.	5 Daughters.
---	--	--	---------------------------------	--------------

WILLIAM, 1751-1839,
md. Eleanora, the
daughter of Lord
Elphinstone. He
repaired the monu-
ment 1827.

Family

ADAMS of Blairadam.

Adam's Court and Close were cleared away for the South Bridge.

South Niddry Street. Aitken's Close [Ainslie]. 253.

Considered as a continuation of Niddry Street, formerly Niddry's Wynd. (It is given as Adams' Court in Brown and Watson's map of 1793.)

The old name, Aitken's Close, is derived from the property of George Aitken, smith, lying opposite Niddry's Wynd, which he bought from Marion and Barbara, daughters of the late John Scott, wright, by Helen M'Gill.¹ He purchased also land from the heirs of John Jack, slater,² and built thereon on the west side of Robertson's, or Robison's, Close, at the foot thereof.³

Robertson's Close. Vicus Robertsoni [Gordon]. [Ainslie. Kirkwood.]
Wynd [Kerr]. Dickson's Close.⁴ Melrose Close.⁵ 263.

The close owes its name to the tenement of Mr. Alexander Robertson, brewer, which was on the south side of the Cowgate, on the east side of the close of old called Dickson's, now Robertson's Close, which tenement was owned later by John Foulter, wright, Prestonpans.⁶

¹ Prot. W. F. 8, 25/2/1758.

² M. T. C. 6/12/1820.

³ Prot. J. W. 4, 31/8/1757; W. F. 8, 23/2/1758; M. T. C. 17/5/1815.

⁴ Prot. G. H. 4, 24/9/1714.

⁵ M. T. C. 6/12/1820.

⁶ Prot. G. I. 2, 2/6/1735.

This seems to be the Mr. Alexr. Robertson whose children and apparent heirs disposed, 9th November 1673, property on the east side of the close to Joanna Alexander, wife of Adam Cleghorn.¹

On 3rd April 1652, Thomas Robertson acquired from John Denholm, merchant, a brewery in Bailie Robertson's Close. His son, Thomas Robertson of Lochbank,² by Mary Cleghorn,³ succeeded him. This, the second Thomas, was Treasurer of the Good Town 1671, 2nd bailie 1681, and 1st bailie 1684.⁴ He was succeeded in Robertson's Close by John Robertson, presumably his son, who seems to have disposed the property to John Steill.⁵ Mention is made of land which belonged to the late Alexander Robertson, pertaining of old to the Blackfriars, on the south side of the Cowgate.⁶ In 1780 David Robertson, smith, was in the close, who may be of the family, but this is the less likely in that he was before that, opposite the Magdalen Chapel.⁷

The old name, Melrose Close, is clearly identified and accounted for : Melrose or Robertson's Wynd, leading to the church built by 'Domina de Yester,' on the property formerly of the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of Melrose.⁸

William Mellros, wright, and after him his son David, owned property in Dickson's or Robertson's Close, which was owned next by James Anderson, writer, and thereafter by Alexr. Robertson, merchant, brewer, and burgess, on the south side of the Cowgate.⁹ The name of the close may be connected with William and David Mellrois.

The name Dickson's Close¹⁰ is derived from the family who owned the tenement on the south side of the Cowgate, especially Elizabeth and Janet, sisters and heirs of James Dickson, burgess, bounded on the east by the lands of umquhyle Thomas Cant : on the west by those of the sometime Bishop of Dunkeld ; and on the south by the way or

¹ He was 4th bailie 1704, and died in office : Prot. A. W. 3, 20/7/1710.

² Known also as Halkerston's Croft in Bareford's Parks : V. R. 43.

³ Suggesting kinship with Adam Cleghorn above.

⁴ See under Campbell's alias Bailie Robertson's Close, 109 Cowgate.

⁵ Prot. W. F. 3, 24/2/1749.

⁶ E. A. 8/2/1765.

⁷ P. W. 1773.

⁸ Prot. A. W. 3, 7/6/1710 ; A. W. 5, 9/3/1715. But the closes are named elsewhere as distinct—Tenement in Melrois Close bounded on the east by Robertson's Close, south side of Cowgate : Prot. A. W. 3, 13/4/1709.

⁹ Prot. A. W. 3, 20/7/1710 ; G. H. 12, 6/7/1737.

¹⁰ Prot. G. H. 4, 24/9/1714 ; J. W. 3, 31/7/1752 ; G. I. 2, 2/6/1735.

transe to the Kirk of Field ¹—Dickson's, now Robertson's Close, on the south side of the Cowgate.²

The mention of Thomas Cant shows that his family owned lands on both sides of the Cowgate.

It is not clear whether the Dicksons, who gave their name to the close on the north side of the Cowgate, are the same as those on the south side.

Bull's Close, 281 [Ainslie]. Buchan's or Buchanan's Close [Kirkwood].

Buchanan's Close [D. 1827]. Bull's Close, 307 [Ainslie. Kirkwood. O. S.]. 307.

There were two Bull's Closes, one on each side of the High School Wynd, taking their name from the property of the late Robert Bull, who owned houses west of the High School Yards.³ Robert Bull was Captain in the Trained Bands, elected 30th October 1734, and Commandant 12th October 1737.⁴ (Probably of the family given below.⁵)

Jean, Helen, Margaret, Jonnet, Joan, George, Isabella, and Elizabeth, children of umquhyle Robert Bull, merchant, by his wife Jean Wright, are mentioned in connection with a tenement and yard in the Cowgate, opposite the Mint, bounded on the east by the lands of the said heirs, etc., of Robert Bull, the Cowgate being on the north, and the High School Yards on the south. John Bull, merchant, is also mentioned,⁶ perhaps Robert's brother. In 1773 George Bull was a smith in the Kirkgate, Leith. Robert Bull gave his name to Bull's Close, near Wardrope's Court, and Bull's Close, 106 Canongate (*q.v.*).

The westernmost Bull's Close was known later as Buchan's or Buchanan's Close,⁷ from George Buchan, wright, opposite the foot of Blackfriars' Wynd,⁸ who possessed a tenement at the High School Wynd.⁹

High School Wynd [Edgar. Ainslie. Kirkwood]. Vicus Scholae Latinae [Gordon]. 287.

The wynd leading to the High School Yards and High School,

¹ Clearly shown by Gordon; Prot. W. F. 8, 14/6/1757.

² Prot. G. H. 7, 29/7/1726; Reg. 24/6/1743.

³ Prot. G. L. 1, 8/2/1764.

⁴ T. B. 73, 78, 132.

⁵ Michael Bull, second son to Thomas Bull, burgess of Kirkintillo, entered 'prentice with Robert Wilson, wright, 30th June 1619. Wm. Bull, son to Martin Bull in Kirkintilloch, entered 'prentice with Michael Bull, wright, 4th June 1628.

⁶ Prot. G. H. 5, 28/8/1719.

⁷ Kirkwood; D. 1827.

⁸ D. 1799.

⁹ Reg. 8/2/1858.

built in 1578. The New School, now used by the University for the Engineering Department, etc., was built 1771, and used till 1829, when the Royal High School, Calton Hill, was opened.

Silverwell's Close. [Ainslie. P. W. list 1779.]

It seems to have taken its name from St. Michael's Well,¹ shown by Dr. Thomas Ross in the bird's-eye view of the Priory of the Blackfriars.²

Both Bull's Closes and Silverwell's Close are shown, unnamed, in O. S. (West) Bull's Close is now an entry into a court, and (East) Bull's Close seems to be represented by the stair leading down from the High School Yards. Silverwell's Close and Well have vanished.

UNIDENTIFIED CLOSES

Adamesone's Clois. On the south side of the High Street. Lands on the west side of the close were bounded on the north by those of James Marjoribanks, notary; on the south by those of (*blank*); and on the west by those of umquhyle Mr. Richard Robertsons [C. C. 2448, 23/9/1577].

Ainslie's Close. Residence of J. G. C. Schetky, musician, after his marriage in 1774 [St. C. H. 67, 68].

Alexander Guthrie's Close. On the south side of the Cowgate, between the High School Wynd and College Wynd [M. 286, c. 1].

Barclay's Close. On the north side of the High Street in 1596 [New Lights, 155]. A cross-house at the end of the close was resigned in favour of Hugh Brown, merchant [New Lights, 155 *n.*]. This suggests that it is an old name for Hugh Brown's or Don's Close.

Bell Close. On the north side of the Castlehill, in 1761 [O. & N. E. i. 91], just east of Lady Cockpen's house, near the Castlehill [Prot. J. W. 6, 23/11/1762]. The old Bell-house was adjacent to Allan Ramsay's garden [New Lights, 59]. A road led from

¹ St. Michael presides over a well in Linlithgow and 'is kind to strangers.' His connection with fountains, or a 'silver well,' is probably due to the legends of the miraculous spring of Monte Galgano in Apulia and Mont-Saint-Michel in Normandy. See Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*.

² O. E. C. iii., maps at pp. 56 and 78.

the Bell-house on the Castlehill to the New Port (now Ramsay Lane and Market Street) [Prot. J. W. 8, 7/3/1766]. The Bell-house, or founding-house, stood on the north side of the Castlehill, on the east side of the road leading to the New Port, north of the reservoir. The ground was acquired by Allan Ramsay from the Town [Prot. G. L. 1, 15/8/1763; Reg. 14/1/1861]. It seems to have been a foundry where bells were cast.

This Bell-house must not be confused with that part of the Ancient Tolbooth so called [M. B. 10, 14; T. o. E. 51; M. 7, 8; Anderson, 8]. Maitland (216) gives the Bell-house Close, probably the same as the Bell Close, and now represented by the upper part of Ramsay Lane, but Bell Close may be the same as Francis Bell's Close (*q.v. infra*).

Berwick's Close is mentioned in a protocol of John Foular before 1513 [Soc. Ant. S. 1887]. This being the only mention of the close, one is tempted to take it for a form of Borthwick's Close.

Bois Wynd. A merchant's booth stood on the north side of the Tolbooth, at the west side of Bois Wynd [Prot. 25/6/1532]. This seems like a variant of Bess' or Beth's Wynd.

Bonkill's Close. A vennel existing between 1500 and 1512 [John Foular's protocols, Soc. Ant. S. 1887]. Edward Bonkle owned property on the *south* side of the High Street. John Bonkil's Close was on the *north* side of the High Street [Prot. 27/3/1534], and Alexr. Bonkill owned land also on the *north* side of the High Street, having that of Sir Alexr. Lauder on the east [Prot. 29/8/1534].

Brodie's Close, Castlehill. Mrs. Brodie resident there [P. W. 1773], but nothing further known.

Bryden's Close, Canongate. W. M'Farlane of that Ilk resident there [P. W. 1780, p. 58]. In P. W. 1773 M'Farlane of M'Farlane, gentleman, is near Queensberry's lodg. Seems to be the same as Reid's Close, from Major Bryden, feuar, 11/1/1740 (R. o. S.).

Caulie's or Cautie's Close. Beside Wardlaw's Close, near the Upper Bow [Prot. G. H. 4, 20/5/1712; G. H. 11, 1/2/1737]. It may be the same as Johnston's Close.

Cheyne's Close. On the south side of the High Street, beyond the

Netherbow [see p. 111, *n.* 13], in which was a tenement having on the south the land of John Gibson, bower ; on the north that of Alexr. Thomson, cutler ; and on the west that of Wm. Lindsay [Prot. G. H. 5, 21/11/1715 ; A. W. 5, 22/2/1716].

Chalmers' Close. South side of High Street, at Castlehill, on the lands of Henry, son and heir of umquhyle Alexr. Chalmers, baker [C. C. 1336, 13/12/1543].

Dalgleish's Close. Baxter's house there, damaged by gunfire from the Castle in the siege of 1573 [O. & N. E. i. 207].

David Murray's Close. On the north side of the Lawnmarket ; named from the tenement of Sir David Murray of Halmyre : thereafter of his son David : thereafter of his son John : thereafter of Jonet and Bethia Murray. The lands of Patrick Ireland were on the east ; those of the heirs of John Galloway on the west [Prot. A. W. 3, 30/1/1707 ; A. W. 6, 21/3/1722]. Evidently either Galloway's Close, or Ireland's (Dunbar's) Close ; probably the former, which has been identified with Morocco's or *Murray's* Close (*q.v.*).

Dow's Close. [M. T. C. 4/9/1816.] Probably an error for Don's Close.

Earl of Argyle's ('Eirle of Irgyllis') Close. [O. & N. E. ii. 242.] In 1554 apparently on the south side of the High Street.

Forsyth's Close. On the north side of the High Street, a little beneath the Mercat Croce, containing the tenement of James, son and heir of Robert Forsyth, merchant, burgess [Will of John Tarbet, waukmaster : legacy to the Incorporation of the Hammermen, 16/9/1645].

Francis Bell's Close. [O. & N. E. ii. 241.] Beside the lands of Bartilmo Somervell, on the north side of the Castlehill, where were the skinner houses of Francis Bell [Prot. J. W. 8, 7/3/1766], son and heir of Stephen Bell, who owned a tenement on the east side of Bell's Close, on the west side of the great tenement built (1690) by Robert Milne of Balfarg (Milne's Court), opposite the Weigh-house [Prot. A. W. 8, 14/5/1726]. This seems to identify it with Blyth's Close. The close had the double name, Bell's Close and Francis Bell's Close, and even occurs as Francis Bell's *Closes* [Prot. J. W. 8, 7/3/1766].

Fullartoun's Close. On the north side of the High Street at the Castlehill [Prot. A. W. 6, 6/6/1721 ; G. H. 6, 7/7/1721].

George Smith's Close. In 1645 on the north side of the High Street, between Henry Nisbet's Close and Netherbow Port [M. 285, c. 2].

George Wynd. In Collingwood's *Life and Work of John Ruskin* (1893, vol. i. p. 7) he states that Ruskin's grandfather, wine merchant, lived about 1780 in the Old Town of Edinburgh, at the head of 'George Wynd, then a respectable neighbourhood.' The Directories of 1790, 1793, and 1794 show that he lived at the head of *Moriesone's* Wynd, opposite Blackfriars' Wynd, for which no alias has been found.

Henry Nisbet's Close. In 1645 between Alexander Lindsay's Close and George Smith's Close, on the north side of the High Street [M. 285, c. 2].

James Aikman's Close. To the foot of which the meal market was removed [M. T. C. 16/7/1538].

John Barton's Close. Just west of Mr. John Laing's (Marquis of Tweeddale's) Close [Reg. 4/2/1744]. This seems to be the same as Fountain Close.

John Hamilton's Close. South side of the Canongate, below the Netherbow [Prot. G. I. 3, 9/6/1736], containing the tenement of John Hamilton [Prot. A. W. 3, 20/12/1708], which may be the same as Hamilton's land, built by David Hamilton, at the Canon-gatehead, having St. Mary's Wynd on the west, and Wm. Smellie's land on the east [Reg. 22/2/1743]. This suggests Hume's Close.

Kincaid's Close. South side of the High Street, bounded by the lands of James Bassenden. (Fountain or Tweeddale Close ?) [Prot. J. W. 7, 4/4/1765.]

Lucky Thom's Close. [P. W. 1773, p. 52, Lauchlan M'Bain. P. 63, Roger Robertson of Ladykirk, who appears in P. W. 1780 as in 'back row' (Richmond Place).] Marjory Thom, vintner, is mentioned, January 1703 [O. & N. E. i. 203]; also 'Magistra Thom vinaria,' who occupied a house built by Mr. James Cathcart of Corbieston, near the 'Stane chacks' [Prot. W. F. 1, 1/7/1746]. Corbieston's land was at the head of Borthwick's Close [Prot. J. W. 4, 6/2/1758 ; J. W. 5, 20/3/1759].

Maitland's Lane. At the Canongatehead [E. E. C. 29/11/1779], opposite the Whitehorse Inn [Caled. Merc. 2/8/1777].

Master of Works' Close. On the south side of the High Street, a little above the Cross [Prot. A. W. 3, 30/6/1708 ; A. W. 6, 22/10/1722]. Almost opposite the Cross [Prot. J. W. 2, 15/4/1752]. This suits the Old Fishmarket Close, but no alias or derivation has been found.

Mein's Close. On the north side of the High Street, containing a tenement owned in succession by Bartholomew Mein : his son Patrick : John Mein ; having the lands of umquhyle Andrew Bartuarame, thereafter of umquhyle James Drummond on the west : the close and lands of (*blank*) Loch on the east : and lands of heirs of Bartholomew Fleeming on the north : and the High Street on the south [Reg. 18/3/1742].

Morie's Close. [T. B. 41.] The head of the Wynd is given as one of the ' bounds ' of the Trained Bands, and seems to have been between Niddry's Wynd and Peebles' Wynd. A tenement in Johnston's, now Burnet's Close, was owned in succession by Edward Johnston, Peter Mories [or Morice. Prot. W. F. 1, 16/7/1746], Robert Winraham, W.S. : his son James : Wm. Stevenson [Prot. G. H. 10, 15/1/1735 ; G. L. 1, 21/3/1764]. Seeing that Burnet's Close is mentioned in giving the bounds in the Cowgate, it seems as if the upper part of Burnet's Close was known as Morie's Close.

Mr. Thomas Rigg's Close. James Denhame owned a tenement at the east side of the head of the close of Mr. Thomas Rigg, advocate, in the Lawnmarket [Prot. A. W. 3, 5/2/1708].

Patrick Edgar's Close took its name from the former owner of the ' Sclait House,' on the south side of the Castlehill, which was conveyed to David Baird, merchant, late bailie [Prot. J. W. 1, 2/2/1747, 4th bailie 1738]. Grant [O. & N. E. ii. 235] mentions Peter Edgar's house, on the south side of the Castlehill. This seems to identify the close with Blair's or Baird's Close.

Pett Street's Close. Near the Parliament Close. Burned February 1700 [Fires 15 ; Wilson, i. 269]. This seems to be a misreading of Pat Steil's, or Old Assembly Close.

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Pitcairlie's Close. On the north side of the High Street, a little above the Netherbow [Prot. A. W. 5, 24/10/1716], from the tenement in Bassenden's Close, owned in succession by Mr. George Young, Archdeacon of St. Andrews : Donald Bayne, bowmaker, burgess : his son Mr. John Bayne of Pitcairley : Donald Bayne, burgess of Dingwall : and Sir Donald Bayne of Tulloch [Prot. G. H. 13, 21/3/1740]. Evidently Moffat's or Panmure's (Bassenden's) Close.

Scott's Close. On the north side of the High Street, a little below the Bowheid Well, from the tenement there owned by Robert Scott, writer [Prot. G. H. 4, 6/6/1710]. Probably represented by one of the entries into James' Court, which was built later.

Shennen Close. Residence of M. le Pique [E. E. C. 18/2/1775]; evidently a misprint for Skinners' Close, the residence of Charles le Pic, dancing master [P. W. 1773, p. 45].

Slater's Close. Below the Netherbow, south side of the Canongate [Prot. G. H. 3, 25/7/1705]. This is too far up the street to be identified with Slater's Court, No. 150.

Trotter's Close, Cowgate. [P. W. 1773, p. 1.] This may be connected with property on the south side of the Cowgate, acquired by John Trotter, brewer [Prot. W. F. 6, 10/1/1754], but no distinct locality is given.

William Hiltray's Close, Canongate. 7/10/1564 [M. H. C. 72].

CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON.

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THE OLD TOLBOOTH

EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS

[Continued from Volume XI. p. 73.]

THE following extracts are from the

Releife Book, July 24, 1679, to August 4, 1688.

Warding Book, October 1, 1680, to October 3, 1687.

July 3rd 1685

Sir John Cochrane, John Cochrane his sone and David Dumbar waired by ane warrand from his M^{ties} privie Councill wherof the tennor folloues

Sir John
Cochrane,
John
Cochrane
his son, and
David
Dumbar
warded.

Halyruidhouss the thrid day of July 1685 Thes are ordoring the Magistrats of Edinburgh immediatly on sight heiroy to dispatch a man on horseback towards Hamiltoun to advertise the commander of the pairty to bring in the prisoners viz the late S^r John Cochrane, John Cochrane his sone and David Dumbar to ye Wattergate. And immediatlie after he hes given the said adverteisment to returne with all speed to returne to the Abbay and acquaint the Chancellor of his dilligence And the said Magistrats are further ordored to have their Common Hangman at the wattergate and to tye the sds prisoners yr hands behind yr backs & to uncover them and usher them up the way to the Tolbuith of Edr with his Coatt on & covered And the Magistrats are to receave the sds prisoners and putt them in severall rouses and keep them closs prisoners till further order.

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

July 5th 1685

You are heirby ordored to sett at liberty Williame Campbell alias 'Sir' W^m S^r William seing I have taken surety for his good behavior And this shall be your warrand Given att Edr the 5th of July 1685.

Campbell
relieved.

Sic Sub Erroll

July 6th 1685

Sir John
Cochrane's
Lady and
Children to
visit him.

Thes are allowing that Sir John Cochrans Lady and childrene may have acces to him at convenient tymes & with security in looking after them at outcomeing & incomeing
Sic Sub Perth

July 7th 1685

Patrick Hog
warded.

Patrick Hog waired by ordor of Captane Grahame qrof ye tennor folloues Sr doe me ye favoure to caus putt this fellow patrick Hog in your iron house and ye shall obleidge your humble servant
Sic Sub pat: Graeme

July 7th 1685

Mr J.
Robertson
and the
young Lady
Craigmillar
to visit Sir J.
Cochrane.

Thes are warranting and allowing ye Mrs of ye tolbuith of Edr to suffer and permitt Mr John Robertsons minister & ye young Lady Craigmillar to goe in and visit Sr John Cochrane in prison at convenient tymes.
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

July 7th 1685

Alex^r
Durhame
of Duntarvie
relieved.

Thes are giving ordor and warrand to the Magrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith yrof to sett at liberty Alex^r Durhame of Duntarvie in regaird yr is cautione found acted in the books of privie councill that he shall make payment to his Maties Cashkeeper of any fyne imposed upon him for church disorders betuixt & Lambes nixt under the penalty of fyve thousand merks and that he shall compeir when called.
Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

July 9th 1685

John
Craufurd of
Craufurdland
relieved.

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having heard & considered ane addres made by John Craufurd younger of Craufurdland supplicatting for liberty doe heirby grant ordor and warrand to ye Magistrats of Edr & Keepers of ye tolbuith yrof to sett the supplicant at liberty in regaird he has found cautione acted in ye books of privie councill that he shall appeir when called and in the meantyme live peaceably & orderly vnder ye penalty of ane thousand pound starling
Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

July 9th 1685

Thes are giving ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr to sett Alex^r Johnstoun sone to ye deceist [blank] Johnstoun of Waristoun at liberty in regaird he hes suorne the oath of alledgence & asserted hes Mäties prerogatives. Alex^r Johnstoun relieved.
Sic Sub Kintore

July 9th 1685

Keepers of the tolbuith of Edr you are at sight heiroy to permitt the beirer heiroy Alexander Dumbar to have acces to his brother David Dumbar ane of you being with him ffor which this shall be your warrand Alex^r Dumbar to visit his brother David.
Sic Sub Geo: Mackenzie

July 9th 1685

Permitt a chirurgeon to attend Mr Cochrane of Watersyde or a phisitiane or any that may be necessary for the recovery of his health or his attendance during his sickness ffor which thes pnts shall be your warrand A chirurgeon to attend Mr. Cochrane.
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

July 9th 1685

Thes are allowing Harie ffletcher to be putt att liberty on his finding caution to compeire when called under the paine of tua thousand pound sterling Harie ffletcher to be liberated.
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

David Hepburne of Randerstoun hes inacted himselfe cau^r in ye termes above mentioned
Sic Sub A Mcleod

July 9th 1685

Permitt John Cunynghame of Enterkine to goe and visite the late Sir John Cochrane and thes pnts shall be your warrand John Cunynghame to visit Sir John Cochrane.
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

July 10th 1685

Nicolo Chance
 Doctor Mcgibbon
 Archbald Mcgibbon
 Marius Slangar
 ffolcoto de ffreise
 Gavin Russall
 John Gillilaw
 David Law—hanged
 John Irland

Thomas Richard
 Gavine Lockhart
 Stewart of Coltnes younger
 Mr Griffan Inglishman
 David Scott
 Angas Holms
 Samuell Hind
 Alexander Jamisone

17 persons
 warded.

The hail persons above named wairded by order of his Māties privie Councill and brought heire be ane of the Toun Captans with his Companie

July 10th 1685

Ladies
Maulsley and
Largo to visit
Sir John
Cochrane.

You are heirby ordored to permitt the Lady Maulsley and the Lady Large to make one visite to the late S^r John Cochrane now prisoner in the tolbuith of Edr and for soe doing this shall be your warrand
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

July 16th 1685

John
Urquhart
and John
Webster to
be examined
by Sir Geo:
Mackenzie.

Keepers of the Tolbuith of Edr send immediatly with a guaird to my lodging John Urquhart and John Webster prisoners to ye end I may examine them for which this shall be your warrand
Sic Sub Geo: Mackenzie

July 16th 1685

Lord Ross
to visit
Sir John
Cochrane.

You are heirby ordored to permitt the beirer the Lord Ross to make a visite to the late S^r John Cochrane now prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr in your custody and for soe doing this shall be your warrand
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

July 16th 1685

John
Whytfoord of
Blairquhen
liberated.

John Whytfoord of Blairquhen liberat by ane petition given in to the Lords of his Majesties most Hono^l privie Councill the delyverance whereof folloues The petitioner is to be sett out on band not to remove from Edr or a mile about it without express leave under the paine of tua thousand pound sterling
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

Blairquhen hes granted band in the termes above mentioned
Sic Sub A. McLeod

July 17th 1685

Alex^r
Douglas to
visit Sir John
Cochrane
and his son.

You are heirby ordored to permitt the beirer Alexander Douglas of Mortoun to make a visite to the late S^r Johne Cochrane and his sone now prisoners in the Tolbuith of Edr under your custody and for soe doing this shall be your warrand
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

July 19th 1685

Thes are requyreing you upon sight heirof to sett at liberty the persone of David Scott late Baillie of Rugland [Rutherglen] for which this shall be your warrand

David Scott
liberated.
Sic Sub Dumbarton

July 19th 1685

You are heirby ordored to permitt the beirer the Lady Large and her sister the Lady Maulsley to make a visite to ye late Sr John Cochrane now prisoner in the tolbuith of Edr under your custody and to his sone and for soe doing this shall be your warrand

Ladies Largo
and Maulsley
to visit
Sir John
Cochrane
and his son.
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

July 19th 1685

You are heirby ordored to permitt the beirer the Lord Cochrane together with his Lady mother, Mr William Cochran his cussing, and Mr John ffullartoun to visite the late Sr John Cochrane now prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr & his sone in your custody and for soe doing this shall be your warrand

Lord
Cochrane
and others to
visit Sir John
Cochrane
and his son.
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

July 20th 1685

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having considered ane addres made by Robert Boyd of Pencorse prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr supplicating that in regaird he is informed against for severall crymes wherof he is (as he conceaves) altogether innocent and no probation adduced against him ordor might be granted for his liberty doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr to sett the petitioner att liberty in regaird he hath consigned in the hands of the clerks off Councill for his Majesties use a disposition of his whole estate and fortoun moveable and immoveable and is not able to find caution for appeirance

Robert Boyd
of Pencorse
liberated.
Sic Sub Will: Paterson

July 20th 1685

Iff Sir John Cochrane desyre to see Mr Williame Spence you are to carie the said Mr William Spence to him ffor which doing this shall be to you a sufficient warrand

Sir J.
Cochrane
may see Mr
W^m Spence.
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

July 21st 1685

Lord
Blantyre to
see Sir John
Cochrane
and his son.

Keepers of the Tolbuith of Edr permitt my Lord Blantyre to speek with S^r John Cochrane and his sone ffor which this shall be your warrand This my Lord Blantyre is to have liberty to doe once & in presence of one of the keepers

Sic Sub Geo: Mackenzie

July 21st 1685

John Broun,
Patrick
Jacksons,
Andrew
McKairtnie
and John
Williamsone
liberated.

His Mäties High Commissioner & lords of the Secreit Commity of his Maties privie Council doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr & keepers of the tolbuith yrof to sett at liberty furth yrof John Broun Patrick Jacksone Andrew McKairtnie and John Williamsone in regaird of yr old age and sicknes They having abjured the late declaration in sua far as it declairs warr agt his Mätie and asserts that it is lau^l to kill such as serve his Majesty in church state armie or country conforme to his Mäties late proclamation and did solemnlie sueare that they shall not take up armes agt the King or any commission by him upon any pretence qtsomevir

Sic Sub Will. Paterson

July 21st 1685

John
Heislope and
Robert Elliott
liberated.

His Majesties high Commissioner and Lords of ye secreit Committy of his Mäties privie Councill doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of ye tolbuith yrof to sett at liberty John Heislope and Robert Elliott in the parochine of Cavers prisoners in the sd tolbuith in regaird they have suorne & signed the test & bound and obleidged themselves in the books of privie Councill heirafter to live regularly & orderly keep yr parosh kirk and compeir when called each of them under ye penalty of ffyve hundreth merks Scots money in caice of failzie

Sic Sub Will. Paterson

July 21st 1685

George
Logane of
that ilk
liberated.

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having considered ye petition of George Logane of that ilk prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr supplicating for liberty for ye reasons yrin mentioned doe heirby give ordor and warrand to ye Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of ye tolbuith yrof to sett ye said George Logane petitioner at liberty in regaird he hath taken ye oath of alledgence and is inacted in ye books of privie Councill under ye penalty of ten thousand merks scots money to compeir when called for to ansyr to anything can be layed to his charge

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

July 21st 1685

Permitt the beirer heirop the Laird of Craigmiller to speek once with
 Sr John Cochrane in presence of ane Keeper for which this shall be your
 warrand Given at Edr 15 July 1685 *Sic Sub Geo Mackenzie*

The Laird of
 Craigmiller
 to speak
 with Sir J.
 Cochrane.

Permitt the beirer Mr John Cochrane to speek once to Sr John
 Cochrane in presence of ane keeper ffor which this shall be your warrand
 Given att Edr 15 July 1685 *Sic Sub Geo Mackenzie*

Mr John
 Cochrane to
 speak with
 Sir J.
 Cochrane.

Permitt both also Both to see his sone in the termes foirsaid
Sic Sub Geo Mackenzie

Both to see
 Sir J.
 Cochrane's
 son.

July 22nd 1685

William Mcmichan
 Glendusk
 Thomas Abercrombie
 John McWalter

Hugh Mcgawan
 John Simpstone
 Robert Russall

Seven persons
 warded.

The haill persons above named wairded by order of his Mäties
 Privie Councill

July 22nd 1685

Keepers of the Tolbuith of Edr you or ayr of you shall permitt Sr
 Adam Blair to visite ye late Sr John Cochrane granent these pnts shall
 be your warrand and its onlie for ane tyme & in presence of a Keepper
Sic Sub Geo Mackenzie

Sir Adam
 Blair to visit
 Sir John
 Cochrane.

July 22nd 1685

The Lords of His Mäties privie Councill having considered ane
 addres made by James Pringle of Lees representing that he is made
 prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr albeit he came out on ye faith of his
 Mäties proclamation allowing heretors who were in the Abbay soe to
 doe and supplicatting that he might be liberat notwithstanding of any
 arreistments put on him, and that protection might be granted him for
 some tyme doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of
 Edr and Keepers of the tolbuith yrof furthwith to sett the petitioner
 at liberty notwithstanding of any arreistments whatsomevir and heirby
 grant personal protection to the said James Pringle of Lees vntill the
 first day of August nixt And discharges all Magistrats messingers at
 armes officers within burgh and vthers from executting any Letters
 of Caption or acts of warding against the petitioner during the space
 foirsaid as they will be ansyvable *Sic Sub Colin McKenzie*

James
 Pringle
 of Lees
 liberated.

July 23rd 1685

Fourteen
persons
warded.

John Baittie

James Gavine

Androw McClellan

John Mudlie

John Dranin

John McBryd

John McClaine

Wm McClaine

Gill Mcillroy

John Cunyngham

Wm Mcillroy

John Mcwatter

Quintein Dinnand

Adam Muire

Brought in by order of his Mäties privie Councill by Serjant Muire

July 23rd 1685

David
Cathcart
liberated.

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having considered ane addres made by David Cathcart in Glendusk prisoner in the tolbuith of Edr doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of ye tolbuith yrof to sett him the said David Cathcart at liberty in regaird he hath found caution acted in the books of privie Councill that he shall compeir personally befor the lords of Councill when called for to ansyr to anything can be layed to his charge vnder ye penalty of ane thousand pounds scots money

Sic Sub Will Paterson

July 23rd 1685

Johne
Porterfeild
of Douchall
liberated.

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having considered ane addres made by Johne Porterfeild late of Douchall supplicatting (ffor the causs yrin contained) for liberty doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the magistrats of Edr to sett the petitioner at liberty in regaird he hath inacted himselfe in the books of privie Councill nott to depairt furth off the toun of Edr and liberties yrof without licence from the Councill vnder such a penalty as they shall think fitt to inflict vpon him in caice he contravein

Sic Sub Will Paterson

July 27th 1685

John
Vrquhart
and John
Webster
liberated till
9th Nov^r
next.

Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of your tolbuith ye shall imediatly vpon sight sett John Vrquhart and John Webster merchants in Aberdein prisoners in your Tolbuith at liberty in respect they have found cautione for yr appeirance befor the Lords Commissioners of justiciary the nynth day of november nixt to vnderly the law for the alledged slaughter baiting bruising and wou[n]ding of Alexander Simpstone maltman in Aberdein for which they were imprisoned vnder ye paine of sex thousand merks conforme to ye sds lords yr ordinance yranent

Sic Sub Tho Gordon

July 28th 1685

Colin Campbell of
 Duncan Campbell his sone
 Colin Campbell of Blartibert
 Duncan Campbell his sone
 Archbald Campbell of Danna
 William Campbell in Arras
 John Campbell Gentleman
 John Campbell Gentleman and
 Ewine Campbell in Craignis

Nine
 Campbells
 warded.

The haille persones abovenamed warded by order of his Majesties
 Privie Councill

July 28th 1685

Permitt Mr Barclay to speek with Sir Johne Cochrane in ordinary
 manner *Sic Sub Tarbat* Mr Barclay to speak with Sir J. Cochrane.

July 29th 1685

Liberat by order of his M^{ties} privie Councill att the barr the
 persons following viz Six persons liberated.

John Mcwatter

John Mcclaine

William Mcclaine

Adam Muire with

John Mcbryd &

Michael Smith

July 29th 1685

Upon sight heirof you are to carie S^r John Cochrane to waitt vpon
 his Grace the Duke of Gordon to any place his grace shall appoynt
 ffor doeing of which thes presents shall be to you and all others con-
 cerned a good and sufficient warrand Given at Holyruidhouse the
 10 of Julij 1685 *Sic Sub Perth Cancell* Sir John Cochrane to wait upon the Duke of Gordon.

July 29th 1685

You are heirby ordored to permitt the late S^r Johne Cochrane to
 goe to any place where his Grace the Duke of Gordon shall appoynt
 him or desyre him to come vnder a suire guaird And for sua doeing
 this shall be your warrand Given att his M^{ties} palice of Holyruid-
 hous the tuentie fyfth of Julij 1685 *Sic Sub Perth Cancell* Sir John Cochrane to go to the Duke of Gordon.

July 29th 1685

Mr John
Cochrane to
see Sir J.
Cochrane
and his son.

Permitt Mr John Cochrane to have access to ye late Sr John Cochrane and his sone to speake with them at any fitt tyme ffor which thes are your warrand Given att Edr the 17 of Julij 1685

Sic Sub Perth Cancell

July 29th 1685

Thirteen
prisoners
transferred
to the Canon-
gate Tolbooth
to be put in
irons.

Walter Young Keeper of the Tolbuith of the Cannongate you are to receave and putt the persons vnderwrn in prison in your tolbuith and putt them in Irons viz John Allane William Haistie James Williesone George Young James Olipher Robert Campbell Androw Scott John Jacksone James Stewart John Stevine Thomas Weire Thomas Stodart and Samwell Grahame to be putt in Irons ffor qch this shall be to you and all vyrs concerned a sufficient warrand Given att Edr the 15 of Julij 1685

Sic Sub Linlithgow

Masters of the Tolbuith of Edr you are to obey this order by delyvr- ing the above sd prisoners to the sd Walter young when he requyres them w^tout any [word uncertain] or delay

July 29th 1685

Names of 46
prisoners
sent to Dun-
notter Castle
on 18th May
1685.

The prisoners names sent to Dunnotter are as folloues viz and delyvered to Captain Grahame

Robert McLillan
John Collie
John Broune
Robert Sloass
John Watt
Alex^r Herriot
Patrick Walker
Thomas Russall
George Broune
John Pollock
Mr John ffrazier
William Oliphant
Charles Gray
John fforman
John Martine
Robert Young

James Restoune
Robert Guidden
John Wallet
James Moffat
Patrick Cuninghame
John Kinkead
Adam Hood
James Kirkwood
Alex^r Vallance
Quintin Dick
John Hindersone
Androw McKertney
William Sproul
Patrick Russall
Joseph Thomsone
William Mcalmond

Alex^r Smith
Mungo Cochrane
John Marchell
Robert Guilzen

Woomen
Cristan fyffe
Cristan Kellie

Cathrin Hindersone
Annabell Jacksonne
Annabell Gordoune
Jean Simple
Isobell Smith
Jenet fhoumartoune
Margret lesslie
Margret Lithgow

This should have been booked the 18 of Maij as is directed the said 18 of Maij in the sd page

August 11th 1685

Ane list of ther names delyvered to John Euing who are to be transported to forrigne plantat^ones are as follows

Names of 24
prisoners
transported
to foreign
plantations.

Alexander Jeamisone
William Drenan
Andrew Reeid
Quintin Dinn
Samuell Hui
John Hui
John Mcwillie
John Cuningham
Thomas Ritchart
Alex^r Measson
Matthew Hamiltoun
Thomas Turnbull

James Gray
John Simpstone
James Gavine
John Mundill
Andrew McLean
Gilbert Mcillroy
John Irland
Anna Murray
Cristan Gardiner
Jenet Wallace
Margret Holms
William Mcillroy

&

I John Euing grant me to have receaved from Mr John Vanse & Arthur Vdney masters of the Tolbuith of Edr the abovenamed prisoners conforme to the Councils order as witnes my hand at Edr the eleaventh day of August 1685

Sic Sub Jon Euing

July 30th 1685

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the magistrats of Edr to sett at liberty William Cunyng-
hame of Ashinyeards in regaird he hath found cautione acted in the
books of privie Councill to compeir when called and in the meanetyme
to live peaceably and loyally vnder the penalty of ane hundreth pound
sterling in caice of failzie

W^m
Cunyngame
of Ashin-
yeards
liberated.

Sic Sub Will Paterson

July 30th 1685

Hugh
McGawene,
John Baittie
and W^m
McMiken
liberated.

The Lords of his Māties privie Councill doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett att liberty Hugh McGawene John Baittie and Williame McMiken prisoners in regaird they have suorne the oath of alledgence and nevyr to ryse in armes against his majestie or his authority

Sic Sub Will Paterson

August 4th 1685

Kath: Leckie
delivered to
General
Dalyell.

Keepers of the Tolbuith delyver to Generall Dalyell the persone of Katharine Leckie now prisoner in your Tolbuith ffor which this shall be your warrand

Sic Sub Perth cancell

August 4th 1685

Sir Hugh
Campbell of
Cessnock and
his son
liberated.

The whilk day Sir Hugh Campbell late of Cessnock and Sir George Campbell his sone were sett at liberty furth of this Tolbuith of Edr by vertew of his Māties gracious remissione for crymes of Treassone therinspēid vnder his Māties royall hand dated the sevinth day of Julij 1685 regrat the thrid day of August the said yeare and sub^t by John Campbell and sealed the said thrid of August . . .

August 5th 1685

Ballantyne of
Craigmoor
warded.

Ballantyne of Craigmoor entered prisoner conforme to his obligation granted to the Councill

August 5th 1685

Walter
Young
goodman of
Canongate
Tolbooth
warded.

Walter Young goodman of the Tolbuith of ye Cannongate wairded by vertew of ane decreit and act of warding at the instance of S^r James Dick of Preistfeild for not payment making to him of the soume off Tua hundreth fiftie four pounds nyntein shilling Scots money prin^{ll} with ten pounds of expenss of plea contained in ane de^{tt} obtained at ye sd complainers instance against the said Walter Young befor ye baillies of Edr vpon the 20 day of Junij last bypast as the samen more fullie bears

August 7th 1685

Rob^t Boyd of
Trochrig
liberated.

Thes are giving ordor and warrand to ye magistrats of Edr and Keepers of ye tolbuith of Edr to set Robert Boyd of Trochrig at liberty in regaird he hes payed his fyne of ane thousand merks to his Māties

cashkeeper & enacted himselfe vnder ye penalty of ane thousand pound sterling money to appeir when called *Sic Sub Will Paterson*

August 10th 1685

Keepers of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh detaine in your prisone till farder [order] Hector and Archibald McGibbons as witnesss for the King as is ordored by the Councill *Sic Sub Will Paterson* Hector and Arch^d McGibbon detained as witnesses.

August 10th 1685

Abrahame Stevinsone wairded by ordor of S^r George McKainzie His Mäties Advocat the tennor qrof folloues, Edr 14th Julij 1685 Thes are recomending to any of the officers of his Mäties fforces or any commissionat by them to take and apprehend the persone of Abrahame Stevinsone who murdered Robert Steill in Livingstone parochine & caus bring him in to Edr that he may find caution to ansyr when called for doing of which thes shall be your warrand *Sic Sub Geo McKenzie* Abrahame Stevinsone warded for murder.

August 11th 1685

Mr Thomas Artcher	Jacob Baiker	Six persons warded.
John Blaikater	Jan Jason	
Healons Williamsone	John Binstoun	

The persones abovenamed wairded by order of his Mäties privie Councill and brought in by Serjant Grahame ane of the serjants belonging to Captane Grahame his companie

August 11th 1685

The Lords of the Committie of his Mäties privie Councill for publict affairs having heard and considered ane address made by Donald Clerk drover prisoner supplicatting for liberty with ane report made to them of his caise made by the Lord Advocatt and having called the petitioner who owned his bill and craved pardon for any rash words vttered by him in his drink the saids Lords doe conforme to the power given to them by the Councill give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the petitioner at liberty in regard he hes suorne and signed the test and that John Clerk wryter Donald Clerk liberated.

in Edr hes become caution acted in the books of privie Council for him that heirafter he shall live regularly and ordorlie and compeir befor the counceill when called vnder the penalty of ane thousand merks Scots money
Sic Sub Will Paterson

August 11th 1685

Edward Stitt
 transported
 to foreign
 plantations.

Thes are giving ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof immediately on sight heirof to delyver to the Livetenent of Captane Grahames Company the persone of Edward Stitt prisoner who is heirby ordored to see him aboard of the ship bound for Jamaica and delyvered to Mr John Euing ffactor for Sir Philip Howard to be transported with the other prisoners banished to the plantations this by the ordor of Council is from

Sic Sub Will Paterson

August 11th 1685

Ivor Camp-
 bell *alias*
 Ivor Mcivor
 liberated.

Anent a petition presented by Ivor Campbell in Ardvoirlich alias Ivor Mcivor to the Lords of the Committy of his Māties privie Council for publict affairs shewing that the petitioner having bein in the Castle of Craignish in Garriesone against the rebells and yr having vpon the ffourtein day of Junij last a pairty appeired approaching the said castle and the petitioner with others having beine sent out to try whither they were freinds or ffoes they were apprehended and detained with them till they gott ane opportunity to make their escape and to evidence the petitioners loyalty and regularity since his nativity and the verity of the premiss the petitioner produces certificats vnder the hand of Ministers and the Captane of the said Castle vpon soule and conscience and therfor humblie supplicating that since the petitioner hes bein brought in prisoner vpon mistake his caice may be considered and he dismiss The saids lords of the Committy of his Māties privie Council for publict affairs having heard and considered the foirsaid petitione and called the Ministers mentioned yrin and they having deponed that they have knoune the petitioner since his infancie to have bein regular peiceable and loyal and to have bein ane elder in the Church of Inverliver and the Captane of Craignish having lykwayes deponed that the petitioner wes sent out to view ye enemie and saw him prisoner with the rebells doe heirby give ordor & warrand for the petitioners liberty

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

August 11th 1685

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill doe vpon the address and desyre of Archbald Campbell prisoner in Edr Tolbuith heirby repryve and discharge the execution of the sentence of daith pronounced against him by the Lords Commissioners of Justitiary vntill the ffirist fryday of december nixt and ordaines intimation to be made heiroy to the Magistrats of Edr that they may give obedience accordingly

Arch^d
Campbell
reprieved till
first Friday
of December.

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

August 11th 1685

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill doe vpon the address and desyre of James Wilkiesone prisoner in the tolbuith of Edr repryve and discharge the execution of the sentence of daith pronounced against him by the lords commissioners of justitiary vntill the ffirist fryday of december nixt and ordaines intimatione to be made heiroy to the Magistrats of Edr that they may give obedience accordingly

James
Wilkiesone
reprieved till
first Friday
of December.

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

August 12th 1685

David Law Gavine Russall Thomas Stodhart and [blank] execute ye sd day at ye Grassmarcatt

Three men
executed.

August 12th 1685

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill doe notwithstanding of the ordor yesterday given for bringing James Young John Craufurd Donald McEuing Dougald Clerk Donald Walker Duncan Craufurd and Duncan ffergussone ffurth of the shipe in the road of Leith bounding for Jamaica and belonging to Mr Euing heirby ordor the saids seven persons to be immediatlie returned back to the said shipe in order to their transportation And also ordaines Edward Stitt a notorious spreader of ffalse newes and guilty off other crymes to be put to the said shipe to the effect foirsaid

Seven
prisoners to
be returned
to the ship
bound for
Jamaica.

Sic Sub Will Paterson

You are heirby requyred to carie back the above said prisoners to the said Jamaica shipe in the road of Leith and if they be prisoners in the tolbuith of Edr or Canongate the Magistrats and Keepers respective are heirby to delyver them to the effect foirsaid ffor which this shall be to you a sufficient warrand

Sic Sub Will Paterson

August 14th 1685

M^r Alex^r
Sheill trans-
ported to
the Bass.

I Robert Drummond ane of the Gentlemen of his M^{ties} troupes of Guaird grants me to have receaved from M^r John Vanss Master of the Tolbuith of Edr the person of M^r Alexander Sheill brought from England to be transported from the said tolbuith to the Bass and that conforme to ane ordor granted for that effect

Sic Sub Ro^t Drummond

August 15th 1685

M^r Thomas
Archer
hanged at the
Grassmarket.

fforsuameikle as M^r Thomas Archer prisoner is found guilty by ane assyse off ye crymes of Treasone and rebellion mentioned in ye verdict of assyse past agt him and is yrfor decerned and adjudged by us the Lords justice Generall Justice Clerk and Commissioners of Justitiary to be taken to the grassmarkat of Edr vpon fryday nixt being the fourtein day of August instant betuixt tua and four a clock in ye afternoon & yr to be hanged on a gibbett till he be dead Thes yrfor requyre & command the magistrats of Edr to see ye said sentence & doom putt to dew executione in all poynts as they will be ansyable ffor doing grof thes pnts shall be yr warrand Given att Edr this 12th day of August 1685 years *Sic Sub Linlithgow Ja: Foulis J. Lockhart Seton*

August 16th 1685

Three persons
warded.

George Martine in Portsburgh
Robert Orr there
James Linn there

wairded by order of his M^{ties} Councill wherof the tennor folloues Thes are to ordor and warrand macers & mess^{rs} at armes to seize and apprehend ye persons of Archbald Cowie brewer in Portsburgh George Rankine wright yr Edward Smith gardiner yr James Linn constable yr Alexander Dick wright yr and Robert Orr indueller yr and present them to ye Keepers of the Tolbuith of Edr who are heirby requyred to detaine them prisoners till they find good and sufficient cautione vnder the penalty of ane thousand merks each of them to appeire & ansyr befor ye privie councill to a lybell raised agt them for homsucken & the baiting & wou[n]ding of Andro Williamsone in Sheins ffor doing grof this shall be your warrand

Sic Sub Geo McKenzie

August 18th 1685

Captan Robert Bruce wairded wⁱⁿ this tolbuith of Edr by Livten- Cap^t Robert
 nent James Dalmahoy ane of the levetennents to his M^{at}ies ffoot Bruce
 guaird warded.

August 18th 1685

Thes are ordoring you to sett at liberty vpon sight heirop James James Linn
 Linn and William Martine in Portsburgh now prisoners in the Tolbuith and W^m
 of Edr and who now have found caution to compeir befor ye privie martine
 Councill when called for the cryme for which they are imprisoned and liberated.
 this shall be your warrand *Sic Sub Geo McKenzie*

August 18th 1685

Robert Orr servitor to Edward Smith gardiner in the westport Rob^t Orr
 liberated in same terms as Linn & Martine liberated.

August 19th 1685

Receaved by me Captane Livtennent Murray the persons of S^r Receipt for
 John Cochrane and Johne Cochrane his sone from the hands of M^r Sir John
 Johne Vanss Keeper of the tolbuith in witness grof I have sub^t this and his son.
 pnts with my hand *Sic Sub Ro^t Murray*

August 19th 1685

The Lords of his Maties privie Councill doe heirby allow the Lord ffulbart de
 Marques of Atholl Lord Privie Seale to have ffulbart de ffreize a dutch- ffreize to be
 man now prisoner who took on with him to be his groome and doe give delivered to
 ordor and warrant to the Keepper of the prison where he is to delyver the Marquis
 him to the said Lord Marques or his ordor of Atholl.

Sic Sub Will Paterson

August 20th 1685

Thes are requyreing you the Keepers of the tolbuith of Edr to sett ffulbart de
 at liberty ffulbart de ffreize a dutchman and ordored by act of Councill ffreize
 of the flourteinth instant to be delyvred to me or my ordor ffor which liberated.
 thes pnts w^t ye sd act shall be to you and all oysr concerned a sufficient
 warrant *Sic Sub Atholl I.P.D.*

August 21st 1685

Isobell
Huisone
warded from
Leith Tol-
buith.

Isobell Huisone brought out of the tolbuith of leith and brought heir by James Irvin macer befor his Mäties privie Councill

August 21st 1685

Mr Chas.
Campbell
warded.

Mr Charles Campbell son to my Lord Nill Campbell wardit by ane verball order from the Lords of justiciary and brought heir by sarjent Grahame elder sarjent to Capt: Grahame

August 22nd 1685

John
Campbell
son of the
late E. of
Argyll
warded.

John Campbell sone to the deceast late Earle of Argyll wardit by ane verball order from the privie Councill and brought heir by James Boyde ane of the gintillmen of his Mäties troupe of gaird comander of the partie

August 22nd 1685

John Hay
of Park
liberated.

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having heard and considered ane addres made by John Hay of Park prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the petitioner at liberty in regaird caution is found acted in the books of privie Councill that he shall appeire befor the Councill when called vnder the penalty of ane thousand pound sterling money in caice of failzie

Sic Sub Will Paterson

August 22nd 1685

W^m Jack-
sone, W^m
Cunynghame
and John
Muirhead
transported
to foreign
plantations.

I James Baird ane of the serjants to Collonell Douglas his ounie companie grant me to have receaved out of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh from Mr John Vanss and Arthure Vdney masters of the said Tolbuith the persons of William Jacksone William Cunynghame John Muirhead prisoners there conforme to ane ordor from his Mäties privie Councill direct to Mr George Scott of Pitlochrie who hes ordor from his Mäties privie Councill to receave them and transport them to the fforringe plantations and in respect the said Mr George Scott is not present at the recept of the said persons Therfor I bind and obleis me to procure ane recept from the said Mr George and lykwayes to warrand the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the said Tolbuith of all hazard that they

or either of them shall happen to sustaine through their said liberation
As witnes my hand att Edr the 22 day of August 1685 befor thir wit-
nesss John Blaikie servant there and Mr Thomas Gow wryter heirof
and syrvant in the said tolbuith

Sic Sub James Baird J Blaikie witnes

August 25th 1685

My Lord Chancellor sitting in Councill this day did call me in and Mr Spence
desyre that Mr Spence (In regard of his great sicknes and hazard of to live out-
his lyfe) might have the liberty off being transported to some freinds side the
houss vntill he recover of his ffivor Thess are therfore desyreing that Tolbooth on
you will immediatlie delyver him to tua shouldiers who will be cairfull account of
of him vntill he find sufficient caution and this shall be your warrand health.
from Sir your assured ffreind and servant

Sic Sub Alexander Brand Baillie

August 25th 1685

Isobell Howiesone brought out to the Councill by ane pairty of Isobell
Captane Grahames company sarjen Grahame younger commander of Howiesone
the pairty and James Irving macer taken before
the Council.

August 31st 1685

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill doe conforme to their act of Martine
the fourth day of August last bypast heirby give ordor and warrand M^cmartine of
to the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keepers of the tolbuith therof to Letterfinlay
sett att liberty Martine M^cmartine of Letterfinlay in regaird he hes liberated.
ffound caution for his keeping the peace of the highlands and compeiring
when called conforme to the ordinary tennor of the band for the peace
of the highlands vnder the penalty of ffyve thousand merks Scots
money

Sic Sub Will Paterson

August 31st 1685

The Lords of the Committy of his Mäties privie Councill for publict Arch^d
affaires having considered his Mäties gracious letter of the 26 of July Campbell son
last wherby his Mätie allowes Archbald Campbell sone to the Lord of Lord Neil
Neill Campbell out of his royal goodnes and clemency to have his lyfe banished.
spaired and onlie ordaines him to be banished out of all his dominions
of Brittain and Irland nevir to returne without his Mäties leave vnder

the paine of high treasone in that caice to be inflicted on him He being nevirtheles to be forfaulted to the King as to any inheritance he stands in ffie off according to the lawes of this his Māties ancient Kingdome and the saids Lords considering that accordingly the said Archbald Campbell sone to the said Lord Neill Campbell is foirfaulted by a late sentence of the Commissioners of justiciary Therefore the saids Lords have banished and heirby banish the said Archbald Campbell out of all his Māties dominions of Brittane and Irland and discharge the said Archbald Campbell evir to returne thereto without his Māties leave after the ffourth day of September nixt vnder the paine of high treasone to be inflicted on him conforme to his Māties said letter and that the said Archbald Campbell may have the said small tyme to prepair for his banishment afoirsaid The saids Lords doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said Archbald Campbell furthwith att liberty he having found caution conforme to his Majesties letter afoirsaid

Sic Sub George Rae

August 31st 1685

Jon Robert-
sone and
James Munsie
dead.

The which day Baillie Spence having repaired to the sd tolbuith at the desyre of the Keepers of Mr Jon Vanss & Arthur Vdney to visit the corps of Jon Robertson in ye sd tolbuith for a debt restand to the Laird of beinstoun & ye corps of James Munsie prisoner by order of his Maties privie Counsell & the sds two corps being sighted thomas balfour mess^r in Dunse pnt prisoner hector McGibbone & Archbald Mcgibbone also prisoners declared the resive corps to be ye corps of ye fornamed deceist persones w^rvpon Mr Jon Vans took instruments

Alex^r Hay N.P.

September 1st 1685

W^m
Livingstoun
banished
to the new
plantations.

William Livingstoun liberat by vertew of ane warrand from the Lords of his Māties privie Councill [uncertain] to be banished out of this Kingdome to the new plantations as the samen act of ye date ye 26 day of August 1685 years beirs by vertew qrof David Neilsone craved concurrence from Baillie Brand

David Neilsone officer

September 1st 1685

I George Home ane of the gentlemen of his Māties lyfe guaird grant me be thir presents to have receaved from Mr John Vanss and Arthur Vdney Masters of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh the persone of John Campbell sone to the late Argyle to be transported be me from the said Tolbuith to the Castle of Stirling conforme to ane warrand granted be the Lords of his Māties privie Councill for that effect as the samen of the date the tuentie sext day of August 1685 years more amplie proports in witnes wherof I have sub^t the samyne with my hand att Edinburgh the ffirst day of September 1685 years befor thir witnesss W^m Douglas and John Blaikie

John Campbell son of the late E. of Argyle removed to Stirling Castle.
Sic Sub George Home

September 3rd 1685

Keepers of the Tolbuith The Register and wee in the Comitty of publict affairs did banish John Whyte this day of consent and therfor you shall delyver him to Mr Johnstoun

John Whyte banished.
Sic Sub Geo McKenzie

September 5th 1685

Mr John Vaitch wairded by ane written ordor vnder my Lord Chancellor his hand wherof the tennor followes

Mr John Vaitch warded.

You are heirby ordored to putt the persone of Mr John Vaitch vnto your Tolbuith and suffer non to speake or converse with him save one keeper who is to be on oath naither to carie in or out any message to or from him and you are to cause the commander of the Kings Company in your Toun putt tua centries to the doore of his chamber where he is to be close prisoner that they may hinder any to goe in or out to him except the keeper who shall behave and noe persone of what rank or condition soevir is to speake with him or see him vntill my further ordor the Comander of the Guaird in the toun will vpon sight of this furnish the centinells as appoynted and for doeing of all which this my ordor shall be a full and sufficient warrand to you and all els concerned Given att Edinburgh the ffourth of September 1685 years

Sic Sub Perth cancell

September 7th 1685

Edinburgh tolbuith ye sevintth of September 1685 The which day David spens ane of the present Baillies of Edr haveing repaired to the said tolbuith at the desyre of ye keepers Mr John vanss & Arthour

Jonet King dead in child-bed.

vdny to visitt the corps of Jonet King daughter to Robert King mess^r and the corps of her new borne infant and the said twa corps being sighted lying in the womanhous Elspeth Duffus Grissell mathisone Agnes Greig & Agnes Potter also prisoners in ye sd womanhous declaired the saids twa corps were the corps of the sd Jonet King & her child And yt the sd Jonet wes brought to bed yesterday of the sd child dead born betuixt nyn & ten hours in the foirnoon and yt she depairted this lyfe herself betuixt ane & hours in the morning this day qrupon the sd Arthour vdny took instruments

September 11th 1685

David
Stewart
son of Thos.
Stewart of
Cultnes and
Mr W^m
Spens to be
hanged.

fforsuameikle as it is ffound be ane assyse that David Stewart sone to Thomas Stewart sometyme of Cultnes and Mr William Spens servant to the late Argyle are guilty of the treasonable crymes mentioned in the verdict of assyse past against them and are therfore decerned and adjudged be us the Lords Justice Generall Justice Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciarie to be taken to the mercat croce of Edinburgh vpon Weddinsday nixt being the tuentie tua day of Julij instant betuixt thrie and ffyve a clock in the afternoon and their to be hanged on a Gibbett till they be dead These therfore requyre and command the Magistrats of Edinburgh to see the said sentence and doom putt to dew execution in all poynts as they will be ansyable ffor which thes presents shall be their warrand Given vnder our hand att Edinburgh the 16 day of Julij 1685 years

Sic Sub Linlithgow I.P.D.

Ja. Foulis

J. Lockhart

Seton

Lyon

September 11th 1685

David
Stewart yo^r
of Cultnes
reprieved till
3rd Sept^r.

The Lords of his Māties privie Councill having considdered ane address made by David Stewart late younger of Cultnes sentenced by the Lords Commissioners of justiciary to die vpon Weddinsday the tuentie second instant doe (vpon the consideration therin mentioned) Reprive the execution of the said sentence from the said day vntill the ffirst thursday off September nixt being the thrid day of that month and ordaines intimation heiroy to be made to the Magistrats of

Edinburgh that they may continew and see the said sentence putt in execution accordingly dated the tuentie day of Julij 1685 years

Sic Sub Will Paterson

September 11th 1685

The Lords of his M^{ties} Privie Council having considered ane address made by M^r William Spence servant to the late Earl of Argyle sentenced by the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary to die vpon Wednesday the tuentie second instant doe (vpon the considerations therein mentioned) Reprive the execution of the said sentence from the said day vntill the ffirst thursday of September nixt being the thrid day of that month and ordaines intimation heirof to be made to the Magistrats of Edinburgh that they may continew and see the said sentence putt in executione accordingly which order his [*sic*] dated the tuentie day of Julij 1685 years

Sic Sub Will Paterson

September 11th 1685

fforalsmuch as the Kings most excellent Majestie having by a letter direct vnder his royall hand to his privie Council dated at Windsor Castle the eightein day of August instant authorized and requyred them to continew the Reprive granted in favours of David Stewart younger of Cultnes from the thrid day of September nixt vntill his Majestie shall signifie his pleasure to the contrary Therefore in persewance of his Majesties said commands the Lords of his Majesties privie Council doe heirby Reprive and continew the execution of the sentence of daith pronounced against the said Cultnes younger from the said thrid day of September nixt ensuing vntill his Majestie shall signifie his further pleasour anent him and ordaines intimation heirof to be made to the Magistrats of Edinburgh that they may give obedience accordingly which warrand is dated the 25 day of August 1685

Sic Sub Will Paterson

September 11th 1685

The Lords of the Committy of his Majesties privie Council for publick affairs vnderstanding that M^r William Spence (who is a witnes for the king and is very valitudinary) his Reprive expyres the ffourth day of September nixt doe heirby further continew the fairsaid Reprive vntill the second fryday of November nixt and ordaines intimatione heirof to be made to the Magistrats of Edr qlk warrand is dated the tuentie next day of August 1685 years

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

M^r W^m
Spence re-
prieved till
3^d Sept^r.

David
Stewart yo^r
of Cultnes
reprieved till
his Majesty's
pleasure be
known.

M^r W^m
Spence re-
prieved till
the second
Friday of
November
next.

September 12th 1685

Mr And^w
Kennedy of
Clowburne
removed to
Canongate
Tolbooth.

The Lords of the Committie of his M^{ties} privie Council for publict affairs having considered the petition of Mr Androw Kennedy of Clowburne prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh supplicatting that (in regaird of his being troubled with the stone and straitned for roume in the said Tolbuith) his prison might be changed doe allow him to be transported to the prisone of the Cannongate by the Macers of Council therin to remaine till further ordor and ordaines the magistrats of Edinburgh to delyver and keeper of the Tolbuith of the Cannongate to receive him accordingly qlk act is dated the 27 of August 1685

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

September 14th 1685

Edinburgh tolbuith the 14th Septer 1685

Abrahame
Stevinsone
dead.

The which day Baillie alex^r brand having at the desyre of the keepers of the tolbutth gone to the Iron hous & viset ye corps of Abrahame stevinsone who wes comitted to prisone by the Lord Advocats order ffor alleged killing & slaughtering of Ro^t steill smyth in west Calder and ye witnesss named viz Nicolas Janson seaman syrvant to the laird of [uncertain] prisoner in ye iron hous [uncertain] declared ye dead bodie to be ye bodie of the sd abrahame qrvpon Arthur vdney ane of the sds mrs or keepers took instruments Alex^r Hay N.P.

September 14th 1685

Transporta-
tion of John
Guiland
stopped.

The Lords of the Committy of his M^{ties} privie Council for publict affaires doe heirby stopt the transporting of John Guiland prisoner seaman in Salteoats till further ordor which warrand is dated the eight of August 1685

Sic Sub Will Paterson

September 14th 1685

John Hamil-
toun yo^r of
Halleraig
liberated till
9th October
next.

The Lords of the Committy of his M^{ties} privie Council for publict affaires having heard and considered a petition presented by John Hamiltoun younger of Halleraig beiring that the petitioner hes bein by the Councils ordor detained prisoner in the said tolbuith thes ten monthes bygon by which he hath bein incapacitat to performe that duty to his aged father that the law of natoure and christianity obleidges him to his father having of late become so waike through sickness and old age that their is noe life expected for him as the testificat therwith

produced will show and therfor humblie supplicatting that ordor might be granted for his liberty in manner vnderwritten The saids Lords doe heirby grant ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keepers of the Tolbuith yrof to sett the supplicant at liberty in regaird caution is found acted in the books of privie Council that he shall re-enter himselfe prisoner in ye said Tolbuith of Edr vpon the nynth day of October nixt vnder the penalty of twelve thousand merks Scots money in caice of failzie Qlk ordor is dated ye 9th of September 1685

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

September 14th 1685

The Lords of the Committy of his Māties privie Council for publict affaires doe heirby grant ordor and warrant to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith yrof to sett at liberty Mr John Balantyne of Corhouss in regaird caution is found for his reentering his person prisoner in the said tolbuith vpon the tuelth day of October nixt to come vnder ye penalty of ten thousand merks Scots money in caice of failzie qlk ordor is dated ye 11th of Sep^r

Mr John
Balantyne of
Corhouss
liberated till
12th October
next.

Sic Sub Will Paterson

September 14th 1685

The Lords of the Committie of his Majesties privie Council for publict affairs having heard and considered ane address made by Sir John Maxwell of Nether pollock prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh doe for the reasons therin mentioned grant ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said Sir Johne Maxwell at liberty in regaird he hes ffound caution acted in the books of his Majesties privie Council that he shall re-enter his person prisoner in the said Tolbuith vpon the tuelth day of October nixt to come vnder the penalty of eight thousand pounds starling in caice of failzie qlk ordor is dated the 11 of Sep^r 1685

Sir John
Maxwell of
Nether Pol-
lock liberated
till 12th
October next.

Sic Sub Will Paterson

September 14th 1685

The Lords of the Committy of his Majesties privie Council for publict affaires having considered ane address made to them by William Cuninghame younger of Craigends doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats off Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said William Cuninghame at liberty in regaird he hes ffound caution

W^m Cuning-
hame yo^r of
Craigends
liberated till
1st November
next.

acted in the books of privie Council to re-enter his persone prisoner in the said Tolbuith the first day of November nixt their to remaine till the Councils further ordor vnder the penalty of ffour thousand pounds starling money in caice of ffailzie qlk order is ye 11 of Sepr 85

Sic Sub Will Paterson

September 15th 1685

James Muir-
head yo^r of
Braidisholme
liberated till
12th October
next.

The Lords of the Committy of his Mäties privie Council for publict affairs doe heirby grant ordor and Warrant to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett James Muirhead younger of Braidisholme at liberty in regaird caution is ffound acted in the books of privie Council that he shall reenter himselfe prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr vpon the tuelth day of October nixttocome vnder the penalty of ffour thousand merks Scots money in caice of ffailzie qlk ordor is dated the 11th of September 1685

Sic Sub Will Paterson

September 18th 1685

M^r John
Veitch before
the Lords of
Committee.

Masters of the Tolbuith of Edr you are heirby ordored to bring prisoner with ane sufficient guaird befor the Lords of the Comittiee of his Mäties privie Council for publict affaires the persone of M^r John Veitch your prisoner for which this shall be your warrand

Sic Sub Alex^r Glasquen I.P.D.

September 23rd 1685

Duncan
Campbell
liberated.

The Lords of the Committie of his Mäties privie Council for publict affairs doe heirby grant ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett Duncan Campbell tennent to the Earle of Braidalben at liberty in regaird James Cameron Clerk of the said Tolbuith is become caution for his appeirance when called and that he shall compeir and bear witnes against any who shall be informed to have bein in the late rebellion vnder the penalty of tua thousand merks scots money in caice of ffailzie

Sic Sub Will Paterson

September 30th 1685

The which day Baillie Rotson having repaired to the tolbutth & viset ye corps of Nicolas Janson Dutchman who was imprisoned by order of his Maj privie Cunsell being apprehended in ye late rebellion & who deceist the last night & his corps being viset ye witnesss efter named declared in pñse of ye sd baillie yt ye sd corps wes ye bodie of ye sd Nicolas Jansone viz Jon gilleland & Jon beanstoun seamen prisoners with him qrvpon Arthur Vdney keeper of the tolbutth took instruments

Nicolas
Janson dead.

October 1st 1685

Harie Griffith Englishman warded by ane written order from the privie Councill wherof the tennor followes

Harie Griffith
warded.

Major Lyon The Committie of his Majesties most honoll privie Councill doe ordor you fforwith vpon sight heirof to cause transport with a sufficient guaird the persone of Hary Griffith Inglishman lodged at Robert Scotts house to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh the Magistrats wherof are lykewayes ordored to receave and detaine him there in sure firmance till further order

Sic Sub Will Paterson

October 1st 1685

The Lords of the Committy of his Majesties privie Councill for publict affairs doe heirby grant ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett Robert Russell in Mulrin prisoner there at liberty in regaird of his great seeknes and that caution is found acted in the books of privie Councill for his appeirance when called vnder the penalty of fyve hundreth merks scots money in caice of failzie

Robert
Russell
liberated.

Sic Sub Will Paterson

October 7th 1685

Thes are to give ordor and warrant to the Macers and Messrs at armes to search for and apprehend the person of Grissell Stiven spous to Edward Smith gardiner in portsburgh and to incarcerat her in the tolbuith of Edr till she find caution to ansyr befor the privie Councill for a ryott committed be her vpon Androw Williamsone Mason in cheyns vpon Munday last the 5th instant ffor doing wherof thir pnts shall be your warrant The penalty in her band of appeirance is to be ane thousand merks

Grissell
Stiven
warded.

Sic Sub Geo McKenzie

October 9th 1685

Mr John Hamilton of Halleraig re-entered. Mr John Hamilton of Halleraig entred himselfe prisoner conforme to his band granted to the privie Council the foirsaid day

October 12th 1685

Mr John Ballantyne of Corhous re-entered. Mr John Ballantyne of Corhous entred himselfe prisoner conforme to his band granted to the privie Council the foirsaid day

October 11th 1685

Sir John Maxwell of Hoog re-entered. Sir John Maxwell of Hoog entred himselfe prisoner conforme to his Band granted to the privie Council the foirsaid day

October 30th 1685

And^w Pringle of Cliftoun warded. Androw Pringle of Cliftoun waired be ane verball order from his Majesties privie Council John Henrysone Macer

October 31st 1685

Nineteen prisoners brought from Leith Tolbooth and put in irons.

Colin Alisone

William Hanna

David Scott

John Kollie

William Douglas

Patrick Cunninghame

John King

Christian Cavie

Jonett Scott

Elizabeth Maitland

Margaret Maitland

Jean Sempill

Jean Mcgie

Helen Smith

Marion fforrester

Elspeth Walker

Elspeth Corss

Christian Scott

Grissell Gardiner

All brought from the Tolbuith of Leith by ane order ffrom his Majesties privie Council wherof the tennor ffolowes

Edr 30 of October 1685

The Lords of the Committie of his Majesties privie Council for publict affairs having receaved information ffrom the Baillie of Leith that severall of the persones in their prison vpon the publict accompt had bein attempting to make their escape and in order therto had gott

instruments and towes carried in to them doe therefore heirby give
 ordor to the Lord Provist of Edinburgh to causs a pairty of the toun
 guaird to transport the saids prisoners from the Tolbuith of Leith to
 the Tolbuith of Edinburgh and to cause putt them in the iron houss and
 in the irones till furdur ordor

Sic Sub Will Paterson

November 1st 1685

William Cuninghame younger of Craigends entred himselfe prisoner
 conforme to his band granted to the Lords of his Majesties privie
 Council for that effect the fairsaid day

W^m Cuning-
 hame yo^r of
 Craigends
 re-entered.

November 9th 1685

John Vrqhart and John Webster merchants in Aberdein wairded
 by ordor of the Lords of his Mäties justitiarie John Bainzie Macer

John
 Vrqhart
 and John
 Webster
 warded.

November 12th 1685

The Lords of his Mäties privie Council having heard and considered
 ane address made to them by John Kellie baxter in Dumbar with a
 certificatt anent him supplicating for liberty furth of the tolbuith of
 Edr doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the magistrats of Edr to
 sett the said John Kellie prisoner at liberty in regaird he hath found
 cautione acted in the books of privie Council to compeire when called
 and in the meane tyme to live regularlie and ordorly vnder the penalty
 of ffyve hundreth merks scots money in caice of failzie It is alwayes
 heirby declaired that the petitioner is not to pay for any jaylor ffe
 further then since he wes last imprisoned in the said Tolbuith the
 Keepers being to be allowed vpon the accompt of him and other
 prisoners formerlie sent to Dunnottar by the publict

John Kellie
 liberated.

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

November 19th 1685

The Lords of his Mäties privie Council having heard and considered
 ane address made to them by William Cunynghame younger of Craig-
 ends prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr ffor a ffyne imposed vpon him
 and his ffather in [uncertain] supplicating that in reguaird by reason
 of his imprisonment his affairs now in tyme of session are altogether
 neglected and he hindered from vsing means from procuring the fyne
 vnles some liberty be allowed him for that purpose the saids Lords doe

W^m Cunyng-
 hame yo^r of
 Craigends
 liberated.

heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr to sett the said William Cunynghame petitioner at liberty in regaird he hath ffound sufficient cautione acted in the books of privie Councill to compeir before the Councill or reenter the said prison the ffirst thursday of Januarij nixt vnder the penalty of the said ffyne being ffour thousand pound sterling money
Sic Sub Will Patersone

December 2nd 1685

Rob^t Boyde
of Pencorse
warded.

Robert Boyde elder of Pencorse wardit by order of his M^{ties} privie Councill and brought heir by ane partie of my Lo/ Ross his troupe q^rof the tenor follows

Sir Be pleased to receive the persone of Ro^t Boyde of pencorss in custodie within your Tolbuth till farder order and this shall be your warrand
Sic Sub W Drumond

December 2nd 1685

Jean Glass
warded.

Ye shall receive the person of Jean Glass sometyme servitrix to M^r James Mercer minister at pennicook and commit her to closs prison till she be examined ffor which this shall be your warrand

Sic Sub Geo McKeinzie

December 14th 1685

[blank] Glass
and his son
to be ap-
prehended.

Macers of the Justice Court ye shall search for & apprehend the persones of [blank] Glass indueller in the pleasance and [blank] Glass his sone and present them to the Keepers of the Tolbuith of Edr who are heirby requyred to detaine them prisoners till they finde sufficient ca^{one} to ansuer to a lybell of thift to be reased agst them befor the justice and that vnder the penaltie of [blank] merks Scots . . .

Sic Sub Geo: Mackenzie

December 14th 1685

John
Webster and
John
Vrquhart
liberated.

Keepers of the Tolbuith of Edr ye shall vpon sight sett John Webster and John Vrquhart prisoners at liberty ffurth of your Tolbuith in respect they have satisfied the Lords sentance q^rvpon they were imprisoned and have reported discharges of yr fynes and of the expenss of the wttness conforme to the Lords Commissioners of justitiary yr ordinance yeanent

Sic Sub Tho Gordon

December 17th 1685

Mr John Vanss and Arthure Vdney ye shall allow Colin Campbell and Duncan of Blarnitibert and Archbald Campbell of Danna the liberty of the prisone in respect they have gotten their indytments and it being vsuale to allow all prisoners the liberty of prisone after they have receaved their indytments to the effect their freinds and lawiers may have frie access to them ffor which this shall be your warrand

Sic Sub Geo McKenzie

December 17th 1685

fforasmuch as the persons vnderwritten viz David Patersone, James Somervell, William Somervell, William ffrench, James Rae, John Park, and John Andersone, prisoners in the Tolbuith of Edr Thomas Wyllie, John Hoge, John Gemmell and John Huntar, James Patrick, Edmond Garmochan, Alexander Mcmillan, John Arbuckle, and James Mack prisoners in the Tolbuith of the Cannongate being conveyned before the Lords of his Majesties privie Councill at severall dyets bypast and this day at the instance of his Māties Advocate to have ansyred and vnderlyen the law for refusing to owne the King or his aūctie or to take and sueare the oath of alledgence conforme to the sevintein act of his Majesties current parliament and they having judicially at the Councill barr refused to owne the King or his aūctie or to take the oath of alledgence The saids Lords have therfore (conforme to the said act of parliament) banished and heirby banish the haill foirnamed persons to his Māties plantations in America, and discharges them ever to returne to this Kingdome vnder the paine of daith to be inflicted on them without mercie and ordaines them to be delyvered to Mr Alexander ffearne and by him transported to the saids plantations in the ship belonging to him lying in the road of Leith now bounding thither conforme to his Majesties letter in his favours allowing him to transport vagabonds and others criminalls and doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Masters of the saids Tolbuithes rexīve to delyver to him the haill foirsaid persons banished as said is to that effect in regaird the said Mr Alexander ffearne merchant and Edward Barnes Commander of the said shipe have obleidged themselves for transporting the saids persons to the sds plantations and to report a testificat from the Governor of the place y^r where they shall land of their being landed betuixt and the tenth day of December Jai vic & eighty sex years vnder

Colin Campbell, Duncan Campbell and Arch^d Campbell allowed liberty of prison.

7 prisoners in Edr Tolbooth and 9 in Canongate Tolbooth banished to America.

the penalty of ane thousand merks for ilk ane of them in caice of ffailzie, sea hazard, mortality and pyrats and other inevitable accidents being always excepted
Sic Sub Will Paterson

December 17th 1685

11 persons
transported
to America
by consent.

William Grahame
James Cuninghame
William Horne
Andrew ffrensh
Alexander Hendry
Thomas Douglas

William Lausone
Hugh Munro
William Reid
Edward Winter
Allan ffraizer

Thes are giving ordor to the Goodmen of the Tolbuith of Edr to delyver to the beirer heirop Captane Alexander ffearne the elevine persons above named who are erected and have consented to goe with him to America Take his recept of the saids persons befor they be delyvered to him and the guaird who are to transport them to Leith who are to be souldiers of the good touns company and this shall be to you ane sufficient warrand ffrom *Sic Sub Ja: Southerland Baillie, Jo: Charteris Baillie, Alex^r Hamilton Bailie*

December 17th 1685

Guard for 13
prisoners to
be trans-
ported.

Captane Grahame seing the Lords of privie Councill by their act in favours of Alexander ffairne hes requyred all Magistrats within this kingdome to concurr and assist him in securing of all vagrant persones who cannot give ane accompt of their deportment and living that they may be transported to fforringe plantations and the Magistrats having enacted threttein persones (the most pairt wherof are boyes) now prisoners in the tolbuith to be putt aboard of his shipe present ryding at anchor in the road of Leith Therefore thes are desyreing you to appoynt such ane number of your souldiers as may be a competent guaird for transporting the saids persones from the Tolbuith of Edr to Leith
Sic Sub Tho: Kennedy Provest

December 18th 1685

Thomas
Barclay
warded.

Thomas Barclay indueller in Kirkaldie wardit by lres of captione reased at the instance of Gilbert Robertson of Whythouse present Thesurer to the kirk sessione of S^t Cuthberts for not compeiring befor the sd kirk sessione and for not ansuering for any miscarriadge com-

mitted be him within the bounds of Alex^r Ramsay ane of the elders of the sd parochin and als for not pay^t mackeing to the sd compl^r of the soume of fyve hundreth merks scots money incurred be him throw falzie spēit & contained in ane band made & granted be him to the sd kirk session of the daite the 24 of March 1685 years regrat in the bookes of councill & sessione upon the 28 of August last bypast as the sd captione more fullie bears
Clyland Mess^r

December 22nd 1685

I Gilbert Robertstone of Whythouse pnt Thesaurer of St^t Cuthberts Church doe by thes pnts give full warrand power and Commissione to the Keepers of the Tolbuith of Edr to liberat the persone of Thomas Barclay furth of the Tolbuith of Edr qrin he is incarcerat at my instance as Kirk thesaurer foirsd for ye reasons and causs contained in the captione at my instance agt him and I doe be thir pnts exoner quytelame and simpliciter discharge the Magistrats of Edr & ye Keepers of the sd Tolbuith of all action instance & executione competent or that any-ways may be competent to me or my successors in office through ye sds Keepers yr suffering him to goe to liberty as sd is and obleiss me to warrand thir pnts to be good and valid & effectuell to ye sds Magistrats of Edr & keepers of ye tolbuith at all hands & against all deedly and that in regard the sd Thomas hes granted band and caution for satisfieing the kirk sessions act with the clause of registratioun and witness
Sic Sub Gilbert Robertstone

December 25th 1685

Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the prisone you are heirby ordored to suffer Mr^r John Vaitch his wyfe and phisitians and chirurgians to have frie access to him the said Mr^r Vaitch ffor which this shall be your warrand Given at his Mäties pallice of Holyruidhouse this 25 day
December 1685
Sic Sub Perth Cancell

Mr^r John
Vaitch to be
visited by
his wife and
physicians.

December 30th 1685

James Earle of Perth Lord Drummond and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland Whereas by a certificat vnder the hands of Doctor Mathew Sinclare phisitian it appeirs that Mr^r Ralfe Dundass now prisoner in the tolbuith of Edr is soe ill of ane decay that he is in grait danger of his life these are to requyre you to delyver the said Master Dundass

Mr^r Ralfe
Dundas libe-
rated till 3rd
January
1686.

to Mr William Lockhart (on sight heirof) the said Mr Lockhart obleidg-
ing himselfe to redelyver the said prisoner vnto your custodie on Sunday
the 3^d of Januarij 1686 he being alive and for sua doing this shall be
your warrand Given at his Mäties Pallace of Hollyruidhouse the 30
day of December 1685 Perth Cancell

January 2nd 1686

Mr W^m Spence al-
lowed liberty
of Prison. Thes are giving warrand to the Keepers of the tolbuith of Edinburgh
to allow Mr William Spence the liberty of the Prisone in the said Tol-
buith vntill further ordor *Sic Sub* Perth Cancell

January 4th 1686

George Dow-
glas dead. The which day Alex^r Hamiltoun baillie & I notar publict did repair
to the Iron hous in the tolbuith & sighted the corps of George Dowglas
imprisoned vpon the accompt of ye lait Rebellone being brought from
Denottar to Edr and who deceist yesterday morning and having called
for James Denholme and George Watsone syrvents in the tolbutth &
two of his fellow prisoners viz Peter Chysame & Jon benistoun at
the sighting of the sd George Dowglas his corps they declared him to
be ye persone qrvpon the sd baillie & Arthur wdney goodman of the
tolbutth took instruments Alex^r Hay Not Pub

January 4th 1686

M^r Ralfe
Dundas to
continue in
custody of
M^r W^m
Lockhart. You are heirby requyred and authorized to continow the persone
of Mr Ralfe Dundass in the custody of M^r William Lockhart he giving
sufficient security to delyver him to you on Weddinsday nixt in caice
he be alive till then And for soe doing this shall be your warrand
Given at his Majesties Pallace of Holyruidhouss the 3^d day of January
1686 *Sic Sub* Perth Cancell

January 5th 1686

M^r John
Veitch to see
his friends. The Lords of his Mäties Privie Councill having considered ane address
made by Mr Johne Vaitch close prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr suppli-
cating that his freinds and relations might be allowed to visit him he
being become very valitudinary doe heirby give ordor and warrand
to the Masters of the Tolbuith of Edr to permitt and allow the petitioners
freinds and relations to visite him friely notwithstanding of any former
ordor making him to be close prisoner *Sic Sub* Will Paterson

January 6th 1686

The Lords of Councill and Session having considered ane bill and certificat presented be Williame Lockhart to them anent Ralfe Dundass of that ilk his condition They grant warrand to the keepers of the Tolbuith of Edr to suffer the persone of the said Ralfe Dundass to continow in the possessione of the petitioner till the sext day of february nixtt the said petitioner alwayes giving his obleisment to reproduce to the sds keepers the said Ralfe Dundass if he be alive at the said dyett

Ralfe Dundas
of that ilk to
remain with
W^m Lockhart
till 6th Feb-
ruary.

Sic Sub G. Lockhart I.P.D.

January 12th 1686

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill doe heirby give order and warrant to the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett John Mcclauchlane and Malcome Mcneill servants to Craigintyrie prisoners prest out by the late Argyle att liberty

John Mc-
clauchlane
and Malcome
Mcneill
liberated.

Sic Sub Will Paterson

qlk warrand is dated the 30 day of July 1685

January 12th 1686

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill doe heirby give order and warrant to the magistrats of Edr and keepers of the Tolbuith yrof to sett at liberty Archbald Hector and Dugall McGibbons prisoners therin in regaird they have deponed in the proces at the instance of his Mäties Advocat against thes Rebels who were in the Rebellioun with the late Argyle and that they have found caution to compeire when called and in the meinetye to live peiceably and loyallie ilk ane of them under the penalty of ffyve hundreth merks scots money in caice of failzie

Archbald
Hector and
Dugall
McGibbons
liberated.

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

This warrand is dated ye 7th of January 1686

January 12th 1686

fforasmutch as I ame imediatly to raise ane lybell agst Grissall Simervell a notorious theiffe befor the justices and she being at present prisoner in the Tolbuth of Edr thes are therfor to desyre & require you to keepe the sd Grissall Simervell prisoner in the Tolbuth of Edr till she be tryed befor the justices for the sd cryme for doeing qrof this shall be your warrand Given at Edr this 22 Decēr 1685

Grissall
Simervell
to be kept
prisoner.

Sic Sub Geo: McKenzie

for the present balzies of Edr Thes

January 12th 1686

Gintillmen

Grissall
Simervell
not to be
liberated.

In pursuance of the warrant abovewren you are heirby to keepe in firmance the persone of Grissall Simervell & by no means to sett hir at libertie till you have ane warrant from his māties Advocat for so doing
Sic Sub Alex^r Hamiltoune Balzie

For Mr John Vanse and Arthur Vdney goodmen of the Tolbuth of Edr

January 14th 1686

Mr John
Veitch
liberated.

fforasmuch as the Kings most excellent Majestie having by a Letter direct vnder his Royall hand to his privie Councill dated att Whythall the nynth instant Signified that it is his Royall will and pleasoure that Mr John Vaitch prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh at his Māties command and by his Chancellors order in September last be furthwith sett at liberty and left in the same circumstances in reference to his friedome as he wes before his committment or seazure The Lords of his Majesties privie Councill doe in pursuance of his Majesties said command heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof ffurthwith to sett the said Mr John Vaitch at liberty in regaird he hes inacted himselfe in the books of privie Councill to compeir befor the Lords of privie Councill or their secreit Committy when ever he shall be called vnder the penalty off ffyve thousand merks Scots money in caice of ffailzie he having bein in that circumstance befor his committment or seazure

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

January 21st 1686

Gillis
Williamsone
liberated.

The Lords of his Majesties privie Councill having heard and considered a petitione presented to them by Gillis Williamsone Dutchman printer prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr supplicating for liberty doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keepers of the Tolbuith yrof to sett him at liberty and doe ffarder ordaine the said Gillis Williamsone to depairt furth of this kingdome betuixt and the ffirst day of March nixttocome and nevir heirafter to returne therto vnder the paine of daith to be inflicted on him without mercy in caice he contraveine

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

January 21st 1686

Anent a petition presented by Mr Charles Campbell shewing that his sacred Majestie hath bein graciouslie pleased of his unparalleled clemency to signifie by a letter direct to the Lords of the Secreit Com-mitty his Royall will and pleasure to spair the petitioners lyfe but that he should be banished his Majesties dominions and he having continowed in prison for neir thes seven monthes and vnder noe small straits and difficulties and through the want of the frie aire to which he hes bein hitherto accustomed is rendered extremely valitudinary and therefore humblie supplicating that the Councill would take the petitioners caice and sad circumstances to consideratioun and in the meanetyme till his Majestie discharge that pairt of the letter anent his finding the caution to ordaine him to be sett at liberty and to confyne him to the toun of Edr vnder such certificatioun as their Lo/s think fitt The Lords of his Majesties privie Councill having heard and considered the foirsaid petition doe in regaird of the petitioners present sicknes grant ordor for his liberty for the space of ane moneth in regaird he hath inacted himselfe in the books off privie Councill not to depairt out of the toun of Edinburgh and liberties therof vnder the paine of daith (he nott being able to find caution) *Sic Sub Will: Paterson*

Mr Charles
Campbell
liberated for
one month.

January 21st 1686

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having considered ane address made by Sir William Scott younger of Harden supplicatting for liberty doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said Sir William Scott at liberty in regaird caution is found acted in the books of his Mäties privie Councill that he shall confyne himselfe to the toun of Edr and liberties therof and not remove yrfræ and compeir befor the Lords of his Mäties privie Councill or enter himselfe prisoner wtin the tolbuith of Edr vpone tuentie four hours adverteisement to be given to him or any ane of his cautioners vnder the penalty of thrie thousand and ffyve hundreth pounds sterling money in caice of failzie in either of the premisss *Sic Sub Will: Paterson*

Sir Wm Scott
yo^r of Harden
liberated.

January 28th 1686

The Lords of his Majesties privie Councill having heard and considered a petitione presented by David Dumbar chirurgen prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr supplicating for liberty doe heirby give ordor and

David
Dumbar
chirurgen
liberated.

warrant to the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keepers of the Tolbuith
 yrof to sett the said David Dumbar at liberty in regaird he hes ffound
 cautione acted in the books of privie Councill to compeire before the
 Councill to ansyr to anything that can be laid to his charge and that
 whenever he shall be called ffor vnder the penalty of ane thousand
 pounds Scots money in caice of ffailzie *Sic Sub Will: Paterson*

January 31st 1686

Eight men
 warded.

George Andersone
 George Alexander
 Thomas Maulwood
 John Hardie

Donald Mcclay
 David Mowbray
 James Young
 Allan Glen

all imprisoned as being accessory to the late tumult by ane ptie of
 Captane Grahams shouldiers

February 3rd 1686

John Blaikie
 and Alex^r
 Dunlape
 liberated.

Receaved by me Captane Patrick Grahame the persons of John
 Blaikie and Alexander Dunlape prisoners within the Tolbuith of Edr
 as witnes my hand att Edr the thrid day of ffebry 1686

Sic Sub Pat: Graeme

February 4th 1686

Jhon
 Buchanan
 liberated.

Thes are ordoring and warranting you the Masters of the Tolbuith
 of Edinburgh to sett at liberty John Buchannan servant to the Laird
 of Dechmiht prisoner vpon the occasion of the late Tumult

Sic Sub Linlithgow Livingstoun

W Drumond J Grahame

February 5th 1686

Three
 prisoners re-
 moved to the
 Canongate
 Tolbooth.

Sir delyver to the beirer heirof the persones off . . . Andersone
 drummer to the Company of Granaders and ane other . . . Granadeir
 in the said Companie with a thrid . . . boy page to Captane McGill
 now prisoners in your Tolbuith of Edr to be transported to the prisone
 of the Tolbuith in the Cannongate where they are to remaine in security
 till further order ffor doeing wherof this is your warrant

Sic Sub W Drummond

ffor Mr John Vanss or Mr Vdney keepers of the tolbuith of Edr

February 6th 1686

John Kellie
 John Young
 John Doig
 James Wilkie
 James Thomsonsone
 John Ballainzie
 Donald Weir

Alexander Bowie
 James Mash
 Joseph Keir
 John Pollen
 Alexander Keith
 James Binning

Thirteen men
 warded.

all wairded as accessarie to the late tumult be ane pairtie of Captane Grahames shouldiers which eight [*sic*] persons should have bein booked the first day of February 86

February 6th 1686

John Strachane wryter to his Majesties Signet warded by order of the Lords of Session Williame Maxwell macer

John Strachane W.S.
 warded.

February 6th 1686

Thes are ordoring and warranting you ye Masters of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh to sett at liberty ffurthwith the persone of Mr John Bannantyne of Corehouse he having found caution to compeire befor the Councill on Tuesday nixt or enter himselfe prisoner that day vnder the penalty of nyne thousand merks Scots money being the penalty and fyne for which he is imprisoned in regaird of his present indisposition

Mr John Bannantyne of Corehouse liberated till Tuesday.

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

February 8th 1686

Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of your Tolbuith ye shall vpon sight sett Robert Boyd of Portincorse prisoner at liberty furth of your Tolbuith in respect he hes ffound caution to appeire befor the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary when called conforme to their ordinance yranent Given att Edr the eight day of february 1686 years vnder the hand of Mr Thomas Gordon clerk to the justice court

Robert Boyd of Portincorse liberated.

Sic Sub Tho: Gordone

February 10th 1686

Anent a petition presented to the Lords of his Majesties most hono^{ll} privie Councill be John Hardie prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh supplicating for libertie the Lords of the Committy of

John Hardie liberated.

Councill having considered the same with the petitioners caice doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said John Hardie petitioner ffurth-with at liberty
Sic Sub Linlithgow J Grahame W Drumond

February 10th 1686

William Steill and Thomas Steill
 warded. Receave the persons of William Steill and Thomas Steill to be keeped prisoners in your Tolbuith for their being guilty of Rebellion and other crymes vntill further ordor ffor which this is your warrant
Sic Sub W Drumond

February 11th 1686

James Law
 warded. James Law waired and brought in prisoner by ane pairty of Captane Grahams guaird

February 11th 1686

Gilbert Hay
 warded. Gilbert Hay waired and brought in prisoner with ane pairty of Captane Grahames guaird

February 11th 1686

Robert Russall
 warded. Robert Russall wardit and brought heir by ane partie under the comand of Leutinant Scott leutinant to ane of the companies of my Lord Marr his regiment

February 11th 1686

John Strachane W.S.
 liberated. Anent a petition given in to the Lords of Councill & Session be John Strachane wryter to the Signett prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh supplicatting for liberty the Lords having heard the same they appoynt the Macers to goe to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh and to sett the petitioner at liberty and appoynts the said petitioner to attend the Lords at the Innerhouse barr tomorrow at nyne a clock when the Lords meitts
Sic Sub G Lockhart I.P.D.

February 11th 1686

Thomas Peirie
 liberated. Be pleased to sett at liberty Thomas Peirie post in Hadingtoun who wes imprisoned at my instance he paying the dewes and the toun officer who delyverd him to you and this shall be your warrand
Sic Sub John Graeme

February 12th 1686

Dear Sir I am sory that John Bannantyne should be laid vp at my instance at this tyme ffor treuly I knew not that the Messrs intended that soverity today and therefore vntill Henry Jolly (whose interest it is) & I meit I desyre ye may lett him goe out of prison qranent this shall be a warrant and ye shall moreover obleidge your humble syrvant

John Bannantyne [Core-house] to be liberated.
Sic Sub Rob: Innes

ffor the Keepers of the Tolbuith of Edr or to James Cameron yr clerk

February 13th 1686

You are by my Lord high Chancellors command ordored to sett Gilbert Hay at liberty ffor which this shall be your warrand

Gilbert Hay liberated.
Sic Sub Will: Paterson

February 16th 1686

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having considered the address made by Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock prisoner supplicating for liberty vpon the consideration therin mentioned doe heirby give ordor and warrand for his liberty in regaird sufficient caution is found vnder the penalty of his ffyne for which he wes imprisoned that vpon the first councill day of Apryle nixtt he shall appeire personally befor the Councill or re-enter prisoner in the Tolbuith where he now is and continow prisoner there till the Councils further ordor

Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock liberated.
Sic Sub Will: Paterson

February 16th 1686

The balzies haveing considered the w^{tin} wr^{en} petitioners & dect^d of the kirk sessione produced y^rwith they ordaine Grissall Simervell to remain in prisone till they advyse with y^r ascessors q^t punishment shall be inflicted vpon hir for the crymes proven agst hir

Grissall Simervell to remain in prison.
Sic Sub David Lindsay balzie Ja: Sutherland balzie

February 18th 1686

James Henrysone tennent in Newtoun and [blank] his wyfe waired by ordor of his Mäties Advocat the tennor qrof follows Wheras I am informed that James Henrysone tennent in Newtoun and [blank] his wyfe now prisoners in the Tolbuith of Weymes have bein highlie acces-

James Henrysone and his wife warded for murder.

sary to the murther committed vpon [blank] Andersone colyeir in the Weymes thes are yrfore requyreing and authorizing you to send over the persons of the sds James Henrysone and his wyfe prisoners with ane sufficient gaird to the tolbuith of Edr the keepers wherof are heirby requyred to detaine them prisoners till they ffind sufficient caution vnder the penalty of [blank] Scots money acted in the books of Adjurnall that they shall appeire befor the justices and vnderly the law for the sd cryme whenever they shall be cited ffor that effect ffor doeing qrof this shall be your warrant *Sic Sub Geo: Mackenzie*

ffor the shirefe deputs off ffyffe Thes

February 19th 1686

Alex^r
Cunynghame
elder of
Craigends
liberated.

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having considered ane address made by Alexander Cunynghame elder of Craigends prisoner for liberty vpon the considerations therin mentioned doe heirby give ordor and warrant to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said Alexander Cunynghame at liberty in regaird he hath ffound sufficient caution acted in the books of privie Council vnder the penalty of the ffyne for which he is imprisoned that he shall vpon the ffirst councill day of Apryle nixtt appeir personally befor the Councill or re-enter his persone prisoner in the said tolbuith where he now is and continow prisoner till the Councills further ordor

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

February 19th 1686

Zacharias
Maxwell of
Blawarthill
liberated.

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having considered ane address made by Zacharias Maxwell off Blawarthill prisoner for liberty vpon considerations yrin mentioned doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith yrof to sett the said Zacharias Maxwell at liberty in regaird he hath ffound sufficient caution acted in the books of privie Councill vnder the penalty of the ffyne for which he is imprisoned that he shall vpon the first councill day of Apryle nixt appeire personally befor the Councill or re-enter his persone prisoner in the said tolbuith where he now is and continow prisoner yr vntill the Councills further ordor Qch warrand is dated the 18 ffebry 1686

Sic Sub Will: Patersone

February 19th 1686

The Lords of his Mäties privie Council having considered ane address made by William Steuart of Allingtoun and James Stewart of Hartwood prisoners for liberty vpon the considerations therein mentioned doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said Williame and James Stewarts at liberty in regaird they hath found sufficient caution acted in the books of privie Council vnder the penalty of the ffynes ffor which they are imprisoned vpon the ffirst council day of Apryle nixt appeire personally befor the Council or re-enter their persones prisoners in the said Tolbuith where they now are and continow prisoners till the Councils further ordor Qlk ordor is dated the 18th day of ffeby 86

W^m Steuart
of Allingtoun
and James
Stewart of
Hartwood
liberated.

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

February 19th 1686

The Lords of his Mäties privie Council having heard and considered ane address made by James Young chamberland in Evandale prisoner for liberty vpon the consideratioun yrin mentioned doe heirby give ordor and warrant for his liberty in regaird caution is ffound vnder the penalty of his fyne for which he wes imprisoned that vpon the first council day in Apryle nixt he shall appeir personally befor the Council or re-enter his persone prisoner in the Tolbuith where he now is and continow prisoner there vntill the Councils further ordor Qch order is dated the 16 ffeby 1686

James Young
liberated. ✓

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

February 19th 1686

The Lords of his Mäties privie Council having heard and considered ane address presented to them by Captane Robert Bruce supplicating for liberty ffor the reasons therein mentioned doe heirby give order and warrand to the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett at liberty the said Captane Robert Bruce in regaird he hes inacted himself in the books of privie Council to confyne himselfe within the toun of Edr and liberties yrof and not to depairt furth therof without the Councils order vnder such penalties as the Council shall think fitt to inflict in caice of ffailzie Qch warrand is dated the 18th day

Cap^t Robert
Bruce
liberated.

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

February 19th 1686

John Cald-
well of that
ilk liberated.

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having considered ane address made by John Caldwell of that ilk prisoner for liberty vpon the considerations therin mentioned doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said John Caldwell at liberty in regaird he hath ffound sufficient caution acted in the books of privie Councill vnder the penalty of the fyne for which he is imprisoned that he shall vpon the ffirst councill day of Apryle nixtt appeir personally befor the Councill or re-enter his person prisoner in the said Tolbuith where he now is and continow prisoner there till the Councils further order Qch ordor is dated the 18th day

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

February 19th 1686

Alex^r Porter-
feild of
Fullwood
liberated.

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having considered ane address made by Alexander Porterfeild of ffullwood prisoner for liberty vpon the conditions therin mentioned doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said Alexander Porterfeild at liberty in regaird he hath found sufficient caution acted in the books of privie Councill vnder the penalty of his fyne for which he is imprisoned that he shall vpon the ffirst councill day of Apryle nixtt appeare personally befor the Councill or re-enter his persone prisoner in the said Tolbuith where he now is and continow prisoner there till the Councils further order Qlk is of ye date the 18th of ffebry 86

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

February 20th 1686

Eleven per-
sons warded.

James Baall
David Beatoun
John Walker
James Walker
Agnes Grahame
Thomas Miller

Bessie Neulands
Agnes Broun
Mistres fflint
 Wilsone
John Somervell

All wairded by ordor of his Mäties privie Councill and brought heire by ane pairtie of Captane Grahams companie

February 20th 1686

Hugh Trotter mess^r wairded by ane ordor from my Lord Lyon the ^{Twelve messrs warded.}
 tenor qrof folloues Thes are giving warrand to ye Keepers of ye
 tolbuith to receave ye persons of W^m Strauchane, Gilbert Mair, Geo:
 Lumsden, Dowgal Mcallaster, James Henrysone, Donald Cameron,
 Robert Gray, Jo: Sloss, Robert Rankine, Hew Trotter, Mr Gilbert
 Piggett, & Rod: Patersone in Leith pndit mess^{rs} who wes deprieved of
 yr offices vpon ye 16 of Nover & suspended of all further exerceis of yr
 offices given vnder my hand at Edr ye 17 feebry 1686

Sic Sub Alex^r Arskin Lyone

Hugh Trotter was liberated on 9th March, 'he having given obedience to the Lyon Court.'

February 20th 1686

The Lords of his Māties privie Councill having considdered the ^{Thos. Marwood, Jas. Thomsonsone and Donald Weir}
 examinatiouns of Thomas Marwood perfumer, James Thomsonsone and
 Donald Weir footmen prisoners for their alledged accessarie to the
 late tumult with the Committies report anent them doe heirby give
 ordor and warrant to the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keepers of the
 Tolbuith therof to sett them at liberty ^{Weir liberated.}
Sic Sub Will: Paterson

February 20th 1686

Mr Vanss sett Agnes Grahame spous to John Grahame stabler at ^{Agnes Grahame}
 liberty in regaird cautioun is ffound for her appeirance when called ^{liberated.}
 conforme to the Committy for publict affairs their ordor

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

February 20th 1686

Wpon sight heirof sett the persons vnderwrne at liberty I having ^{Seven persons}
 taken band of them conforme to the Committy of the Councills order ^{liberated.}
 viz John Somervell poultrieman living in the Grassmercat James Bald
 couper, John and James Walkers skinnners there, Thomas Millar
 merchant and Alex^r Vert's wyfe, James fflint merchant his wyfe there,
 Give obedience to this as ye will be ansyrable

Sic Sub Pat: Graeme

February 20th 1686

M^r John
Hamiltoun
of Halleraig
liberated.

The Lords of his M^{ties} privie Council having heard and considered ane address made by M^r Johne Hamiltoun of Halleraig prisoner for liberty doe vpon the considerations yrin mentioned heirby give order and warrand for his liberty in regaird caution is ffound acted in the books of privie Council vnder the penalty of his fyne for which he wes imprisoned that vpon the ffirst council day of Apryle nixtt he shall appeir personally before the Council or re-enter prisoner in the Tolbuith where he now is and continow prisoner therin till the Councils further ordor Qlk ordor is dated 16 february 1686 *Sic Sub Will: Paterson*

February 20th 1686

M^r James
Pollock of
Balgray re-
lieved till the
first Council
day of April.

The Lords of his M^{ties} privie Council having considered ane address made by M^r James Pollock of Balgray prisoner for liberty vpon the considerations therin mentioned doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said M^r James Pollock at liberty in regaird he hath ffound sufficient caution acted in the books of privie council vnder the penalty of the fyne for which he is imprisoned that he shall vpon the ffirst council day of Aprile nixt appeire personally befor the Council or re-enter his persone prisoner in the said Tolbuith where he now is and continou prisoner there till the Councils further order Qlk ordor is dated ye 18 february 1686 *Sic Sub Will: Paterson*

February 23rd 1686

John Scott
from Aber-
deen allowed
freedom of
Prison.

The Lords of his M^{ties} privie Council having heard ane address made by John Scott wright in Aberdene brought prisoner from Aberdeen for some rash and seditious expressions desyreing the liberty of frie prisone doe heirby give ordor and warrand to ye Keepers of the tolbuith of Edr to grant him liberty of frie prisone as oyr prisoners have they being alwayes ansyable for the safe custody of his persone *Sic Sub Colin McKenzie*

February 25th 1686

David Beaton
liberated.

The Lords of his M^{ties} privie Council doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett at liberty David Beatone sone to M^r William Beaton Advocat.

prisoner as suspect to have bein in the late tumult caution being found for his appeirance befor the Councill when called for under the penalty of ane thousand pound sterling money in caice of ffailzie

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

February 26th 1686

Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of your tolbuith ye shall vpon sight sett Thomas Steill in Auchlochnie prisoner in your Tolbuith at liberty in respect the Lords Commissioners of justiciary have granted warrand for y^t effect

Thomas Steill
liberated.

Sic Sub Tho: Gordone

March 1st 1686

The Lords of his Māties privie Councill having considered a representation made in behalfe of Cornelius Johnstoun German bearing that in May last he wes apprehended begging being a stranger and lost his shipe without any other ground of suspitioun whatsomevir doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said Cornelius Johnstoun at liberty

Cornelius
Johnstoun
a German,
liberated.

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

March 3rd 1686

The Lords of the Committy of his Māties privie Councill doe heirby grant ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the tolbuith yrof to set at liberty Donald Mcclay shoemaker journeyman in Edr prisoner for his alled^t accessione to the late tumult in regaird caution is ffound for his peaceable behaviour for the futoure and appeirance when called

Donald
Mcclay
liberated.

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

March 4th 1686

The Lords of his Māties privie Councill having considered the examinatioun of John Murdoch apothecary prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr and report of a Committy of their number anent his caice doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith yrof to sett the sd John Murdoch ffurthwith at liberty

John
Murdoch
liberated.

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

March 6th 1686

Robert
Young late
dean of Guild
Lanark
warded.

Robert Young late dean of guild of Lanerk wairded be vertew of lres of captione raised at the instance of James Lockhart of Cleghorne, Mr John Menzies Advocatt and Edgertone Snow ffactor in Edr ffor not warranding frieing and releiving ye sds complainers of their cautionrie for the rebels to Sr William Sharpe of Stoinhill late cashkeeper and of the oyr band granted be ye sd complainers to Hugh Stevinsone vnder clerk to ye secreit Councill ffor ye soume of sex thousand mks @ rents & expenss they had bein putt to through ye sd caurie for the sds rebels as sd is all spec^d & contained in ane band or obligatione containeing yrintill assignatioun sub^t wt yr hands of the date ye 19 day of March last bypast regrat in ye books of Councill and session the 7th of January als last bypast as ye sds lres of captione signet the 3th March 1685 bears be vertew qrof Robert Wallace mess^r obtained concurrence from Bailly Sutherland & restricted ye soume to thrie thousand & fiftie merks or yrby

John Thomsone officer

March 8th 1686

James
Henryson
& Chris-
tiane Russall
liberated.

Keepers of the Tolbuith of Edr ye shall vpone sight heiroy sett James Henryson in Weemes and Christiane Russall his spous prisoners at liberty in respect they have ffound cautiuon to appeir when called conforme to his Mäties Advocats warrand for that effect . . .

Sic Sub Tho: Gordone

March 11th 1686

[Alexr.]
Campbell yo^r
of Caddell
warded.

The Lords of Council and Sessioun considdering the grait affront & abuse done this day to the Lord Boyne one of yr number by [blank] Campbell younger of Caddell vpon ye high streit of Edr doe ordaine the said [blank] Campbell to be committed prisoner in ye Tolbuith of Edr and appoynts the Magits of Edr to receave & detaine him close prisoner vntill further ordor from ye sds Lords

Sic Sub Perth Cancell I.P.D.

March 19th 1686

Sir John
Dalrymple
and others
to visit the
Laird of
Calder.

Mr John Vanss and Arthure Vdney thes are allowing you to permitt Sir John Dalrymple Mr David fforbes, young Collein and Robert Barclay of Vrie to visite the Laird of Calder when he hes occasione for them ffor which this is your warrand Signed the 19 of March 1686 Permitt also the Laird of Gairnetillie

Sic Sub Perth Cancell

March 19th 1686

forasmuch as the Kings most excellent Majesty having by his Royall letter dated at Whytehall the second day of March instant to his privie Councill signified that vpon ane humble applicatioun made by some of the freinds of Henry Griffith prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr offering bayll for his appeirance befor the King betuixt and the last day of Apryle nixtt And that it is his Mäties pleasyr that ye Councill give the necessarie orders for his being sett att liberty The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill in persuance of his Mäties comands afoirsaid doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith yrof to sett ye said Henry Griffith furthwith at liberty and allow him to depairt from this Kingdome vnto ye Kingdome of England in order to his appeirance afoirsaid without any lett hinderance or mollestatioun whatsoevir he behavend himselfe civilly and as becometh a dutifull and loyall subject

Henry
Griffith
liberated.

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

March 19th 1686

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill doe heirby grant ordor and warrant to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith yrof to sett at liberty John Campbell sometyme of Duntroon now in Auchronie prisoner for his alled^t accessioun to the late rebellione with Argyle in regaird it appeirs by ye depositions of witness led and aduced befor them that he is noe heretor and that he hes inacted himselfe in ye books of privie Councill to leive regularlie and ordorly heirafter and to appeire befor the Councill when called to ansyr to any thing that may be laid to his charge, and that vnder such penalty as the Councill shall think fitt to inflict in caice of ffailzie and ffurder hes renounced & disposed in ffavours of his Mätie and his donators any estate he hes or shall heirafter have in caice he contravein in ye premiss and that without any ffraud & in prejudice of all other persones whatsoever Qlk ordor is dated ye 18th of March 1686

John Camp-
bell of
Duntroon
liberated.

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

March 23rd 1686

On sight heirof ye are to permitt the beirer Mr Charles Campbell to converse with the Laird of Caddell younger now prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr for ane visite and for sua doeing this shall be to you a sufficient warrant Given at his Mäties pallice of Holyroodhouse ye 23^d of March 1686

Mr Chas.
Campbell to
converse with
the Laird of
Caddell yo^r.

Sic Sub Perth Cancell

March 23rd 1686

execute and
hanged at the
gressmarket
the 7 of
March [sic].

Geo: Gairnes suldior wardit by ane written ordor from my lord
Advocatt grof the tenor folloues

Thes are to recomend to the present officer comanding the gaird
at the Canongate Tolbuith to send wp to the Tolbooth of Edr with a
gaird the persone of George Gairnes souldior now prisoner who is
accused for haveing comitted a most barbarous murder on the high
street of Edr wpon John Sloss ane of the Kings messrs at armes and
this being a militaire delict that ye sd George may abyde a tryall befor
the ordinarie judges for tryall of such crymes and the keepers of the
Tolbooth of Edr are heirby ordered to receave him prisoner & to
keepe him in custodie till he abyde ane tryall as sd is I haveing examined
witnesses who seemes to prove very cleerly agst him for doeing grof
thes presents shall be to all concerned ane sufficient warrand

Sic Sub Geo: Mackenzie

For the Comander of the Gaird
at the Cannongat Tolbuith

March 25th 1686

Arch^d Camp-
bell to visit
Alex^r Camp-
bell yo^r of
Calder.

Permitt Archbald Campbell sone to Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder
to have access to Alexander Campbell younger of Calder his broyr
when his necessrie occasions shall requyre

Sic Sub Perth Cancell

March 25th 1686

Mr Hugh
Maxwell of
Dalswinton
liberated.

The Lords of his Mäties Privie Councill having heard and con-
sidered a petitioun presented by Mr Hugh Maxwell of Dalswinton
together with a report of ye Committy of yr number to consider his
caice doe heirby grant ordor and warrant to ye Magistrats of Edr &
Keepers of the Tolbuith yrof to sett the said Mr Hugh Maxwell at
liberty furth of ye sd Tolbuith in which he is prisoner in regaird caution
is found acted in the books of privie councill for his appeirance when
called for to ansyr to anything that may be laid to his charge vnder
ye penalty of ffyve hundreth pound sterling money in caice of failzie

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

March 25th 1686

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having heard and considered the caices of James Duff and John Blacader prisoners as having bein betrayed to come alongest with the late Argyle with their examinations doe heirby give ordor and warrant to the Magistrats of Edr & Keepers of the Tolbuith yrof to sett them at liberty in regaird they have inacted themselves in the books of privie Councill to live peiceably and loyally and not to braike his Mäties peice as they will be ansytable

James Duff
and John
Blackader
liberated.

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

March 25th 1686

The Lords of his Mäties privie Councill having heard and considered ane addres made to them by John Kittoch prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr for his alled^t accession to the late Argyll's rebelloun together with the depositions of witnesses lead and adduced befor them wherby it appears he is noe heretor Doe heirby give ordor and warrant to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith thereof to sett the said John Kittoch at liberty in regaird he hes inacted himsele in the books of privie Councill heirafter to live regularly and ordorly vnder such penalty as the Councill shall think fitt to inflict in caice of ffailzie And in farder corroboratioun of the said inactment hes renuned and disponed in favours of his Majesty or his donators any estate he hes or shall have heirafter in caice he contraveine in the premiss and that without any ffraud & in prejudice of all oyr persons q^tsomever Qlk ordor is dated 18th March

John Kittoch
liberated.

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

March 26th 1686

Alexander Chaplain writer to his mäties signet wardit by ane written order from the lords of sessione qrof the tenor folloues

Alex^r Chap-
lain W.S.
warded.

Edr 24 March 86 The Lords grants warrant to maissers to apprehend the wtin named Alex^r Chaplain wntill he reproduce the writtes within mentioned borrowd up by him from the Clerk

the warrant
given out w^t
the master.

Sic Sub G. lockhart I.P.D.

March 30th 1686

The Lords of his Majesties privie Councill having considered the petitioun of John Cleilland in Garrinhaugh prisoner in the Tolbuith of Edr supplicatting for liberty vpon the reasons therein mentioned

John Cleil-
land in Gar-
rinhaugh
liberated.

with the report of a Committy of yr number anent his caice doe heirby give ordor and warrand to the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the said John Clelland furthwith at liberty in regaird he hath inacted himselfe in the books of privie Councill to compeire personally before the Councill when called ffor to ansyr to anything that can be layed to his charge and that vnder the penalty of ffyve hundreth merks Scots money in caice of ffailzie

Sic Sub Colin McKenzie

March 30th 1686

Four
Dutchmen
liberated.

The Lords of his Majesties Privie Councill having considered ane addres made to them by Johne Jason Jacob Baiker Maximis Loguiard and Derick Albertus ffour Dutchmen prisoners in the Tolbuith of Edr supplicating that in regaird they were trepaned and browght alongest with the late Earle of Argyle doe heirby give ordor and warrant to the Magistrats of Edr and Keepers of the Tolbuith therof to sett the sds ffour petitioners at liberty

Sic Sub Will: Paterson

JOHN A. FAIRLEY.

THE MAPS OF EDINBURGH

1544-1851

UNFORTUNATELY for our knowledge of the topography of Old Edinburgh, there are very few extant maps of the city for the long period prior to the founding of the New Town towards the close of the eighteenth century. The very earliest representations of the city are, after the manner of the time, rather attempts to give a pictorial idea of the place, than maps or plans in the modern sense of these terms. The first items in the subjoined catalogue (Nos. 1, 2, and 3) are of the pictorial order and may be described as bird's-eye views. Besides, these views are for the most part drawn from memory or description, or were produced to illustrate some historical event. The earliest plan which supplies any accurate topographical information is that executed by James Gordon, Parson of Rothiemay, in 1647. Even Gordon's plan is largely of the pictorial order, and is not to be relied upon for accurate information as to the actual and relative positions and dimensions of the streets and buildings depicted, such as would be supplied by a modern map drawn to scale. The part of the town south of the High Street is represented with considerable fulness of detail, but the portion between the High Street and the North Loch appears just as one continuous mass of buildings, the frontages and roofs of the houses being shown in a merely conventional manner.

During the century following the execution of Gordon's plan, no map of the city is known to have appeared, and that by William Edgar dated 1742 (No. 5) is really the earliest trustworthy plan of the entire ancient city. It is of great

importance for our knowledge of the Edinburgh of the eighteenth century that Edgar's survey was made and his plans engraved before the scheme for the North Bridge was launched, and the extensive improvements connected therewith were begun to be carried out. It is also a fortunate circumstance that in 1765 Edgar's plan was altered and brought up to date, the projected Bridge and other changes being inserted, but still showing the city as it was previous to the extension of the Royalty and the formation of the New Town.

In 1759 the Magistrates and Town Council proposed to promote a Bill in Parliament to build the North Bridge, and to extend the Royalty over the fields to the north. The Map No. 6 was most probably prepared in connection with these proposals. Owing mainly to the opposition of the proprietors in the county, the latter part of the proposals was departed from, and the Council confined their project to the building of the Bridge. This position of affairs is illustrated in Map No. 8. It is signed by James Craig, and gives his design for the formation of a series of new roads taking their start from the north end of the projected Bridge. In this design no hint is given of any intended New Town, but it is somewhat curious that when that proposal was revived and an Act obtained for it in 1767, the plan ultimately adopted was that submitted by the same James Craig (No. 10).

Subsequent to the commencement of building in the New Town there is no lack of maps of Edinburgh, and the progress of the city can be readily traced by an examination and comparison of these. The first important map is probably that published in 1773 in the form of an inset in the large map of the Three Lothians by A. and M. Armstrong. Of this map of the city four differing issues are known, dated respectively 1773, 1775, 1778, and 1787, the last two being included in the 1788 edition of Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*. These successive issues show the rapid progress which was made with the building of the New Town. In 1773 the only portions shown

as completed are the eastmost divisions of Princes Street ; parts of St. Andrew Square and Streets ; and a few detached houses at the east ends of George Street and Queen Street. Five years later, in 1778, Princes Street appears completed nearly as far as Hanover Street ; St. David Street is complete with several additional houses in George Street and Queen Street. In 1787 the whole New Town between Princes Street and Queen Street is very nearly complete. In all the issues of this map, except the last, there is included the ornamental sheet of water, or 'canal' as it is called, occupying the site of the North Loch. This part of Craig's design figures largely in the dispute which arose between the New Town feuars and the Magistrates on the question of building on the south side of Princes Street. In 1779 it was fortunately decided that the ground south of Princes Street should remain unbuilt upon, but the design for a 'canal' was never carried out, though this feature is still retained in Ainslie's Map of 1781 (No. 15a).

The further great changes in the city and specially the progress of the New Town are well seen by a comparison of the two issues of the map by John Ainslie (No. 15), the first in 1781 and the second in 1801.

Among the plans of the city published at the close of the eighteenth century, one of the most important is that by Alexander Kincaid, 1784 (No. 16), engraved by John Beugo. It is of large size and scale, and is specially valuable for the delineation of the southern districts.

The next large and complete map is that by John Ainslie (No. 22). This is probably the earliest instance of a map including the entire city, with Leith and the suburbs, extending from the Firth of Forth on the north to Bruntsfield Links and the Sciennes on the south ; and from Water of Leith village on the west to Meadowbank on the east. The numerous properties outside the Royalty are distinguished by the names of their respective owners.

At the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries a considerable number of maps of small size and scale are to be found contained in the various guide-books, directories, etc., published at that period. These closely resemble one another, and very probably were all copies from one original, with very slight differences.

In 1817 appeared the map by Robert Kirkwood (No. 28). On account of its large scale and the completeness of its detail, this is one of the most useful and authoritative maps of Edinburgh. It includes all the ground between the seashore and Blackford. The names of the owners are noted on their respective properties, and a most useful feature is the insertion of the numbering of the houses in the streets. Kirkwood's 'Plan and Elevation of the New Town' (No. 30) is a remarkable specimen of the engraver's work. The whole of the New Town is shown pictorially, the elevations of all the streets and public buildings being delineated with minute accuracy.

In the earlier part of the nineteenth century the most important map after Kirkwood's is that by James Knox (No. 33). It was published both separately and also to accompany several of the editions of Stark's *Picture of Edinburgh*. The successive issues of this map show very clearly the rapidity with which building was carried on in various parts of the city. This is also well illustrated in the maps published by Thomas Brown (No. 34), and by Lothian and his successors (No. 35). It should be noted, however, that in most of the maps of this period, schemes of improvement are shown which, though projected, were never carried out.

The name of the famous Edinburgh engraver, W. H. Lizars, appears in the map issued with the *Directory* of 1826 (No. 36). A smaller-sized map by him is in the *Directory* of 1831 (No. 39), and that of 1834 has the map (No. 44) which was issued continuously, though with sundry alterations, in each *Annual Directory* down to 1859.

The latest map prior to those produced under the direction

of the Ordnance Survey is that by Alfred Lancefield, published by W. and A. K. Johnston in 1851 (No. 53). The publishers of this map in their advertisement state that 'up to the present time there has been no plan of the Capital of Scotland the drawings of which were from actual survey. Old plans have from time to time been altered or added to.' They further state that in this map 'all improvements in progress are shown, whilst care has been taken to exclude all those intended improvements which may never be erected, and which in former plans give such a false impression of extent to the city.' The plan has special interest as showing the grounds on the south side, comprising the lands of Grange and those of Whitehouse, as these existed when the extensive feuing of this district had just begun.

In the following catalogue, maps which are re-issues of the same original with certain alterations or additions are grouped under one number, and the various issues are distinguished by the successive letters of the alphabet added. In each case the alterations on, and additions to, the previous issue are duly noted. In each entry there is given the title (*verbatim*), where such exists, and other particulars found in the map itself, concluding with the size (height and breadth), in inches, and the scale. The figure given for the last is the number of feet to each inch in the map. Any further information regarding the map is given in smaller type following the main portion of the entry.

It may be mentioned that Nos. 4*b*, 5*a*, 5*b*, 6, 8, 10 (in part), 15*a*, 22, and 35*a* were reproduced in *The Early Views and Maps of Edinburgh*, issued by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, 1919.

It is very probable that maps of the city are in existence, other than those which are included in the present catalogue. It will be esteemed a favour if information as to such is sent to the compiler.

WILLIAM COWAN.

CATALOGUE OF MAPS

1.

No title. An original sketch showing a plan or view of the city from the north. The city from the Castle to the Netherbow is depicted as consisting of three divisions separated by two parallel streets, the High Street and the Cowgate, while the Canongate appears as a single street from the Netherbow to Holyrood. Holyrood Abbey and Palace are drawn in some detail, the latter being named 'The King of Skotts Palas.' In the foreground are several bodies of troops, with flags bearing the cross of St. George, approaching the entrance to the city by the Watergate.

This sketch is preserved in the library of the British Museum (Cotton MSS., Augustus I. ii. 56). It is believed to represent the attack on Edinburgh by the English troops under the Earl of Hertford in 1544. A coloured facsimile was published in the *Bannatyne Club Miscellany*, vol. i. p. 185.

2.

No title. Plan or view illustrating the siege of the Castle in 1573. In the centre of the view is the name 'Edinburg.' The town is shown as an irregular square, with the church of St. Giles in the centre. The position of the Flodden Wall and its gates is given with tolerable accuracy. The positions occupied by the attacking forces are carefully delineated, artillery fire being directed against the Castle from five mounts on the north, west, and south; and from another erected at the Castlehill.

The plan was published in Holinshed's *Chronicles*, 1577, and on the back is printed 'The names of such Gentlemen and Captaines as had charge at the siege and wyning of Edenburgh Castell, anno 1573.' The plan is reproduced in the *Bannatyne Club Miscellany*, vol. ii., along with 'A Survey taken of the Castle and toune of Edinbrogh in Scotland, by us Rowland Johnson and John Fleminge . . . by the comandement of Sr William Drury.' The closing sentence of this document is, 'And for a more perfittnes of this Declaracion, the said Johnson is makinge of a Platte, which declarethe every thinge accordingly.' It is possible that the plan in Holinshed was taken from this 'Platte.'

3a.

Edenburgum Scotiae Metropolis.

Plan or view of the city from the south. Title as above in ornamental frame at left lower corner. At top: the name 'Edenburg.' At foot: two male and two female figures, probably to illustrate the costumes of the country.

In its main features this plan resembles that of 1573 (No. 2), and may have been copied from it. It appeared in *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, by Georgius Braun or Bruin and Francis Hogenberg. This work was published in six volumes on the Continent. The volumes are not dated, but the preface to vol. i. is dated 1572. The plan of Edinburgh is No. 4 in vol. iii., which was probably issued about 1582. Each plan or view has descriptive letterpress on the back, and there are editions in Latin, French, and German. The description of Edinburgh is that by Alexander Alesius with slight alterations. This description originally appeared in Sebastian Munster's *Cosmographia*, printed at Basle in 1550.

3b.

Edenburgum Vulgo Edenburg.

A reproduction of No. 3a with above title substituted. The name at top and the figures at the foot are deleted.

Published in *Illustriorum Principumque Urbium Septentrionalium Europae Tabulae*. Amstelodami. Ex officina Joannis Janssonii. The work is not dated but was probably issued about 1650. The letterpress on the back is again the description by Alesius in Latin, but there is inserted in the middle of it an account of the taking of the Castle from the English in 1341.

4a.

No title. Left upper corner: the Royal Arms of Scotland with the motto 'Est nobilis ira leonis.' Right upper corner: the Arms of Edinburgh in the form of a castle with two towers. Left lower corner: on an ornamental tablet, a dedication in Latin by 'Jacobus Gordinius P. Rothemayus' to the Lord Provost (Archibald Tod) and the Town Council of Edinburgh. To the right of this the words, 'F. de Wit Excudit Amstelodami.' Right lower corner: a list, in Latin and

English, of streets and buildings with letters and numbers referring to those in the plan.

$16\frac{1}{4} \times 41$. Scale : 200 (approximately).

James Gordon, Parson of Rothiemay, was the son of Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, who co-operated with Timothy Pont in the production of the volume dealing with Scotland in Blaeu's Atlas. Early in 1647 he was employed by the Town Council to make a plan of the city, and on 2nd April 1647 the Council 'ordaines the Thesaurer Patrick Thomsone, to resave from Mr James Gordoun Minister at Rothemay the Draught of the Toun done by him at command of the Counsell, and ordaines the said Thesaurer to pay to him for his paines and travellis in drawing of the said Draught the soume of fyve hundreth merks money.' In further acknowledgment of his services Gordon was made a burgess and guild brother of Edinburgh. As the plate bears, the plan was engraved in Holland. It was probably published in the first instance separately or along with two views of the city executed by Gordon at the same time. It then appeared in a folio volume published in Amsterdam, without date, but probably about 1690. The title of this volume is *Theatrum Praecipuarum Totius Europae Urbium tam ichnographice quam conspicue Delineatarum*. This title is repeated in Dutch and in French, and the imprint is 't'Amsterdam, Frederick de Wit, Konst en Kaart verkoper in de Kalverstraat.' An engraved facsimile of the original was published by R. Kirkwood, Edinburgh, in 1817; and a lithograph facsimile by W. and A. K. Johnston in 1865, the latter being accompanied by a historical notice by Dr. David Laing; and a reduced copy is in Wilson's *Memorials*, vol. i., 2nd edition, 1891. It has been frequently reproduced in whole or part in modern works.

4b.

The Plan of Edenburgh Exactly done, from the Original of ye famous D. Wit.

At the top in the centre: the title as above, along with the Royal Arms of Scotland with supporters and the motto 'Nemo me impune lacesset.' Left lower corner: dedication, 'To the Hon^{ble} George Lockhart, Representative in Parliament of the County of Edenburgh,' signed 'And^r Johnston.' At the top are inserted reduced copies of two views, one of Edinburgh from the Dean which had appeared in Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*, 1693, and the other of the Castle which was included in the 1718 edition of the same work. In place of the list

of streets, etc., in the original, there is a reduced copy of the view of Edinburgh from the north which also appeared in the 1718 edition of Slezer. Below the plate is the imprint 'Engraven for And^r Johnston and sold by him at y^e Golden Eagle in Old Round Court in y^e Strand & by Will^m Taylor at y^e ship in Pater Noster Row & Robert Hulton y^e corner of Pell-Mell agast y^e Haymarket.'

George Lockhart represented the County of Edinburgh in Parliament from 1708 to 1714, so that this reproduction of Gordon's plan appears to have been engraved by or for Andrew Johnston in London between these dates.

In the reproduction the only alterations on the plan itself are, the deletion of the Flesh stocks at the head of the Canongate, and the insertion of the five waterwells erected in 1674. Johnston's plate evidently was in the hands of the publishers of Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*. It appears in the edition of that work published by Joseph Smith in 1719. The former imprint is replaced by 'Printed for and sold by I. Smith at his shop in the West-end of Exeter Change in the Strand.' The plate is again included in the edition of Slezer edited by Dr. Jamieson in 1814. In this impression the imprint is 'Printed and Sold by John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill.'

4c.

Plan de la Ville d'Edenbourg, Capitale d'Ecosse. A Leide, chez Pierre Vander Aa.

Title as above, taking the place of the dedication to the Magistrates of Edinburgh in the original (4a). The plan itself is unchanged, but in the list of streets, etc., some slight alterations are made, mainly in the spelling.

This plate appeared in *La Galerie Agreeable du Monde*, a work in sixty-six volumes published at Leyden by Vander Aa. The plan is on two sheets numbered 87 and 88 of the section relating to Great Britain and Ireland. The work is undated, but was probably issued between 1720 and 1730.

5a.

The Plan of the City and Castle of Edinburgh by Will^m Edgar, Architect, anno 1742.

Title in left upper corner between the Royal Arms and the Arms of the City. Right lower corner: a list of streets and buildings

numbered and lettered with reference to the plan. Below the plate : ' F. Fourdrinier sculp.'

$11\frac{3}{4} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$. Scale : 290.

Published in *The History of Edinburgh*, by William Maitland, Edinburgh, 1753. The plan was reproduced in Robert Chambers's *Reekiana*, 1833, re-engraved by Wm. Murphy, Edinburgh. In the left upper corner is inserted a copy of a seventeenth-century view of the city, and in the right upper corner Holyrood Abbey and Palace, from Gordon's plan, 1647.

5b.

The Plan of the City and Castle of Edinburgh by Will^m Edgar, Architect, anno 1765.

Title, etc., as in No. 5a. Below the Royal Arms : ' N.B. All the new buildings, etc., are expressed in this Plan to the present year by an Eminent Engineer.'

Inserted : The Exchange ; Brown Square ; Adam Square ; St. Cecilia's Hall ; also the line of the North Bridge, and the ' New Road ' through ' Lady Nicholson's Park,' with other buildings on the south side. A few alterations in, and additions to the list of streets, etc.

6.

A Plan of the City of Edinburgh with the Adjacent Grounds.

Title in left upper corner on an ornamental tablet. At right side : ' N.B. Red sheweth the property and superiority of the Town. Yellow the Hospital Lands.' The plan includes all the lands between Newhaven on the north and Blackford on the south. The city itself is shown *en bloc*, almost without any topographical detail ; the ground covered by the Ancient Royalty and the Canongate is coloured red, and other parts, such as the Meadows, Bruntsfield Links, etc., have their boundaries also coloured red. The lands of Heriot's Hospital to the west and north are coloured yellow.

$16 \times 15\frac{1}{4}$. Scale : 1320.

This plan bears no date, but most probably it was prepared for, and issued with, the proposals for the extension of the royalty brought forward by the magistrates in 1759.

7.

A Plan of the City of Edinburgh with the Adjacent Grounds.

Title in left upper corner on an ornamental tablet. Below title : 'A. Bell sculpt.' Right side : 'Lands, etc., which belong to the City in property or superiority.' The plan includes all the lands from Newhaven to Blackford, the grounds belonging to Heriot's Hospital being indicated by a dotted line.

$7\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. Scale : 2430.

Published in the *Scots Magazine* for July 1759, along with an account of the scheme for building the bridge and extending the royalty to the north. This seems to be a copy, on a reduced scale, of No. 6. The streets and buildings of the city are inserted in some detail. It is uncoloured, but the dotted lines, showing the Hospital lands, correspond exactly with the boundaries indicated by the yellow colour in No. 6.

8.

A Plan and Elevation of the intended New Bridge over the North Loch, with a Plan of Edinburgh Exhibiting all the proposed Improvements in that City. Publish'd by Authority Edin^r Aug^t 1763 and Sold at the shop of Phinn and Mitchelson Copperplate and Seal Engravers Luckenbooths and by Hector Gavin Engraver Parliament Close.

A large sheet ($15\frac{1}{4} \times 21\frac{5}{8}$ inches). Title within a border in left upper corner. In right upper half of the sheet : the Plan of the City ($7\frac{1}{8} \times 11$. Scale : 1200). Between the title and the plan is a long explanatory note (engraved), the first part of which is as follows : 'A Plan of the City of Edinburgh and the Environs showing how all the Roads (excepting those by the Gibbet and the Powburn) lead to the intended New Bridge and that without going through the streets thereof. All the Western Roads and even the Road from Linton may be made to lead directly to the Port of Leith which will be a public utility as well as a relief to the City from the number of carriages being lessened that at present pass through the narrow streets and of consequence a great saving in the Charge the city is put to in Expensive Paving and Repairs of these streets.'

In the lower part of the sheet is a large-scale plan of the buildings between Fleshmarket Close and Halkerston's Wynd, showing the proposed access through these from the High Street to the Bridge ; also sections showing the gradients of the proposed bridge and the

access thereto compared with those of the then existing roads between the Old Town and Multreeshill. At the foot of the plate : 'Jas. Craig Delint.'

So far as the Old Town is concerned this plan seems to be copied from that by Edgar (No. 5). Beyond the North Loch are Barefoot's (properly Bearford's) Parks, bounded by the Long Dykes. There is no indication of the New Town. A special feature is the series of dotted lines showing Craig's design for a number of roads surrounding the city, as mentioned in the note quoted above. One of these leads from Abbeyhill to Multreeshill, nearly corresponding to the present Regent Road. Another follows practically the present line of Princes Street, continuing to a point near Haymarket. A third leads in a straight line from the last-mentioned point to the head of Bruntsfield Links.

9.

A Plan of the City and Castle of Edinburgh.

Title in left upper corner. Right lower corner and below plate : table of references to buildings, etc.

$3\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Scale : 1950.

Published in *A Collection of the Principal Cities of Great Britain and Ireland . . . Drawn from the most accurate Surveys ; In particular those taken by the late W. J. Rocque*. London : Printed and Sold by A. Dury ; no date. Probably issued about 1766. The plan has the appearance of being a copy of Edgar's plan, very much reduced. There are some curious errors in the table of references, e.g. Todd's Hospital for Trades. Hospital, Laughter House for Slaughter House, etc.

10.

Plan of the New Streets and Squares intended for the City of Edinburgh. Ja. Craig, Arch. inven. et delin. P. Begbie sculp.

Title in left lower corner surrounded by allegorical figures. At top in centre : quotation from Thomson's *Seasons*. At foot : 'This Plan was begun to be carried into execution Anno 1767, The Right Honour^{le} Gilbert Laurie Esq. Lord Provost.' Below the plan : dedication to George III. signed 'James Craig.'

Shows the design for the projected New Town from Princes Street to Queen Street.

$16 \times 25\frac{3}{4}$. Scale : 210.

The square at the west end of George Street is named St. George's Square. This was afterwards altered to Charlotte Square, to avoid

confusion with George Square erected on the south side of the city. In 1774 Craig submitted an amended plan to the Town Council showing a Circus at the intersection of George Street and Frederick Street, but this does not seem to have been engraved. The original is in the City Chambers, Edinburgh.

11.

A Plan of the City of Edinburgh.

Title in left lower corner, with allegorical figures. Above the plate : 'Plan of the New Town of Edinburgh.' Right side : list of buildings, etc., with reference numbers.

$7 \times 11\frac{7}{8}$. Scale : 680. (The scale on the plan is incorrect.)

Published in *A Collection of Plans of the Capital Cities of Europe, etc.*, in two volumes, by Jno. Andrews, Land Surveyor. London : Published according to Act of Parliament, 15 March 1771. In a copy of this work, in the Library of the British Museum, the buildings are coloured red. In the same Library there is a copy uncoloured, the date being altered to December 1772. In this the plan of Edinburgh is unchanged.

12.

No title. Right upper corner : 'To Gilbert Laurie Esq. Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh and one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenues of Excise in Scotland, this Plan is humbly inscribed by his Lordship's most humble Serv^t And^w Bell.' Right lower corner : table of references (numbered).

The buildings in St. Andrew Street are shown as already erected. The ground which formed the site of the New Town is divided into various properties, with the names of the owners or occupiers. Through these properties dotted lines are drawn indicating the projected Princes Street, George Street, and Queen Street.

$10\frac{3}{8} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$. Scale : 600.

In this map St. Cuthbert's Church has underneath, the words 'presently taking down to be rebuilt.' The resolution to do this was adopted at a meeting of the heritors on 8th October 1772, and as Gilbert Laurie was Lord Provost and also a Commissioner of Excise in 1772 and 1773, the date of the map is clearly fixed.

13a.

Plan of the City, Castle and Suburbs of Edinburgh.

Title with City Arms in right upper corner. Right lower corner : list of streets and buildings with reference letters and numbers. Includes the projected New Town according to Craig's plan as far as Queen Street, and the southern suburbs to the Meadows. At east end of the New Town some buildings are shown as completed.

$12\frac{1}{2} \times 17$. Scale : 500.

This plan forms an inset in the map of the Three Lothians by A. and M. Armstrong, published in 1773, engraved by Thos. Kitchin.

13b.

Plan of the City, Castle and Suburbs of Edinburgh. 1775.

Title as in No. 13a with above date added. At left lower edge a small view entitled 'West View of the North Bridge.' Below the plate : 'London, Published according to Act of Parliament for Ch. Elliot Parliament Square, Edinburgh Jany. 1st 1776.'

Shows further completion of buildings on west side of St. Andrew Square.

A copy of this issue in the Edinburgh University Library is in a case, bearing the label of Ainslie, Publisher, Edinburgh.

13c.

Plan of the City, Castle and Suburbs of Edinburgh. 1778.

Title as in No. 13a with above date added. Below plate : 'Printed for Arnot's History of Edinburgh, D. Lizars sculp^t Edin^r.'

Shows further progress in the buildings of the New Town.

Included in the first edition of Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*, published in 1779.

13d.

Plan of the City of Edinburgh Old and New with the late extended Improvements. 1787.

Title with City Arms in right upper corner. Below plate : 'D. Lizars sculp^t Edin^r.' Reproduction of Armstrong's plan with title altered as above. The New Town buildings shown as completed as

far as Castle Street ; the name of the western square is altered to Charlotte Square. Inserted : Lothian Road ; Mound ; Bank Street ; South Bridge. The intended 'Canal' in the valley south of Princes Street is deleted.

This plan along with that of 1778 (No. 13c) included in the second edition, with plates added, of Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*, published in 1788.

14.

General Plan of the City, Castle and Suburbs of Edinburgh.

Title at right side on ornamental tablet. Below title : 'Engraved by Faden and Jefferys Geographer to the King.' Left lower corner : 'London. Published according to Act of Parliament, November 12th 1773 by Faden and Jefferys Corner of St. Martins Lane, Charing Cross.' At foot of plate : a numbered list of wynds, closes, and churches. At top : a list of public buildings.

Shows the plan of the New Town, with the buildings completed at east end of Princes Street and in St. Andrew Square.

$13\frac{1}{4} \times 19\frac{1}{4}$. Scale : 440.

15a.

No title. Right lower corner : 'To the Right Honourable David Steuart Esq. Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh this Plan is most humbly dedicated by his Lordship's most Obed^t Ser^t John Ainslie.'

'N.B.—This Plan is Copied from an old Survey in the Possession of Mr. Geo. Paton of the Customs.'

Left lower half : a numbered list of all the closes, and a lettered list of public buildings. Below the list : 'Edin^r. Printed for J. Ainslie, Geographer, etc.' Includes the New Town as far as Queen Street, as projected ; the buildings of Princes Street and George Street shown as completed as far as Castle Street. The west square is named St. George's Square.

$18 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$. Scale : 370.

The plan is undated. David Steuart was Lord Provost from 1780 to 1782.

15*b*.

A Plan of the City of Edinburgh with the New Town shewing all the New Buildings and other Improvements to the 1st January 1801. By John Ainslie Land Surveyor, London, Published by W. Faden Geographer to His Majesty and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Charing Cross, January 1st 1801.

Title in right lower corner, substituted for the dedication in No. 15*a*. The buildings of the New Town shown as completed to Charlotte Square, and that name substituted for St. George's Square. A 'Proposed Canal' is shown north of Queen Street; York Place named and extended to Leith Walk; James Square and adjoining streets completed; the canal on the site of the Nor' Loch deleted, and the ground south of Princes Street shown as open and waste, with the 'Earthen Mound.' Inserted: Adam Square; Hunter Square; Blair Street; New Quadrangle of the College enclosing the old buildings; Richmond Street and other streets west of the Pleasance. Altered names: St. David's Lane to Rose Lane; Back Wall to Drummond Street; Lord Ross House to Lying-in Hospital; and others.

16.

A Plan of the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh. From Actual Surveys by Alexander Kincaid. Engraved by John Beugo.

Title in left lower corner below the City Arms. Right lower corner: dedication to John Grieve, Lord Provost, signed 'Alex^r Kincaid.' Below this: 'Published 27 September 1784.'

30 × 37½. Scale: 225.

The Town Council on 6th October 1784 directed that fifty copies of Alexander Kincaid's new plan of the city of Edinburgh should be purchased from him. Alexander Kincaid was no doubt the author of the *History of Edinburgh* published in 1787, but no further information has been obtained about him.

17*a*.

Plan of the City, Castle and Suburbs of Edinburgh.

Title on tablet at top. Right side: list of public buildings. Below: list of the principal wynds and closes. Left lower corner of plan: 'Published according to Act of Parliament Aug. 9, 1778.' Below the title tablet: the date inserted, 1780.

The 'intended canal' shown from St. Cuthbert's Church to North Bridge. A dotted line shows the projected line of Lothian Road, the north end being to the south of St. Cuthbert's. Princes Street is completed as far as Hanover Street; St. Andrew Square is complete, and also some part of Queen Street; site of St. James Square named 'Intended Square'; square at west end of George Street named St. George's Square.

$6 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$. Scale : 800.

The plan appears to have been published in the *Universal Scots Almanack* for the year 1780. A copy of this is in the British Museum, from which the map has been torn out, but a small fragment remains by which it can be identified.

17b.

Plan of the City, Castle and Suburbs of Edinburgh.

Title and lists of buildings, closes, etc., as in No. 17a. Right upper corner : sections of North and South Bridges. The 'intended canal' is deleted. The line of Lothian Road carried north to Princes Street. Inserted : St. Andrew's Church; and some additional names in the list of buildings, etc. At foot : 'Engraved for the Universal Scots Almanack. Published by J. Robertson, Fishmarket Close, Edinburgh.'

Included in the *Almanack* for the year 1787, and may have been in earlier issues. The *Almanacks* for 1791 and 1793 have the same plan unaltered, with the name of the publisher 'R. Allan' substituted for 'J. Robertson.'

18a.

A Plan of the Town and Suburbs of Edinburgh. Gavin Sculp^t.

Title within a wreath in right upper corner. Above the plate : 'Engraved for Kincaid's Guide to the City, Suburbs, and County.' On the ground south of Princes Street are the words 'To be feud for Building.'

6×10 . Scale : 1000.

Published in *The History of Edinburgh*, etc., by Alexander Kincaid, 1787.

18*b*.

A Plan of the Town & Suburbs of Edinburgh. Gavin Sculp^t.

Title as in 1787 (No. 18*a*). The words above the plate deleted ; also the inscription on the ground south of Princes Street. Inserted : St. George's Church ; Bridewell ; New University Buildings.

Published in *The Traveller's Companion through the City of Edinburgh*, printed for and sold by Alexander Kincaid, 1794. This work is a later edition (considerably abridged) of Kincaid's *History of Edinburgh*, 1787.

19*a*.

No title. Right lower corner : ' To the Right Honourable Thomas Elder, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, This Plan of the City including all the latest Improvements is respectfully dedicated by his most obedient Serv^{ts} Thomas Brown & Jas Watson. 1793.' At foot : list of closes, buildings, etc.

$15\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{3}{4}$. Scale : 380.

19*b*.

A New Plan of the City of Edinburgh Including all the latest & intended Improvements. Published by Thomas Brown No. 1 North Bridge Edin^r. 1809. J. Archer Sc.

Title surmounted by the City Arms substituted for the dedication in No. 19*a*. At top of the plate about 7 inches added, showing the streets between Queen Street and Canonmills. Inserted : Hope Street (named) ; Clyde Street ; Elder Street ; St. James Square, and adjoining streets completed.

$22\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{3}{4}$.

20.

Plan of Edinburgh, City and Suburbs. M'Intyre Sculp^t.

Title in oval at right upper corner. Below title : ' Eng^d for Aitchison's Directory.' At foot : a list of wynds, closes, churches, etc. 6×10 . Scale : 1000.

Issued in Thomas Aitchison's *Edinburgh Directory*, 1793. The plan is almost an exact copy of that by Gavin No. 18, and was included, unaltered, in later issues of Aitchison's *Directory*.

21a.

A New Plan of Edinburgh City and Suburbs. M'Laren Sculp^t. Eng^d
for Brown's Guide to Edinburgh.

Title in oval in right lower corner.

6 × 8 $\frac{3}{4}$. Scale : 1000.

Issued in *A New Guide to the City of Edinburgh*, etc., the third edition. Edinburgh : Printed for and sold by J. Brown, North Bridge Street, 1797. The plan was included unaltered in the fourth edition of above work, 1800. The first edition of this *Guide* was published in 1790, but neither this nor the second edition, 1792, included a map.

21b.

A New Plan of Edinburgh, City and Suburbs. M'Laren Sculp^t. Eng^d
for Brown's Guide to Edinburgh.

Title as in No. 21a. About 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches added at top of the plate, containing the streets from Queen Street to Fettes Row completed or projected. Inserted : Maitland Street ; St. John's Chapel ; Regent Bridge ; Prison ; Hill Place ; John's Hill.

Issued in *The Stranger's Guide to Edinburgh*, etc., fifth edition. 1807.

21c.

A New Plan of Edinburgh, City and Suburbs. M'Laren Sculp^t. Eng^d
for Brown's Guide to Edinburgh.

Title as in No. 21a. Inserted : St. Paul's Chapel ; Antigua Street ; Gayfield Square ; streets projected at Lothian Road.

Issued in *The Stranger's Guide to Edinburgh*, etc., the sixth edition, brought down to the present year 1817. Reissued unaltered in the seventh edition of the above work in 1820.

22.

No title. At left side : ' To the Right Honourable the Lord Provost Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh this Plan of the Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith with the proposed Docks is most humbly inscribed by their obedient servant John Ainslie, Land-Surveyor. Engraved by the Surveyor & John Craig his Assistant.' At top : ' Published according to Act of Parliament, June 20th 1804. Sold by Archibald Constable and Company Edinburgh and W.

Faden Geographer to the King Charing Cross London.' At right lower side : list of streets and public buildings.

44 × 31. Scale : 375.

The Minute of the Town Council of date 13th June 1804 contains the following : 'Read letter from John Ainslie Land Surveyor addressed to the Lord Provost which is of the following tenour : "My Lord your Lordship will receive along with this a new Plan of the old and new town of Edinburgh Leith and the adjacent grounds which I beg you will take the trouble to lay before the Hon^{ble} Magistrates and Council of the Good Town. I need not inform your Lordship that it has been the work of years and I have no prospect of being repaid for my labour and expence but by its sale. Therefore if the Hon^{ble} Members of Council thinks fit to give an order it will be a great obligation conferred on your Lordship's Most obedient and very humble serv^t John Ainslie.'" The Council authorised the Treasurer to make payment to him (Ainslie) of £20 upon his furnishing six copies of his map for the public offices.

23a.

No title. Right lower corner : 'To the Right Honorable the Lord Provost and Magistrates This Plan of the City of Edinburgh, with the Suburbs and Improvements, is (by their permission) humbly dedicated by their most obedient Ser^{ts} Denovan & Co.' Above the plate : 'Engraved for Denovan & Co.'s Directory 1804-5.' Below the plate : 'D. Lizars Sculp^t.' Right upper corner : a small view of Edinburgh from N.W. At left side : a numbered list of wynds, closes, churches, etc.

7½ × 10¼. Scale : 1050.

Issued in Denovan & Co.'s *Edinburgh and Leith Directory*, from July 1804 to July 1805.

23b.

No title. Right lower corner : 'To the Right Honorable the Lord Provost . . . [as in No. 23a] by their most obedient Ser^t Denovan.' Above plate : 'Engraved for Denovan's Picture of Edinburgh 1806.' Below plate : 'D. Lizars Sculp^t.' The view of Edinburgh at right upper corner is deleted, details of Calton Hill and streets at Leith Walk being substituted. Inserted : Hope Street ; Gillespie's Hospital ; St. Ann's Yards ; Drummond Street ; Roxburgh Street and Place ; Edinburgh Street, now Adam Street ; Richmond Street ; Back Row.

Issued in *The New Picture of Edinburgh*. Edinburgh : Printed by Denovan for Will^m Hunter [1806].

23c.

No title. Right lower corner : 'To the Right Honorable the Lord Provost . . . [as in No. 23a] by their most obedient Serv^{ts} The Publishers.' Above plate : 'Engraved for New Picture of Edinburgh.' Below plate : 'D. Lizars Sculp^t.' Inserted : Nelson's Monument ; Hill Street (now Hill Place).

Issued in *The New Picture of Edinburgh*, printed for W. Whyte, St. Andrew Street, etc. No date. On page 207 of the work, describing the Asylum for the Blind, it is stated that 'there are twenty-two males at present (1811) in the house.' This edition therefore was published in 1811 or 1812.

23d.

No title. Right lower corner : 'To the Right Honorable the Lord Provost . . . [as in No. 23a] . . . by their most obedient Serv^t The Publisher.' Above plate : 'Engraved for New Picture of Edinburgh.' Below plate : 'D. Lizars Sculp^t.'

The names Anglia Street, Hibernia Street, Albion Street and Row altered to London Street, Dublin Street, and Albany Street. Inserted : St. George's Church (name) ; Ferry Street (now Queensferry Street) ; Sandwich Place and Maitland Street in the list of streets on left side, causing deletion of the reference *C*, Meal Market, which is placed further down ; Regent Bridge ; New Road to London ; Methodist Meeting House, Nicolson Square, the same being deleted at Low Calton.

Issued in *The New Picture of Edinburgh for 1816*, printed for William Whyte.

23e.

No title. Dedication and inscriptions above and below plate as in 1816 (No. 23d).

Inserted : West Church Poor House (name) ; St. John's Chapel ; New Earthen Mound ; New Prison. Added to list of buildings at side : *R*, St. Paul's Chapel ; *S*, Corris Rooms ; *T*, Prison for Criminals ; *U*, Assembly Rooms.

Issued in *The New Picture of Edinburgh for 1818*, printed for William Whyte, etc. Reissued without alteration in edition 1819.

23f.

No title. Dedication and inscriptions above and below plate as in edition of 1816 (No. 23d).

Inserted : Spence Street ; New Road (London Road) ; Merchant Maiden Hospital ; Debtors Prison ; Riding School ; Arthur Street ; Salisbury Street ; Brown Street ; Carnegie Street ; Rankeillor Street ; Bowmont Place ; Gibraltar.

Names inserted : Silver Mills ; Leith Walk ; Broughton Street ; St. Cuthbert's Church (in place of West Church) ; Castlebarns ; Fountainbridge, in place of Falkirk Road ; Leven Lodge ; Wright's Houses ; Meadow Walk ; Abbey Hill ; and several other names of streets. In list of references at side added : V, Prison for Debtors ; W, Riding School.

Issued in *The New Picture of Edinburgh*, printed for William Whyte and Co. The date 1820 is on the front board.

24.

Plan of Edinburgh. Engraved for Stark's Picture of Edinburgh. W. Dassauville Sc.

Title at right upper corner.

$7\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$. Scale : 1000.

Issued in *Picture of Edinburgh*, etc., by J. Stark. 1806.

25a.

No title. Right lower corner : ' To the Right Honorable The Lord Provost and Magistrates, This Plan of the City of Edinburgh, with the Suburbs and Improvements, is most respectfully dedicated by their most humble Servants The Publishers.' Above the plate : ' Engraved for the G.P.O. Directory.' At left and right sides a numbered and lettered list of streets, buildings, and churches.

$10\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$. Scale : 750.

Issued in *The Post Office Annual Directory*, 1807. This plan seems to be a copy, on a somewhat larger scale, of Denovan's plan, 1804 (No. 23). Reissued unaltered in the *Directory* for 1808.

THE MAPS OF EDINBURGH

Since this paper was printed an earlier issue of the map No. 27 has been discovered. The following two descriptive entries should therefore be substituted for that numbered 27a. The numbers 27b, 27c, and 27d should now read 27c, 27d, and 27e.

27a.

The Strangers Guide Being a Plan of Edinburgh & Leith Exhibiting all the Streets Principal Buildings & late Improvements with all the Roads & Places in the Vicinity accurately delineated. Published and Engraved by R. Scott Edinburgh 10 May 1809.

Title in left upper corner on ornamental tablet, supported by a female figure, and surmounted by a view of the University with the dome as designed. Left side : lists of public buildings, banks & public offices, principal hotels, &c. Right side : list of buildings in Leith ; regulations for hackney coaches ; list of stage-coaches ; rates of portorage, &c. Between Newhaven and Leith an outline plan of intended docks.

$15\frac{1}{4} \times 19\frac{3}{4}$. Scale : 1000.

27b.

The Strangers Guide being a Plan of Edinburgh & Leith Exhibiting all the Streets Principal Buildings & late Improvements with all the Roads & Places in the Vicinity accurately delineated. R. Scott Sculp^t. Engraved for Turnbull's edition of Arnott's (*sic*) History of Edinburgh.

Ornamental title as in No 27a. Left side : several alterations in the list of public buildings ; that of banks, &c., altered and shortened ; that of hotels, &c., entirely deleted. Right side : list of stage-coaches altered, and that of rates of portorage, &c., entirely deleted. Inserted : Newhaven Dry Harbour and Leith Wet Docks ; North Leith Church ; streets projected at Pilrig ; houses in Lochend and Restalrig Roads ; Maitland Street, Coates Crescent, &c., as projected ; St. John's Chapel ; St. Paul's Chapel ; R.C. Chapel, Broughton Street ; Regent Bridge and Road ; projected streets at Lothian Road ; County Hall and Advocates' Library ; Methodist Chapel, Nicolson Square ; line of Fountainbridge prolonged to Dalry and North Merchiston ; Clerk Street ; Minto Street (named New Road) ; several houses on road leading from Jock's Lodge to Duddingston ; and many other slight alterations.

Issued in the octavo edition of Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*, published by Thomas Turnbull, 1816. Reissued in Stark's *Picture of Edinburgh*, 1820, without change except the deletion of names of engraver and publisher.

25b.

No title. Right lower corner : dedication as in No. 25a. The plan is unaltered. A few changes in the list of streets, etc., at sides. At the east end of the Canongate six letters are inserted (*K-P*), and the names of the closes so indicated are added to the list of streets, etc., on left side. Other slight changes are made in the lists.

Issued in *The Post Office Annual Directory*, 1809.

26.

Plan of the City of Edinburgh, and its Environs with the Port of Leith.

Surveyed by Jas Knox, 1812.

Title in left upper corner. In right upper corner : numbered list of public buildings in Edinburgh and Leith.

$18\frac{1}{4} \times 16$. Scale : 1500.

Issued as an inset in *Map of the Shire of Edinburgh or County of Midlothian*, by James Knox, 1812.

27a.

The Strangers Guide Being a Plan of Edinburgh & Leith Exhibiting all the Streets Principal Buildings & late Improvements with all the Roads & Places in the Vicinity of the City accurately delineated. R. Scott Sculp^t. Engraved for Turnbull's edition of Arnott's (*sic*) History of Edinburgh.

Title in left upper corner on ornamental tablet, supported by a female figure, and surmounted by a view of the University with the dome as designed. Below the title : numbered list of public buildings, etc. Right upper corner : list of buildings, etc., in Leith ; regulations for hackney coaches, and list of stage-coaches from and to Edinburgh.

$15\frac{1}{4} \times 19\frac{3}{4}$. Scale : 1000.

Issued in the octavo edition of Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*, published by Thomas Turnbull, 1816. Reissued in Stark's *Picture of Edinburgh*, 1820, without change except the deletion of names of engraver and publisher.

27b.

Plan of Edinburgh and Leith Exhibiting all the present & intended Improvements. And all the Roads &c. in the Vicinity of the City, correctly delineated. Eng^d by R. Scott Edin^r.

Title in left upper corner, substituted for the ornamental title in No. 27a. Below title : numbered list of public buildings, etc. Right upper corner : list of buildings, etc., in Leith ; population table, 1821. Inserted : streets completed or projected in North Leith and on both sides of Leith Walk ; feuing plan at Dean ; Moray Place, etc. ; Saxe-Coburg Place ; Deaf and Dumb Institution ; Edinburgh Academy ; Eyre Place ; Claremont Street ; Melville Street ; Union Canal ; Merchant Maiden Hospital ; Arthur Street, and many other particulars. In some parts of the plate the original lines have not been completely deleted, so that both the old and the new appear together in this print.

Issued in *Views of the Principal Buildings, etc., in the City of Edinburgh*, published by Waugh & Innes, Hunter Square, and James Duncan, London, 1824.

27c.

Plan of Edinburgh & Leith Exhibiting all the Present & Intended Improvements and all the Roads &c. in the Vicinity of the City correctly delineated. Published by William Hunter 23 Hanover Street & Charles Smith 25 Hanover Street Edinburgh 1828.

Title as in No. 27b, with above imprint in place of the name of the engraver. Lists of buildings, etc., as in No. 27b with slight alterations. Inserted : plan of feuing at Trinity ; proposed direct road from Warriston Crescent to Newhaven ; Henderson Row ; Annandale Street ; Regent Terrace ; New High School ; National Monument ; Atholl Crescent ; proposed line of George IV. Bridge ; Dalkeith Railway. The map is divided into squares, lettered at top and numbered at side.

This plan accompanies *The City Directory, or Stranger's Guide*, published by W. Hunter and C. Smith, 1828. In this, references are given to the squares in the plan. This *Directory* and plan were issued as part of the second edition of Chambers's *Walks in Edinburgh*, 1829.

27d.

Plan of Edinburgh & Leith Exhibiting all the Projected Improvements
And all the Roads &c. in the Vicinity of the City correctly
delineated. Published by Hugh Paton, Adam Square.

Title as in No 27c, with name of publisher altered. Lists of public
buildings, etc., unaltered and no changes or additions in the plan.
The division into squares is retained, but these are not lettered nor
numbered.

Issued in *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time*, by Daniel
Wilson, 1848, vol. ii. On page 228 of this work it is stated, 'In contrast
to the original design of James Craig, the accompanying plan of Edin-
burgh and Leith as they existed about the year 1828 . . . will serve as
a means of reference for nearly all the localities alluded to in the course
of the work.'

28a.

No title. Right upper corner: 'This Plan of the City of Edin-
burgh and its Environs containing all the recent and Intended Im-
provements, is respectfully dedicated to Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees,
Bart, M.P., late Lord Provost of the City, under whose able and popular
administration the execution of these magnificent improvements was
begun. Robert Kirkwood.' Below the plate: 'Published as the Act
directs by Kirkwood & Son, No. 19 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
& W^m Faden, Charing Cross, London, 1817.' At foot of plate: 'Ex-
planation as to Parish and other divisions shown in the plan.'

63 × 57. Scale: 370.

There was issued with the plan a print headed *References*, containing
an alphabetical list of closes, courts, etc., and a list of public buildings
with letters referring to the plan.

28b.

Kirkwood's New Plan of the City of Edinburgh. 1821.

Title in right upper corner. Below the plate: 'Published as the
Act directs by Kirkwood & Son, 19 Parliament Square.' The centre
portion of Kirkwood's large plan, No. 28a. This portion extends from
Canonmills to Sciennes, and from Coates Crescent to Arthur Seat.
Several new streets are inserted and names changed.

23 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 31.

29.

An Ancient Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its Environs.

Title at right side. A note following the title states that this plan is 'intended to show by a comparison with Kirkwood's New Plan the magnificent Improvements and the change of Proprietors that have taken place.' The plan includes all the ground from the sea-shore on the north to the Jordan Burn on the south. The Old Town is copied from Edgar's Plan of 1742 (No. 5); the ground north and south of the town from surveys made in 1759 in the possession of the city. Above the title is a copy, much reduced, of the plan by Braun (No. 3), and in the right lower corner a copy of a plan of Leith by Collins in 1681.

$28 \times 19\frac{3}{4}$. Scale : 740.

Published by Kirkwood & Son in 1817, along with the 'Four competition plans' for laying out the grounds at the east side of Leith Walk.

30.

Kirkwood's Plan & Elevation of the New Town of Edinburgh.

Title in right upper corner. Below the plate : 'Published as the Act directs by Kirkwood & Son, Edinburgh, 1st October 1819.'

Contains the New Town from Canonmills Loch to Canal Street, and from Melville Street to Gayfield Square. The elevations of all the streets and public buildings are shown in pictorial form.

$26\frac{1}{2} \times 43$. In 2 sheets. Scale : 150.

31a.

Plan of Edinburgh and Strangers Guide.

Title on left lower side, accompanied by the City Arms with supporters. Right upper corner : numbered list of some streets and buildings. Below the plate : 'Drawn and Engraved by W^m Dassauville, Edinburgh, 1st Jan^y 1820.'

The plan is surrounded by letterpress giving lists of public offices, hotels, banks, coaches, shipping, population, distances of other towns, etc., and at foot a list of carriers. Below the letterpress : 'William Aitken, Printer, Edinburgh, 1820.'

9×12 . Scale : 1000.

31b.

Plan of Edinburgh and Strangers Guide.

Title as in No. 31a. Below the plate: 'Edinburgh, Published by John Anderson, Jun^r, 55 North Bridge Street, & Will^m Hunter, 23 Hanover street, 1824.' No surrounding letterpress.

Inserted: streets in Lord Moray's ground; Royal Circus; Rutland Street; proposed streets at Lothian Road; Canal basin; Archibald Place; Regent Terrace; Royal Terrace; projected streets north-east of Calton Hill; Royal Institution; Melville Monument; Montague Street. Added to list at right side: 17, Calton Convening Rooms; 18, Royal Society Hall (Mound).

Issued with the *Edinburgh Directory* for 1824 by above publisher: a rival publication to the *Post Office Directory*.

32.

Plan of Edinburgh, Old Town with reference to the views that appear in the work.

Plan of Edinburgh, New Town with reference to the views that appear in the work.

Two separate plates titled as above respectively. Below each: 'Pub^d by J. & H. S. Storer Chapel Street Pentonville Nov. 2, 1820.'

Right side of Old Town plan: numbered list of streets, etc. Below New Town plan: numbered list of buildings, etc.

$5\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$. Scale: 900.

Issued in *Views in Edinburgh and its Vicinity*, drawn and engraved by J. and H. S. Storer, two volumes, 1820.

33a.

Plan of Edinburgh and its Environs. From a Survey by James Knox 1821. Eng^d by R. Scott Edin^r.

Title in right upper corner. Below the plate: 'Edinburgh, Published by Fairbairn & Anderson, 55 North Bridge Street, and Manners & Miller, High Street, March 12, 1821.'

$19 \times 23\frac{3}{4}$. Scale: 510.

Issued in *Picture of Edinburgh, etc.*, by J. Stark, 1821. The 'Advertisement' prefixed to the book states that the publishers had been 'induced to prepare at considerable expence, a new Plan of the City and its Environs on a large scale constructed by Mr. James Knox.'

33b.

Plan of Edinburgh and its Environs, From a Survey by James Knox, 1821. Eng^d by R. Scott Edin^r.

Title in right upper corner. Below the plate : 'Edinburgh, Published by John Fairbairn, 15 Waterloo place, Manners & Miller, High Street, and John Anderson Jun^r, 55 North Bridge Street, 1822.'

Inserted : East Dalry and Dalry House ; Saxe-Coburg Place ; Brandon Street and Eyre Place ; Clockmill House ; Meadow Place ; Hope Park Villas ; names of several streets and proprietors ; and a table of population, 1821. At top margin an extension beyond the border line of the plate includes Warriston Crescent complete, and road to Newhaven (now Inverleith Row) ; at bottom margin similar extension includes Burghmuirhead North Villas ; Greenhill, with a note regarding the Borestone ; and Brunfield (*sic*).

Issued separately, folded, and in a case lettered 'Plan of Edinburgh, etc., 1822.'

33c.

Plan of Edinburgh and its Environs, From a Survey by James Knox, 1824. Eng^d by R. Scott, Edin^r.

Title in right upper corner. Lettered below plate as in No. 33b, with date altered to 1824.

Inserted : Howard Place ; Deaf and Dumb Institution ; Edin^r Academy ; St. Bernard's Church ; St. Mary's Church ; E. Claremont Street ; Dean Bridge (proposed) ; Moray Place and other streets in Lord Moray's ground ; Atholl Crescent ; Royal Institution ; Lochrin basin ; Archibald Place ; Hope Park Chapel (Newington Church) ; dotted line showing proposed new road from Main-point to Castle Hill.

Issued in *Picture of Edinburgh*, etc., by J. Stark, third edition, 1823. In the 'Advertisement' prefixed to this edition, the publisher states that 'the Plan of the City by Mr. Knox has been considerably improved.'

33d.

Plan of Edinburgh and its Environs, From a Survey by James Knox. Eng^d by R. Scott Edin^r (no date).

Title in right upper corner. Lettered below plate as in No. 33b, but date deleted.

Inserted : Oil Gas Works ; Henderson Street (Row) ; Perth

Street ; St. Bernard's Crescent ; Danube Street ; Carlton Street ; New High School ; National Bank ; Home Street ; Brougham Street. Several former names altered to present names.

Issued in *Picture of Edinburgh*, etc., by J. Stark, fourth edition, 1825.

33e.

Plan of Edinburgh and its Environs from a Survey by James Knox 1830. Eng^d by R. Scott Edin^r.

Title in right upper corner. Below plate : 'Published by John Anderson Jun^r, 55 North Bridge Street, Adam Black 27 North Bridge Street, & William Hunter 23 Hanover Street 1829.' The parishes are distinguished by Roman numbers ; a list of same in left upper corner.

Names inserted : Canonmills House ; road to Bonnington ; Broughton Hall, Park, and Cottage ; Bellevue Cottage ; Hope Crescent ; Annandale Street ; Excise Office in Drummond Place ; Royal Bank in St. Andrew Square ; Melville Place ; Athol Place ; Montpelier Villas.

Inserted : Horticultural Society's Garden (outside of plate at top) ; Dean Bridge (present site) ; Unitarian Chapel (Young Street) ; Baths (Hill Street) ; Albyn Club and Royal Hotel (Princes Street) ; Kirkbraehead House ; Riding School ; Secession Meeting (Vennel) ; Castle Terrace, King's Bridge and West approach (as completed) ; Parkside Street ; Henry Street ; Dalkeith Railway. Road on Salisbury Crags lettered 'Romantic Walk noticed by Sir Walter Scott in the Tales of my Landlord.'

Issued in *Picture of Edinburgh*, by J. Stark, fifth edition, 1829. Some copies of this edition bear the date 1831. The plan unaltered was issued with the date 1830, and also 1831.

33f.

Plan of Edinburgh and its Environs from a Survey by James Knox, 1836. Eng^d by R. Scott, Edin^r.

Title in right upper corner. Below plate : 'Edinburgh, Published by John Anderson Jun^r 55 North Bridge Street, A. & C. Black 27 North Street, and William Hunter 23 Hanover Street, 1836.'

Names inserted : Inverleith Terrace ; Barony Street ; Rutland

Street ; Garden and Nursery (East Princes St. Gardens). Names altered : Hope Park Chapel to Church ; Chapel of Ease to Buccleuch Church ; Young Street Chapel to St. George's Church.

Inserted : Pitt Statue ; George IV. Statue ; Dugald Stewart Monument ; Short's Observatory ; Unitarian Chapel (Castle Terrace) ; New Club Room (Princes Street) ; Secession M. House (Lothian Road) ; Relief Chapel (Bread Street) ; Diorama (Lothian Road). Deleted : proposed Arcades in Mound.

In population table, figures altered to those for 1831.

Issued with *Picture of Edinburgh*, by J. Stark, sixth edition. (Date varies in different copies.) The 'Advertisement' is dated May 1834.

34a.

Plan of the City of Edinburgh Including all the latest and intended Improvements. Edinburgh, Published by Thomas Brown No. 1 North Bridge, 1820. Engraved by Cha^s Thomson, No. 42 High Street Edinburgh.

Title in right lower corner.

18 × 22 $\frac{3}{4}$. Scale : 425.

34b.

Plan of the City of Edinburgh Including all the latest and intended Improvements. Edinburgh, Published by Thomas Brown, Bookseller, No. 1 North Bridge, 1820. Altered to 1823 by John Wood. Engraved by Cha^s Thomson, High Street, Edinburgh.

Title in right lower corner with a note : 'The parts coloured Red are not yet built upon.'

Inserted : building plan for Dean property ; Saxe-Coburg Place ; Royal Circus, as completed ; Moray Place, etc., in Lord Moray's ground ; streets as projected in place of Botanic Gardens, Leith Walk, Elm Row, etc. ; plan of streets north of Calton Hill ; Royal, Regent, and Carlton Terraces ; National Monument ; Melville Monument, St. Andrew Square ; projected streets in Lothian Road ; Grove Street and Square ; Union Canal and Port Hopetoun. The new streets projected are mostly coloured red, parks and gardens coloured green.

34c.

Plan of the City of Edinburgh. Including all the latest and intended Improvements. Edinburgh, Published by Peter Brown and Thomas Nelson, 1831.

Title in right lower corner. Name of engraver and note as to colouring deleted.

Inserted : Deaf and Dumb Institution ; Academy ; St. Stephen's, St. Mary's, St. Bernard's, and Newington churches ; Royal Institution ; High School ; Athol Crescent ; Canning Street ; altered plan of streets in Lothian Road ; West approach ; George IV. Bridge ; alterations at Brown Square and Argyle Square ; Gardner's Crescent ; Brougham Street ; Archibald Place. Most of the streets coloured red in No. 34b are now shaded in black as completed.

35a.

Lothian's Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its Vicinity, 1825. Engraved by Geo. Bartholomew.

Title in left upper corner. Right lower corner : an inset map of the environs of Edinburgh. Below plate : 'Published by J. Lothian 41 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.'

$18 \times 22\frac{1}{4}$. Scale : 580.

35b.

Lothian's Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its Vicinity adapted to illustrate the Antiquities as well as the present state and extended improvements of the City by Claud Shaw Esq. Civil Engineer and Surveyor late of the Royal Artillery. Engraved by Geo. Bartholomew.

Title in left upper corner. Below plate : 'Published by J. Lothian 41 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 1st June 1829.' Right lower corner : the inset of the environs has circles added showing miles from Edinburgh Post Office.

Inserted : streets proposed between the Academy and Water of Leith, north-east of Canonmills and east of Hermitage, Leith ; King's Bridge and West approach ; George IV. Bridge, etc. ; Royal High School ; Regent Road and Terrace (named) ; lines of town walls.

35c.

Laing & Forbes' Plan of the City of Edinburgh and the Vicinity adapted . . . [as in Lothian's Plan, 1829, No. 35b].

Title in left upper corner. Below plate : 'Published by Laing & Forbes Successors to Manners & Miller 92 Princes Street Edinburgh.'

Inserted : Carlton Terrace completed, with plan of buildings behind same altered ; D. Stewart's Monument ; walks in East Princes Street Gardens. Deleted : Arcades on the Mound. Names inserted : Eyre Place ; Eyre House ; Hope Crescent ; Rutland Street.

35d.

Forbes & Wilson's Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its Vicinity adapted . . . [as in 1829, No. 35b].

Title in left upper corner. Below plate : 'Published by Forbes & Wilson, late Manners & Miller 92 Princes Street, Edinburgh.'

Inserted : Edinburgh and Glasgow, North British, Caledonian, and Granton Railways ; Zoological Gardens ; Dean Cemetery ; Broughton Market ; Greenside Church ; Physicians' Hall, Queen Street ; Commercial Bank ; Scott Monument ; Pitt Statue ; George IV. Statue ; Free Church College ; Reservoir, Castle Hill ; Dean Bridge ; Trinity Episcopal Church ; Clarendon Crescent (named Victoria Crescent) ; Waverley Station, replacing Trinity College Church, etc. Inset has railways inserted.

No date. Issued about 1853.

36a.

Edinburgh Drawn and Engraved for the General Post Office Directory. Lizars.

Title in left upper corner.

$13\frac{3}{4} \times 17$. Scale : 630.

Issued in the *Post Office Directory* for 1826. Reissued without alterations in the *Directories* for 1827 and 1828.

36b.

Edinburgh Drawn and Engraved for the General Post Office Directory. C. Thomson No. 1 St. James's Square.

Title in left upper corner.

Names inserted : Howard Place ; Eyre Place ; Broughton Cottage ; Shrub Place ; Erskine Place ; Kirkbraehead ; Torphichen Street.

Lines showing proposed George IV. Bridge and Johnston Terrace. Divided in squares by horizontal and perpendicular lines. Spaces numbered.

Issued in the *Post Office Directory* for 1829. In a note it is stated that 'The Map of the City has been re-engraved, and corrected to the present time.' In the list of streets, references are given to the squares on the map. Reissued in the *Directory* for 1830.

37.

Plan of the City of Edinburgh and Places adjacent. Published for the Original History of Holyrood. Eng^d by G. Aikman Edin^r.

Title in upper left corner.

14 × 18. Scale : 650.

Issued in *The Original History of . . . Holyrood house*, by Charles Mackie, Edinburgh, 1829.

38.

Plan of the City of Edinburgh with all the present and intended Improvements. Eng^d for the New Guide to Edinburgh.

Title in right lower corner.

7 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 10 $\frac{1}{8}$. Scale : 1000.

Issued in *A New Guide to Edinburgh*, etc., third edition, improved : Edinburgh, John Anderson Jun^r, 55 North Bridge Street ; Adam Black, 27 North Bridge Street ; and William Hunter, 23 Hanover Street, 1830. The plan may have been issued with one or both the previous editions, but copies of these have not been seen.

39a.

Plan of Edinburgh Drawn and Engraved for the General Post Office Directory, on steel by W. H. Lizars.

Title in right lower corner.

9 × 9 $\frac{7}{8}$. Scale : 1030.

Issued in the *Post Office Directory* for 1831.

39b.

Plan of Edinburgh Drawn and Engraved for the General Post Office Directory, on steel by W. H. Lizars.

Title at top above plate. Title deleted from right lower corner, and an inset containing plan of Leith substituted.

Names inserted : Rutland Street ; Spence Place ; Barony Street ; Hamilton Place.

Issued in the *Post Office Directory* for 1832. Reissued unaltered in *Directory* for 1833.

39c.

Plan of Edinburgh Drawn & Engraved for M'Dowall's Guide to the City, on steel by W. H. Lizars.

Title at top above plate. Inset : plan of Leith in right lower corner.

A reproduction, unaltered, of No. 39b. Issued in M'Dowall's *New Guide in Edinburgh*, T. & W. M'Dowall, 14 North Bridge, 1841.

40.

Edinburgh & Leith. Engraved by J. Gardner, 163 Regent Street.

Title at right side.

24 × 26. Scale : 880.

Issued in *Reports upon the Boundaries of the several Cities, Burghs, and Towns in Scotland in respect to the election of members to serve in Parliament*, ordered to be printed 18th April 1832.

41.

The City of Edinburgh drawn and engraved for Gray's Annual Directory by W. & A. K. Johnston 1833.

Title at right side.

20 × 15 $\frac{3}{4}$. Scale : 1030.

Issued in Gray's *Annual Directory*, 1833. Reissued in Gray's *Directories* for 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, with very slight alterations.

42.

Pollock's Plan of Edinburgh Leith & Suburbs. Engraven to accompany Pollock's New Guide through Edinburgh by W. & A. K. Johnston.

Title in right upper corner. Below plate : 'Edinburgh, Pollock & Co. Glasgow, Jas Lumsden & Son, 1834.'

$19 \times 18\frac{1}{4}$. Scale : 1050.

43.

Edinburgh. Reduced under the superintendence of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge with the Permission of Messrs. Laing & Forbes. From their large plan. The unshaded parts are not yet erected.

Title in left upper corner. Below the plate : 'Drawn by W. B. Clarke, Arch^t. Engraved by E. Turrell. Published by Chapman & Hall 186 Strand, Jan. 1st 1834.' At foot of plate : elevations of several buildings with scale showing their comparative heights.

$11\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$. Scale : 700.

Copies of this plate are also found with the imprint of different publishers.

44a.

Plan of Edinburgh and Leith from the best authorities. Engraved expressly for the Letter Carriers Directory. By W. H. Lizars, 1834.

Title in centre of right side. In left upper corner an inset : 'Map of the County of Midlothian Ten miles round Edinburgh and Leith.'

$21\frac{1}{8} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$. Scale : 1070.

Published in the *Post Office Annual Directory*, 1834. Impressions of the map from this plate with alterations continued to be issued annually with the *Directory* from 1834 to 1859 inclusive, those from 1837 onwards being without dates. The principal alterations made in the issues previous to 1850 are noted in the entries following.

44b.

Plan of Edinburgh and Leith . . . [as in No. 44a] . . . 1835.

Below the plate : a lettered list of parishes. In the map the letters are inserted referring to this list, and also numbers indicating the

municipal wards. In the map of the County the hills are shaded and many names added.

Inserted : Parliamentary, Parish, and Ward boundaries ; proposed building east of Lothian Road ; Castle Terrace named ; Unitarian Chapel.

Issued in *Annual Directory*, 1835, and without alteration except change of date in 1836.

44c.

Plan of Edinburgh and Leith . . . [as in No. 44a] . . . no date.

Inserted : Dean Church ; Club Room (= New Club, Princes Street) ; St. Leonard's Church ; name ' Morningside Place ' altered to ' Deuchar Street.'

Issued in *Directories* for 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840.

44d.

Plan of Edinburgh and Leith . . . [as in No. 44a] . . . no date.

Inserted : St. Margaret's Convent ; Castle Silk Mills ; projected Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

Issued in *Directories* for 1841 and 1842.

44e.

Plan of Edinburgh and Leith . . . [as in No. 44a] . . . no date.

Inserted : Assembly Hall ; Music Hall, George Street ; Zoological Gardens ; Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway with station at Haymarket ; Newhaven Railway from Royal Crescent to Trinity Crescent.

Issued in *Directories* for 1843 and 1844.

44f.

Plan of Edinburgh and Leith . . . [as in No. 44a] . . . no date.

Inserted : Warriston Cemetery ; Trinity Episcopal Church (without name) ; Greenside Church (without name) ; Commercial Bank, George Street ; Physicians' Hall, Queen Street ; Baths, behind Shakespeare Square ; St. George's Free Church ; Morningside Church ; Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway and North British Railway with ' General Railway Station ' (= Waverley) ; Newhaven Railway continued to Granton ; Leith Railway ; projected Caledonian Railway ; in the County map, North British Railway and projected Caledonian Railway.

Issued in *Directory* for 1845.

44g.

Plan of Edinburgh and Leith. Engraved expressly for the Post Office Directory. By W. H. Lizars. No date.

Title altered as above. The map without alteration.

Issued in *Directory* for 1846.

44h.

Plan of Edinburgh and Leith . . . [as in No. 44g] . . . no date.

Inserted : Cemeteries at Rosebank, Grange, and Dalry ; Donaldson's Hospital showing quadrangle ; Granton Railway tunnel with terminus at Waverley ; Free Church College ; Diorama on Mound. Deleted : Canonmills Loch. Inserted in map of County : Hawick Railway.

Issued unaltered in *Directories* for 1847, 1848, and 1849 ; also in 1850 with a slight change in the line of the Granton Railway.

45.

Edinburgh.

Title at top. At foot : numbered list of buildings, etc. Left upper corner : list of hotels.

$6\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Scale : 1200.

The details of the plan are printed in black, with lettering in white. Issued in Pinnock's *Guide to Knowledge*, London.' 1835.

46.

Hunter's Plan of the City of Edinburgh and its Vicinity Including the intended Improvements corrected to 1st May 1836.

Title in left upper corner. Right lower corner : an inset containing plan of the environs of Edinburgh. The plan is surrounded by eighteen views in the city. At foot, below the views : 'Published & Sold by Will^m Hunter, 23 Hanover Street, Edinburgh 1st May 1836.'

$11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Scale : 960.

47.

Plan of Edinburgh.

Title in right upper corner.

$5\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$. Scale : 1500.

Issued in Black's *Economical Guide through Edinburgh*, third edition : Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black, 27 North Bridge, 1843.

48.

Milne's Pictorial Plan of Edinburgh. Published by W. S. & J. K. Milne 33 Hanover Street, Edin^r June 1845. Engraved by J. Gellatly, 1 George St. Edin^r.

Title at top in centre. In the four corners : views of Edinburgh from different points. The principal streets only are shown. Views of various buildings inserted in the plan in their respective situations.

$17\frac{3}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{4}$. Scale : 400.

Issued in cloth case, with letterpress titled 'Milne's Pictorial Plan of Edinburgh : Descriptive Key.'

49.

Plan of Edinburgh.

Title in left upper corner. Below plate : 'Published by John Menzies, 61 Princes Street Edinburgh. Engraved by J. Gellatly, Edin^r.'

$4\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$. Scale : 1800.

Issued in Menzies' *Pocket Guide to Edinburgh and its Environs*, 1845.

50.

Plan of the City of Edinburgh with all the recent and intended Improvements, Lines of Railway, etc. By J. Kirkwood & Son, 11 South St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh.

In ornamental border with title at top and the City Arms at foot. In the border surrounding the map are six views, and lists of 'objects most worthy of notice.'

$11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Scale : 700.

Undated, but probably published about 1845.

51.

Plan of Edinburgh Drawn & engraved by W. H. Lizars.

Title in right upper corner. Left upper corner and right lower corner : numbered list of buildings, etc.

$8\frac{3}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{8}$. Scale : 1120.

Issued in *The Scottish Tourist's Picturesque Guide to Edinburgh and Environs* . . . edited by William Rhind, Edinburgh, published by W. H. Lizars. Undated, but published in 1846 or 1847. Included also in *The Edinburgh Tourist and Itinerary* . . . by John Willox, Edinburgh (no date) ; and in Stevenson's *Chronicles of Edinburgh*, 1851.

52.

Black's Plan of the City of Edinburgh. Drawn and Engraved by
George N. Swanston.

Title in right upper corner. Below plate : ' Published January 30,
1847, by Adam & Charles Black, 27 North Bridge.'

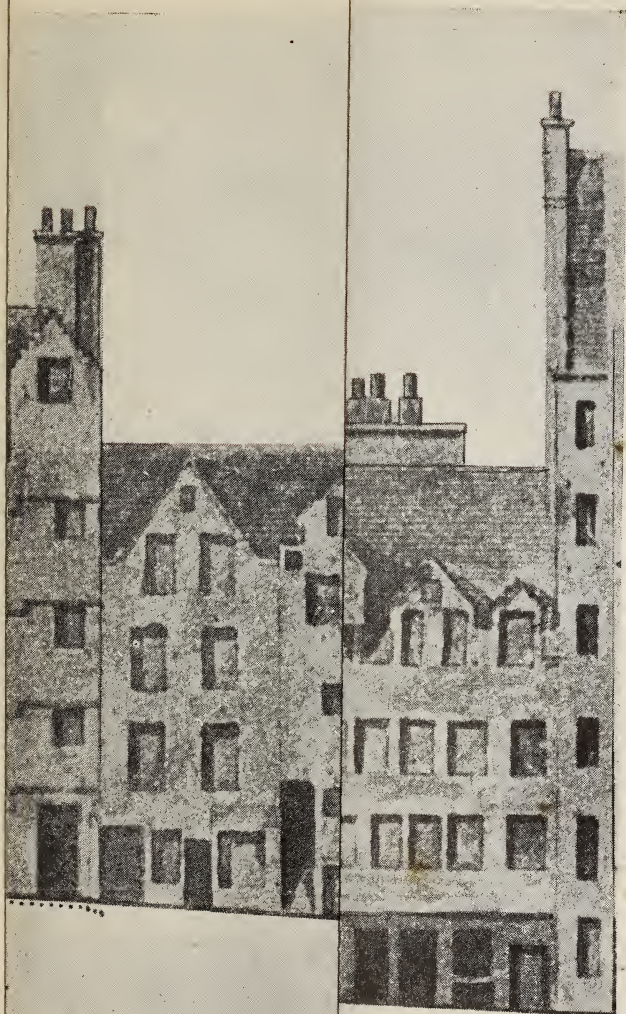
$10\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Scale : 1000.

53.

Johnston's Plan of Edinburgh & Leith in 1851. From Actual Survey
by Alfred Lancefield, C.E., F.S.A.Scot. W. & A. K. Johnston
Geographers and Engravers to the Queen, 4 St. Andrew Square,
Edinburgh.

64×50 . Scale : 400.





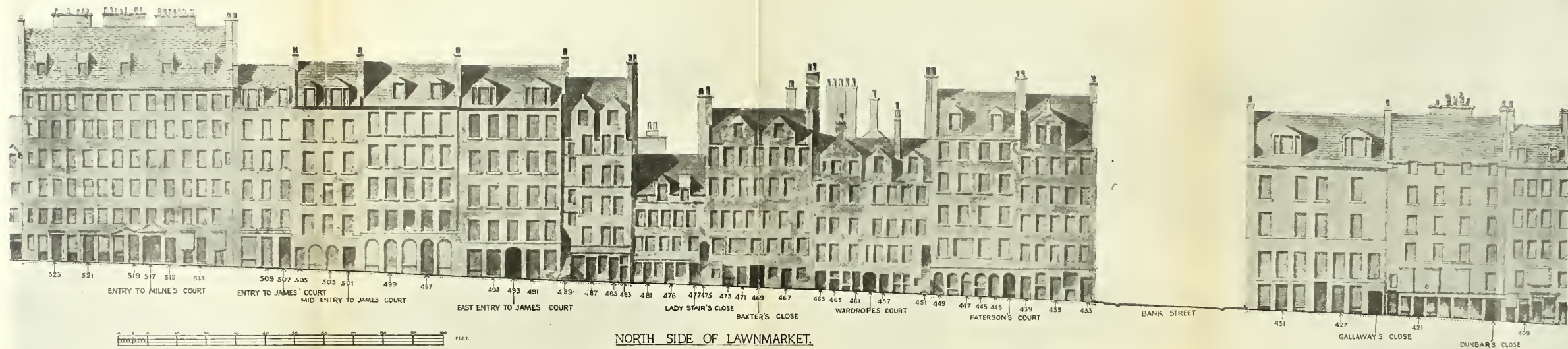
CASTLEHILL.













MEASURED DRAWINGS OF LAWNMARKET AND
CASTLEHILL MADE BY THOMAS HAMILTON,
ARCHITECT

THE citizens of Edinburgh in the period 1820-1830 were much excited about what they called their 'Improvements.' For the past half-century they had been building spacious and formal residential streets and squares, and further developments on an even larger scale were being considered. After Waterloo, however, popular attention was diverted to questions of road improvement and transportation, and there came a flood of reports, pamphlets, and 'letters to the papers,' all focussed on this one aspect of City Development.

The citizens did not become seriously interested in railways for another decade—they called for new roads and bridges for carriage traffic, and especially for improved access to the upper part of the Old Town.

About 1824 this desire became an obsession, and some remarkable schemes were seriously considered; one of these involved the cutting away of the top of the Old Town ridge to a degree sufficient to allow of the formation of a large square on the site of the upper Lawnmarket and Castlehill. The Lawnmarket was to be excavated so that the surface of the new square would be five feet lower than that of the pavement in front of the Royal Exchange; *i.e.* the street was to slope down westwards. On this basis it was calculated that the Mound could be carried through directly southwards to meet the centre of the north side of the square with an easy gradient. Under this scheme the east end of the Esplanade would have been left in the form of a bastion high in the air,

with curved and steeply sloping roadways on either side rising to the Castle.

Openings were provided at the south-east and south-west corners of the square for access to the projected 'Southern' and 'Western approaches,' now George IV. Bridge and Johnston Terrace.

Other and less ambitious schemes followed which would have been almost equally destructive to the Old Town, but curiously the final arrangement almost exactly follows one of the earliest and simplest proposals of 1823, by which Lawnmarket and Castlehill were left practically untouched except for the opening at Johnston Terrace.

The interesting measured drawings now reproduced for the first time were made by Thomas Hamilton, the architect of the High School, and one of the leading spirits in the improvements campaign.

Taken along with his well-known elevations of the West Bow, they record for us the whole of the main street frontages of the western half of Old Edinburgh. The drawings show minor faults in detail, but no attempt has been made to correct them for reproduction, since this would detract from their value as original records. The rather faded lettering has, however, been renewed for photographic purposes, and the names of one or two closes added.

Houses surviving in 1922 are indicated by a series of dots below the ground-line.

The original drawings are to a scale of three-quarters of an inch to ten feet, and are signed 'Tho. Hamilton 1830.' They were acquired at an auction sale some time ago, and have now been presented to the Corporation of Edinburgh.

F. C. MEARS.

APPENDIX

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORTS

Etc.

Old Edinburgh Club

1921

Honorary Patrons

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Honorary President

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY AND
MIDLOTHIAN, K.G., K.T.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

The Right Hon. THE LORD PROVOST.
Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms.
Professor JOHN CHIENE, C.B.
W. B. BLAIKIE, LL.D.

President

WILLIAM COWAN, 47 Braid Avenue.

Vice-Presidents

THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.
ROBERT T. SKINNER, Donaldson's Hospital.
JOHN GEDDIE, 16 Ann Street.

Honorary Secretary

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE, 96 George Street.

Honorary Treasurer

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., 21 Rutland Street.

Council

JOHN HARRISON, C.B.E., LL.D., 3 Napier Road.
JAMES L. EWING, LL.D., Derreen, Murrayfield Drive.
JOHN A. FAIRLEY, 3 Barnton Gardens, Barnton Gate.
J. CAMERON ROBBIE, 22 York Place.
Rev. WILLIAM BURNETT, B.D., Restalrig Manse, Lismore Crescent.
JOHN RUSSELL, 323 Leith Walk.
CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON, 1 Napier Road.
JAMES H. JAMIESON, 12 Sciennes Gardens.
Prof. G. BALDWIN BROWN, The University.
Prof. R. K. HANNAY, 14 Inverleith Terrace.
W. FORBES GRAY, F.R.S.E., 8 Mansionhouse Road.
W. HUME KERR, M.A., University, High School Yards.

Honorary Auditor

W. MELVILL SYM, C.A., 49 Castle Street.

REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB was held in the Old Council Room, City Chambers, on the afternoon of Friday, 27th January 1922, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. William Cowan, President of the Club, presided. There was a fair attendance of Members.

Before proceeding to the formal business the Chairman referred to the loss the Club had sustained by the death of Mr. W. T. Oldrieve.

Apologies for absence were intimated from the Right Hon. the Earl of Cassillis, Mr. R. T. Skinner, Professor R. K. Hannay, Mr. James L. Ewing, LL.D., Mr. W. Forbes Gray, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D., and Mr. W. Melvill Sym.

The Annual Report and Abstract of Accounts, which had been issued to the Members, was held as read and is in the following terms :—

The Council beg to submit to the Club the Fourteenth Annual Report.

During the year ended 31st December 1921 there were 15 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remain 9 names on the list of applicants for admission.

The following meetings were held :—

1. LECTURE

On the evening of Monday, 14th March 1921, a meeting of the Club was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, 14 South St. Andrew Street, when a lantern lecture on 'The Early Views and Maps of Edinburgh' was delivered by Mr. William Cowan, President of the Club.

2. ALMONDELL HOUSE

On the afternoon of Saturday, 14th May 1921, by permission of the Countess of Buchan, the members visited Almondell, Linlithgowshire, the country house of the Hon. Henry Erskine, one of the best-known figures of eighteenth-century Edinburgh. Brilliant weather favoured the occasion. The party, numbering fully sixty, were received by the Countess of Buchan and her son, Lord Cardross. The mansion and grounds were inspected, after which Mr. W. Forbes Gray read the following notes :—

The property of Almondell originated with Henry Erskine, one of the most versatile, cultured, and radiant figures of eighteenth-century Edinburgh. He it was who built the mansion and the bridge which spans the rocky bed of the Almond, planted the woods, laid out the gardens, constructed charming and shady walks by the river and along the steep slopes on either side—in short, transformed a rather desolate valley into the finely wooded and secluded abode that we see to-day.

There are three tributes by which we may fix, with tolerable accuracy, the broad features of Henry Erskine's personality. First of all, there are the words inscribed on the tablet affixed to his birth-place at South Gray's Close : ' No poor man wanted a friend while Henry Erskine lived.' That they are true is borne out by all that we know. In the next place, there is the tribute of a speaker in the House of Lords who, when Erskine died in 1817, described him as ' the best beloved man in Scotland.' Lastly, we have the opinion of Scott, a political opponent : ' Henry Erskine was the best-natured man I ever knew, thoroughly a gentleman, and with but one fault—He could not say *no*.'

Lord Morley says of Carlyle that he gave more heat than light. It was the prerogative of Henry Erskine to give both. In him rich and lofty character was blended with shining intellectual gifts. In an age when the sinister remark attributed to Walpole, ' Every man has his price,' had not lost its point, Erskine was incorruptible ; he could be neither driven nor cajoled. And as he loved the straight course, so he trod it cheerfully, rough and thorny though at times it was. Nothing is more remarkable about Erskine than his sweetness of disposition amid bitter disappointment. On the other hand, his mental endowments, his wit, his grace, his fine sensibility,

all marked him out for distinction in any company. Before all things, he was an inspirational force, a man who gave heat and light in about equal proportions, and impressed the spirit of his personality upon his foremost contemporaries. Erskine's mind was Socratic in its depth and fullness, while his character was magnetic by reason of its strength, its enthusiasm, its calmness, its instant response to everything that was lovely and of good report.

Henry Erskine was born in Gray's Close in 1746. He was the second son of the tenth Earl of Buchan, and his mother was a daughter of Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, Bart. He studied at the Universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; and joined the Forum Debating Society in Edinburgh, where 'he acquired the power of extempore speaking which was the foundation of his future success as a pleader' at the Scottish Bar, to which he was admitted in 1768. In an 'Extempore in the Court of Session,' Burns contrasts the style of his friend Erskine with that of Ilay Campbell, then Lord Advocate and subsequently Lord President. Here is the verse about Erskine:—

'Collected, Harry stood a wee,
Then open'd out his arm, man;
His Lordship sat wi' ruefu' e'e,
And ey'd the gathering storm, man:
Like wind-driv'n hail it did assail,
Or torrents owre a lin, man;
The Bench sae wise lift up their eyes,
Half-wauken'd wi' the din, man.'

In 1783 Erskine was appointed Lord Advocate, but before he could obtain a seat in Parliament the Coalition Ministry was dismissed. There were charges of bribery, and, in a debate in the Commons, Erskine was accused of trafficking in the 'wages of corruption'; but Dundas chivalrously defended his political opponent. As Erskine had succeeded Dundas as Lord Advocate, so he succeeded him, in 1785, as Dean of Faculty. It was a signal triumph. In an age of violent Toryism, Erskine, by sheer force of character and ability, was elected to the highest office of his profession.

He belonged to that Whig faction which, in the closing decades of the eighteenth century, rallied the forces of reform under the inspiring leadership of Burke, Fox, and Shelburne. His opinions, though moderate, were firmly held, and when the 'sedition' and 'treason' Bills were introduced, he condemned them on a public platform in

6 REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

Edinburgh, as subversive of the 'very existence of the British Constitution.' The indignation of the Tory barristers ~~knew no~~ bounds, and in 1796 Erskine found himself no longer Dean of Faculty. To-day Cockburn's verdict will be generally endorsed: 'Erskine had long honoured his brethren by his character and reputation. . . . Certainly he lost nothing by being removed from the official chair.' In later years 'The Independence of the Bar and Henry Erskine' was a favourite toast among the Whigs, and, at a public dinner to Lord Chancellor Erskine in 1820, the health was drunk of 'the remaining individuals of that virtuous number of thirty-eight, the small but manly band of true patriots within the bosom of the Faculty of Advocates who stood firm in the support of the Hon. Henry Erskine when he had opposed the unconstitutional and oppressive measures of the Ministers of the day.'

In the short-lived Ministry of 'All the Talents' (1806-7), Erskine was again Lord Advocate, his younger brother (who died at Almondell in 1823) being Lord Chancellor. It is regrettable that his Parliamentary career was brief and uneventful. Had he sat longer in the House of Commons, he would have become, in all likelihood, an able Parliamentarian; and most certainly he would have enriched the oratory of St. Stephen's, which is saying much when it is remembered that the accents of Demosthenes were being heard in the speeches of Burke, Fox, and the younger Pitt. His contemporaries were agreed that he was the most eloquent pleader at the Bar, that he had a rich and resonant voice, that he was a master of clean-cut, apt, and graceful expression irradiated with a genial wit. 'If I were,' says Brougham, himself an orator, 'to name the most consummate exhibition of forensic talent that I ever witnessed . . . I should without hesitation at once point to Erskine's address on Maitland's Case.' Jeffrey, again, records that he 'could make not only the most repulsive subjects agreeable, but the most abstruse easy and intelligible.'

It is to be feared that the more substantial merits of this accomplished man have been overshadowed by what was after all but the product of his lighter moments—his witticisms. They are known even to those whose acquaintance with the social life of Scotland in the eighteenth century is perfunctory. When Dr. Johnson learnt of the passing of David Garrick, he is reported to have said: 'I am disappointed by that stroke of death, which has eclipsed the gaiety of nations and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure.' To

say that Erskine's wit added to the 'gaiety of nations' would be extravagant, but it assuredly enlivened the 'public stock of harmless pleasure' in the Edinburgh of his day. 'Henry Erskine's wit,' says Scott, 'was of the very kindest, best-humoured, and gayest sort that ever cheered society.'

Perhaps the least known fact of Erskine's career was his lifelong devotion to the Muses. Not only did he delight in poetry, but he himself exercised a talent for versification which was not negligible. The compilers of anthologies have passed him over, justifiably no doubt. Nevertheless he occasionally quaffed at the springs of Helicon, though for the most part he merely employed verse as a vehicle for humorous narrative or for the exercise of a mild satire. Erskine indited love elegies to Amanda, wrote epigrams, pastoral eclogues, fables, and, after the manner of his time, produced with too facile a pen translations from and imitations of the ancient classics. All Erskine's verse belongs more or less to the formal and stilted style characteristic of the era of Pope. His most ambitious effort as well as his longest poem is 'The Emigrant, an Eclogue occasioned by the late numerous Emigrations from the Highlands of Scotland.' Written in 1773, it was widely popular, and in 1793 was published as a chap-book. It was reprinted for private circulation so late as 1879.

The last six years of Erskine's life were spent almost entirely at Almondell. That he was riveted to the place was due to a great disappointment. When Lord President Blair died in 1811, many supposed that Erskine, the ablest man at the Scottish Bar, would succeed him. But in this imperfect world merit does not always come to its own, and so it was with Erskine. His Whig antecedents were too pronounced, and Charles Hope, the Lord Justice-Clerk, who was some fifteen years his junior at the Bar, received the appointment. Blighted hopes, added to failing health, caused Erskine to forsake Parliament House for ever, and in 1811 he retired to Almondell, where he found balm for a hurt mind in the pursuits of a country gentleman. The gown and wig gave place to the garden and the violin. The new life lasted six years, and then, on 8th October 1817, he breathed his last. His remains were borne from Almondell to the vault in Uphall Church, and there, amid the scenes of his boyhood, he sleeps.

Erskine's connection with Almondell was of long standing. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, he purchased the West Croft

of Kinpunt in Kirkliston parish, but about 1790 he exchanged these lands with his brother, the eleventh Earl of Buchan, for a portion of the entailed lands and barony of Strathbrock. Thus originated the property, which he named Almondell because it was situated in the dell of the Almond. Formerly this long strip of land, which skirts both sides of the river, was known as Clapperton Hall, the name of a farm and mill farther up the Almond. When Erskine came into possession the property was dreary, but by wise and patient industry the wilderness and the solitary place were made to blossom as the rose. Almondell was an ideal retreat for one who was not of Gibbon's opinion that domestic solitude is a 'comfortless state,' growing more painful as we descend the vale of years. Here, then, in this sequestered valley through which the Almond flows, Erskine built his house. His brother, the Earl, was surprised that he should select so low-lying and viewless a position. 'Why,' remarked his lordship, 'there is actually no prospect whatever.' Quick came the retort: 'You forget, my dear David, that I have always the *prospect* of your estate.'

Originally a villa of one storey in the Italian style, the mansion was added to from time to time, though never in height. No general design was followed, and to-day we look upon a somewhat amorphous structure which inclines us to agree with Burns's remark to Henry Erskine's son: 'I think your father and mine were the worst architects in Scotland.' 'My father,' remarks the twelfth Earl, 'had the oddest ideas possible of building a house. He made his residence at Almondell consist at least of two houses, connected by an inconvenient sort of gallery; the access to the best rooms was through a long narrow passage; he hollowed away the ground to make offices under the old house, so that it cracked all the way up one side; he made those under the new house dark and damp; the roof would not keep out water, the foundations would not let it get away; his ice-house had a southern aspect; his coal-cellars had trap-doors under the front windows. . . . Moreover, my father thought it economical to build with his own timber, and some of this having been used green, shrank so much that the cupola of the entrance hall gave way, and nearly fell in.'

Erskine was more successful in laying out his grounds. Again to quote Lord Buchan: 'My father made himself pleasant occupation in planting and building; enlarging the small cottage into a large mansion-house; throwing over the Almond a bridge designed by Nasmyth, with the taste of a true artist; and studying and culti-

vating flowers, which were to him a great amusement. He had a delight in embellishing his grounds, but professed ever to follow Nature's lead: "I like to wash her face," he used to say, "and make her presentable, but not trick her out in ornament." A celebrated landscape-gardener once advised Erskine to fill up a small ravine down which trickles a stream, remarking that the work would not cost more than £300. 'I would rather give £300 to make it, if it were not there,' was the sensible reply. This ravine, now clothed with verdure, makes a pretty walk.

An entertaining account of Erskine in his latter days was written by his relative, Henry David Inglis, and inserted in the *Edinburgh Literary Journal*. The writer, who was a frequent visitor at Almondell, says: 'The mail coach used to set me down at Almondell gate . . . and . . . I see, as vividly as I at this moment see the landscape from the window at which I am now writing, the features of that beautiful and secluded domain—the antique stone bridge, the rushing stream, the wooded banks, and, above all, the owner, coming towards me with his own benevolent smile and sparkling eyes. I recollect the very grey hat he used to wear, with a bit of the rim torn, and the pepper-and-salt short coat, and the white neck-cloth sprinkled with snuff. . . . He would first take me to see his garden . . . then to his melon bed, which we never left without a promise of having one after dinner; and then he would carry me to see his pony, and the great dog upon which his grandson used to ride.'

The writer also emphasises Erskine's love of the violin and of versifying. 'I think I scarcely ever entered the hall along with him without his taking down his Cremona—a real one, I believe, which hung on the wall, and, seating himself in one of the wooden chairs, play some snatches of old English or Scottish airs; sometimes, "Let's have a dance upon the heath," or an air from the music to *Macbeth*, or "The Flowers of the Forest" or "Auld Robin Gray," or a movement from the eighth concerto of Corelli, for whose music he had an enthusiastic admiration. But the greatest (treat) . . . was when, after dinner, he took down from the top of his bookcase, where it lay behind a bust, I think of Mr. Fox, his manuscript book, full of charades and other compositions all his own. . . . I well recollect the delight with which I listened, and Mr. Erskine was not above being gratified by the silent homage of a youthful mind.'

At Almondell Erskine entertained many celebrities in all walks of life. Hither came Mrs. Siddons. Erskine's son, the future Earl,

10 REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

much admired the play of *Douglas*, and courageously recited a portion to the great actress. Whereupon Mrs. Siddons offered to remain in Edinburgh a little longer in order to act the play along with young Erskine. But the latter did not feel equal to the occasion. The Princess Dashkoff was also a guest, and caused the laird no end of trouble owing to her autocratic treatment of the servants. That was perhaps natural, for she came from the true home of autocracy. She was the intimate friend of Catherine II. of Russia, whom she helped to the throne by heading a conspiracy against Peter III. Subsequently she quarrelled with Catherine, and, to soothe her troubled spirit, made the 'grand tour,' and included Scotland in the itinerary. In Edinburgh the Princess made the acquaintance of Blair and Robertson, was lionised, and had her son admitted a member of the Speculative Society.

After a visit to the quaint bridge across the Almond, which was designed by Alexander Nasmyth, the father of the inventor of the steam-hammer, and the painter of the famous portrait of Burns, the party drove to Uphall Church, where the Rev. Charles Dunn, B.D., minister of the parish, showed the tomb of Henry Erskine, and that of Principal J. C. Shairp, and described the architectural features of the Early Norman Church. Votes of thanks were accorded to the Countess of Buchan, Lord Cardross, and the Rev. Charles Dunn on the motion of Mr. William Cowan, President of the Club, and to Mr. W. Forbes Gray on the motion of Dr. J. L. Ewing.

3. ST. GILES'S CATHEDRAL

The members met on the evening of 15th June 1921 in St. Giles's Cathedral, when Dr. Thomas Ross indicated points of interest historically and architecturally. The Cathedral is the sixth in size in Scotland. All churches dedicated to St. Giles were built by the side of the highway. One of the jambs intended for a western tower still stands; no tower was ever built. The capitals of the year 1385, when the church was enlarged, were lower than the existing capitals, being seven courses lower down. The roof of the western portion of the nave, which is of plaster and putty, was condemned as out of keeping with Gothic architecture. The thanks of the Club were expressed to Dr. Ross by Mr. William Cowan, the President.

4. ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, YORK PLACE

On the afternoon of Saturday, 9th July 1921, the members visited St. George's Chapel, the oldest Episcopal place of worship in the New Town. An interesting account of the chapel was given by the Rev. Hugh Mackean, M.A., the present incumbent. In the gallery of this quaint, unobtrusive building, with the date 1793 over the porch, Sir Walter Scott sat on many a Sunday between the years 1810 and 1824, and, as may be seen from a certificate framed and hung in the porch, it was the incumbent of St. George's Chapel who officiated at the wedding of his daughter, Sophia, to John Gibson Lockhart, advocate, a little more than a century ago.

The building was designed by James Adam, not by his more famous brother, Robert, as is generally supposed. St. George's was referred to as pre-eminently a soldier's church. The first collection ever taken in it was for the purpose of providing flannel for the troops who were fighting in Flanders in the last decade of the eighteenth century. A connection between the chapel and Edinburgh Castle was established in 1837 (the year in which Queen Victoria ascended the throne), and had continued ever since, a fact which was emphasised by the handsome chandelier, the gift of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots.

Many distinguished people had been connected with St. George's. Among the original trustees were the Earl of Aboyne, Viscount Arbuthnot, and Lord Elibank, and the members included at one time the Earls of Mar and Moray, the Lords Rollo, Annesley, and Ker, Lady Molesworth, three Judges of the Court of Session—Lords Kinnedder, Gillies, and Murray—Robert Chambers, author of *The Traditions of Edinburgh*, and John Hill Burton, the historian of Scotland. Mrs. Siddons, the actress, though not a member, worshipped in St. George's when staying in Edinburgh. Among former incumbents were Dean Ramsay, the genial author of *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, and Thomas George Suther, D.C.L., afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen. Dr. Suther was the last survivor of the ninety-five 'Modern Athenians' etched by Benjamin William Crombie. The first incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Cleeves, was one of the clergy to accompany Deacon Brodie to the scaffold. He was also one of Scott's early teachers. 'When grown a big boy, I had a few lessons from Mr. Stalker, of Edinburgh, and finally from the Rev. Mr. Cleeve,' Scott writes in the *Autobiography*.

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Mr. Mackean was thanked for his address, on the motion of Mr. William Cowan, the President.

5. LECTURE

On the evening of Monday, 12th December 1921, a meeting of the Club was held in St. Giles's Hall, Victoria Terrace, George IV. Bridge, when a lantern lecture, 'Anent Old Leith,' was given by Mr. John Russell. Mr. Russell discussed the early history of the town, and told the story of the trouble between Edinburgh and Leith, showing that the Abbots of Holyrood possessed North Leith and part of South Leith, while the De Lestralrics, from their castle at Lochend, ruled the rest of South Leith. Edinburgh, being a Royal Burgh, had the sole right of carrying on foreign trade in this district, and therefore it required a harbour. That harbour was gifted to the Burgh by David I. or immediately after his time. It was owing to this peculiar privilege of the Merchant Burgesses of Edinburgh that trouble arose between Edinburgh and Leith, because the Leith people were restricted from sharing in the foreign trade. The only occupation for boys of enterprise was seafaring, and most of them became seafaring men, and it was on that account that no town in Europe was so famous for its sailors as Leith during the reign of James IV. Dr. Thomas Ross, who presided, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Russell, and mentioned that they were looking forward to seeing Mr. Russell's book on Leith.

All the meetings were well attended by members and their friends, and the thanks of the Club are owing to those who acted as leaders.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB

Vol. XI. of the Book of the Club will be delivered to the members previous to the Annual Meeting of the Club on 27th curt.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report, referred to the memorandum which the Club had submitted to the Town Council two years ago on the subject of the schemes the Council had in view for the reconstruction and demolition of old buildings. They had good reason to know, he said,

that that memorandum had been most carefully and sympathetically considered, and they might rest assured that in all those old buildings with which they were concerned, the outward appearance, at all events, was going to be retained. It was advisable that the Members of the Club and the Council should keep an open eye and open ear on any proposal to interfere with buildings in the city, and, as an illustration, he mentioned the view of the Castle obtained from Greyfriars' Churchyard. He understood educational buildings might take the place of some slum property in the Grassmarket, which was to be demolished, and said they should watch that a building was not put up there which would interfere in any way with that beautiful view. It would be a misfortune if a high building, with perhaps a chimney stack, were put up in the hollow there.

Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms, in seconding, referred to the fact that there were now only two names on the waiting list for membership of the Club, and the Chairman's appeal for an effort to increase the number, and said the experience of other societies in this connection was very much worse. They had actually still a surplus of Members, while in many other cases there was a deficiency. Proceeding, he said that though the Old Edinburgh Club had nothing to do with tramways, he thought it was a fair presumption that if they had overhead wires in the green trees of the New Town it would not be long before they had them creeping up the historic mile of the High Street and Canongate. That was a thing which they would be entitled to strongly protest against.

The Report and Balance Sheet were approved.

The Chairman then moved the re-election of Lord Rosebery as Hon. President, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms, Professor John Chiene, C.B., and Mr. W. B. Blaikie, LL.D., as Hon. Vice-Presidents, and the motion was cordially adopted.

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On the motion of the Rev. William Burnett, Mr. William Cowan was unanimously elected President of the Club.

Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., Mr. Robert T. Skinner, and Mr. John Geddie were appointed Vice-Presidents with Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie as Hon. Secretary, Mr. Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., as Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. W. Melvill Sym, C.A., as Hon. Auditor.

Mr. F. C. Mears, Mr. Kenneth Sanderson, Mr. William M. Wilson, and Mr. William K. Allan were elected Members of Council.

A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. John Harrison, C.B.E., LL.D., Mr. James L. Ewing, LL.D., Mr. John A. Fairley, and Mr. J. Cameron Robbie, the retiring Members of Council.

Mr. John Harrison, LL.D., moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Cowan for presiding.

The Meeting then terminated.

Old Edinburgh Club

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

For the Year ending 31st December 1921

CHARGE		DISCHARGE	
I. Funds at close of last Account :—			
(a) In Bank on Deposit Receipt,	£350 0 0	I. Expenses of Meetings,	£4 16 0
(b) Due to Honorary Treasurer,	1 14 9	II. Printing and Stationery,	25 7 7
	£348 5 3	III. Miscellaneous—Postages, etc.,	9 14 6
Arrears of Subscriptions,	2 2 0	IV. Arrears of Subscriptions written off,	0 10 6
	£350 7 3		
II. Subscriptions :—		V. Funds at close of this Account :—	
For year 1921 (350 Members at 10s. 6d.),	£183 15 0	(a) In Bank on Deposit Receipt,	£520 0 0
Less—Paid in advance during 1920,	3 3 0	(b) Due by Honorary Treasurer,	2 8 8
	£180 12 0		£522 8 8
23 Libraries at 10s. 6d., . . £12 1 6		(c) Arrears :—	
2 Associates at 2s. 6d., . . 0 5 0		For year 1921—	
For year (1922), 7 Mem- . . 3 13 6		1 Member, £0 10 6	
bers at 10s. 6d.,		For year 1921—	
For year (1922), 1 Library . . 0 10 6		1 Library, 0 10 6	
at 10s. 6d.,			1 1 0
	16 10 6		523 9 8
	197 2 6		
III. Interest on Deposit Receipts,	16 8 6		
	£563 18 3		

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., Hon. Treasurer.

EDINBURGH, 18th January 1922.—I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the year ending 31st December 1921, of which the above is an Abstract, and find them correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed.
W. MELVILL SYM, C.A., Hon. Auditor.

Old Edinburgh Club

1922

Honorary Patrons

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Honorary President

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY AND
MIDLOTHIAN, K.G., K.T.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD PROVOST.
SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms.
PROFESSOR JOHN CHIENE, C.B.
W. B. BLAIKIE, LL.D.

President

WILLIAM COWAN, 47 Braid Avenue.

Vice-Presidents

THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.
ROBERT T. SKINNER, Donaldson's Hospital.
JOHN GEDDIE, 16 Ann Street.

Honorary Secretary

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE, 96 George Street.

Honorary Treasurer

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., 21 Rutland Street.

Council

REV. WILLIAM BURNETT, B.D., Restalrig Manse, Lismore Crescent.
JOHN RUSSELL, 323 Leith Walk.
CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON, 1 Napier Road.
JAMES H. JAMIESON, 12 Sciennes Gardens.
Prof. G. BALDWIN BROWN, The University.
Prof. R. K. HANNAY, 14 Inverleith Terrace.
W. FORBES GRAY, 8 Mansionhouse Road.
W. HUME KERR, M.A., University, High School Yards.
F. C. MEARS, 14 Ramsay Garden.
KENNETH SANDERSON, W.S., 5 Abercromby Place.
WILLIAM M. WILSON, St. Helen's, West Coates.
WILLIAM K. ALLAN, 2 Wester Coates Avenue.

Honorary Auditor

W. MELVILL SYM, C.A., 49 Castle Street.

REPORT OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB was held in the Old Council Room, City Chambers, on the afternoon of Wednesday, 31st January 1923, at 4 o'clock.

The Right Honourable The Lord Provost presided. There was a large attendance of Members.

Apologies for absence were intimated from Sir Robert Usher, Bart., Mr. R. T. Skinner, and Mr. W. Forbes Gray.

The Annual Report and Abstract of Accounts, which had been issued to the Members, was held as read, and is in the following terms :—

The Council beg to submit to the Club the Fifteenth Annual Report.

During the year ended 31st December 1922 there were 20 vacancies in the membership. These have been filled up, and there still remain 11 names on the list of applicants for admission.

The following meetings were held :—

1. LECTURE—GEORGE SQUARE, 1766-1820

On Monday evening, 23rd January 1922, a meeting of the Club was held in St. Giles's Hall, Victoria Terrace, when a lantern lecture, entitled 'George Square: Its History and Romance, 1766-1820,' was delivered by Mr. W. Forbes Gray. There was a large audience, over which Mr. Charles B. Boog Watson presided.

At the outset, Mr. Forbes Gray characterised as erroneous the notion that when higher standards of domestic comfort necessitated

removal from the tall lands and dark closes of the Old Town, the well-to-do and the fashionable betook themselves to the ridge on the farther side of the valley once covered by the Nor' Loch. The first migration was not to the north, but to the south. Brown Square was built and George Square was building before a stone of the New Town had been laid—before even the Act extending the 'royalty' over the fields to the north had been passed. That a new and more wholesome Edinburgh might be reared on the sunny and breezy uplands beyond the Flodden Wall was a potentiality firmly grasped by the middle of the eighteenth century. The principal inducements were that this area was not liable to public burdens, and that it was near the Old Town.

George Square was the creation of James Brown, an Edinburgh architect who was also responsible for the erection of Brown Square, Charles Street, Crichton Street, and Buccleuch Place. In 1761 Brown purchased twenty-six acres in this quarter for £1200. The Town Council had declined the first offer, but no sooner had Brown bought the property than that body realised its mistake. The Corporation offered Brown £2000, but he refused to sell for less than £20,000. Having feued the ground, he received the purchase money as an annual return.

Brown's feuing plan of George Square (1779) was shown on the screen, and the lecturer mentioned that the Square was not called after George III., as is generally believed, but after George Brown of Lindsaylands and Elliston, the architect's brother. Building operations were begun in 1766, the first houses being erected on the north side. By 1779 the east and west sides were completed, while the south side was finished about 1785. The stone was obtained from Craigmillar, and most of the houses were built by Michael Nasmyth, the father of the painter of the famous portrait of Burns, and the grandfather of James Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam-hammer.

The early residents of George Square had special privileges and obligations. These Mr. Forbes Gray enumerated from the 'Contract between James Brown, architect in Edinburgh, and Walter Scott, W.S., to feu and build a dwelling-house with cellars, coach-house, etc., on the west side of the Great Square called George's Square.' Walter Scott had the right of entry to the Meadow by the gate on the west side of Mrs. Lockhart of Carnwath's Park, as well as 'the free liberty and use of the well on the south side of Ross Park at all times till by some

general means the inhabitants of the Square shall be otherwise sufficiently provided with water.' The father of Sir Walter was also given the right in the 'central area in the middle of the said intended Great Square jointly with the other proprietors.' In return, the dwellers in the Square were to enclose and lay out the garden, and to keep the same 'in good order, and in an ornate manner.' Further, chimney stalks were not to be raised higher than those of the neighbouring houses. The dignity of the Square was also to be maintained. Those who lived there were forbidden to engage in 'any trade or merchandise,' or to bake or brew 'for sale.' Nor could the residents engage in any handicraft. Finally, those who grew corn or other grains on Heriot's Croft were required to send all cereals damaged by fire or water to the 'milns commonly called Cannon milns,' so that they might be 'grinded.' Arnot, the historian of Edinburgh, mentions that officials ('commissioners' he calls them) were appointed for the purpose of cleansing, lighting, and 'watching' George Square, Buccleuch Place, and adjoining streets. In order to defray the expense, these officials were empowered to levy a sum not exceeding one shilling in the pound of the respective rents.

Referring to historic scenes that had been witnessed in the Square, Mr. Forbes Gray mentioned that Radical mobs had there committed violence, and that blood had once stained the cobbled causeway. Admiral Duncan's residence was 5 George Square when he won the great naval victory at Camperdown in 1797. The mansion was illuminated in honour of the event, and regulars and local volunteers together with a naval detachment marched through the Square, the victorious Admiral taking the salute at his own doorway. For many years, on the anniversary of the battle, the citizens were afforded an opportunity of inspecting, at Lord Duncan's residence, Copley's painting of the battle along with trophies of the fight.

With the exception of No. 25, which was the early home of Sir Walter Scott, probably no house in George Square, the lecturer remarked, was so interesting historically as No. 13. Here for nearly thirty years lived Lord Justice-Clerk Braxfield, the original of R. L. Stevenson's 'Weir of Hermiston.' Formerly, it was almost universally believed that Braxfield resided at No. 28; but Mr. Forbes Gray explained that, as a result of an inspection of the title-deeds of both houses, he was able positively to assert, in an article in *The Scotsman*, that the 'Hanging Judge's' associations were with No. 13, and with no other

house in the Square. The credit of this discovery was in a measure due to Sir James Balfour Paul, one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Club, who was born in No. 13, and who informed the lecturer that there had been a belief in his family that Braxfield had lived there. In 1770, while still at the Bar, Braxfield feued ground from James Brown, the purchase price being £1500. On the site he built the 'third house from the west in the north row of the great Square, building by the said James Brown' (title-deeds). There was authority for saying that Stevenson knew that Braxfield lived at No. 13, but in *Weir of Hermiston*, curiously enough, they were told how 'my lord would take the decanter and the glass, and be off to the back chamber looking on the Meadows, where he toiled on his cases till the hours were small.' In reality, however, 'my lord' looked, not on the Meadows, but on stables with old Ross House immediately beyond. Within a year of Braxfield's death, No. 13 was sold to Claud Alexander of Ballochmyle, the brother of the lady celebrated in Burns's song, 'The Lass o' Ballochmyle.'

George Square, during the period under review, was the abode of much of the poetry and charm of Scottish life. At least thirty Border families, all noted more or less, had their town houses there. Early residents included Jane, Duchess of Gordon; Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland (whose Gaelic title was 'The Great Lady of the Cat'); Viscountess Glenorchy (who died at No. 15); the second Lady Scott of Abbotsford; Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville; John Campbell, Lord Stonefield (one of the judges in the trial of Deacon Brodie); Walter Scott, W.S. (the father of Sir Walter); General Sir Ralph Abercromby; Henry Erskine; James Smollett (cousin of the author of *Humphry Clinker*); Dr. Jamieson of Scottish Dictionary fame; Robert Sym, W.S. (the 'Timothy Tickler' of *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, the relative of 'Christopher North,' and the friend of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd); James Pringle (the laird of the 'distant Torwoodlee' of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and a relative of Scott); Dr. Alexander Adam, Rector of the High School (from whom Scott first learned 'the value of knowledge'); Henry Mackenzie, the 'Man of Feeling'; Alexander Pringle ('the long-descended lord of Yair' mentioned in the Introduction to Canto II. of *Marmion*); Lord President Blair of Avontoun; Robert Dundas of Arniston (the son of one Lord Justice-General and the grandson of another, and in public affairs 'the most important person in Scotland'); Dr. Charles Stuart of Dunearn (father

of the James Stuart who killed the son of Dr. Johnson's biographer in a duel); and George Fergusson, Lord Hermand (one of the most extraordinary persons who ever attained the rank of a Scots Judge).

Mr. Forbes Gray was thanked for his lecture, on the motion of the Chairman.

2. MORAY HOUSE, CANONGATE

By kind permission of the Edinburgh Provincial Committee, the members of the Club visited Moray House on the afternoon of Saturday, 6th May 1922. Mr. Charles B. Boog Watson, who acted as leader, said:—

We may note at once that despite statements freely made, this house¹ had no connection with James, Earl of Moray, the 'Good Regent,' Queen Mary's half-brother. He was assassinated in 1570, nearly half a century before the earliest date claimed for the building of the house.

It was built, or 're-edified,' by Mary, Countess of Home,² daughter of Edward, 9th Lord Dudley, and widow of Alexander, 1st Earl of Home,³ on lands of James Easton, thereafter of George Dick, taylor. It seems clear that it was after her husband's death that she built the mansion, in which case the date (1618) given by Anderson in his *History of Edinburgh*, and by John Mackay in his *History of the Borough of the Canongate*, cannot be correct. Sir Daniel Wilson, in his *Memorials*, states generally that it was built some years before Charles I. visited Edinburgh in 1633, but the exact date is not known.

The initials M. H. (Mary, Countess of Home) are carved over the centre window of the south gable, and her arms, the lions of Home and of Dudley, impaled on a lozenge, occupy the same position on the north.

Her elder daughter, Margaret, married James, 4th Earl of Moray, who died in 1653; and her younger, Anne, was the first wife of the notorious Earl of Lauderdale.⁴

By arrangement, Alexander, 5th Earl of Moray, came into possession of the house in 1653.

¹ 'Regent Murray's House,' J. and H. S. Storer's *Views in Edinburgh*, etc., 1820.

² 1586-1645.

³ 1567-1619.

⁴ He died 1682.

Wilson suggests that Charles I. visited the house in 1633, and in 1648 Cromwell resided in 'Lady Home's Lodging in the Canongate,' where Argyll supped with him, and negotiations were carried on between him and the leading Covenanters.

On 13th May 1650 the wedding of Lord Lorne to Lady Mary Stuart, sister of Alexander, 5th Earl of Moray, was celebrated in the house. A few days later,¹ the Marquis of Montrose was borne past on his way to his prison in the Tolbooth, passing below the balcony on which some of the wedding party chanced to be standing, who withdrew as the criminal passed.²

Later in the same year, after his victory at Dunbar, Cromwell returned to Moray House, and spent the winter there.

In 1707 the mansion was occupied by Lord Chancellor Seafield,³ who took so leading a part in carrying through the 'Union' of the Scottish and English Parliaments. The signing of the preliminaries thereof was begun in the 'Union Cellar'—below the present branch of the National Bank of Scotland, on the east side of the head of Cockburn Street—whence the signatories were scared by the mob, and completed in the yet existing summer-house, which stood in, and still survives, the vanished garden, and for whose preservation we may thank the late Lord Guthrie and others.⁴

The garden seems to have been used as a place of public promenade by people of position, one of the scenes in Dr. Archibald Pitcairn's satirical play *The Assembly* being laid in 'Lady Murray's Yards.'

From 1752 to 1763 Moray House was occupied by the British Linen Company—now the British Linen Bank—who used part of the house as their warehouse. On 2nd May 1753 the Town Council granted a water-pipe, on the usual terms, to the British Linen Hall. It was probably during their occupation that the crane was erected at the west end of the balcony which is shown in Storer's view, and of which the footstep or socket may yet be seen.

From their occupation the house became known as the 'Linen Hall,' or the 'British Linen Hall.' In 1763 the British Linen Company handed the premises over to M'Culloch and Co., and in 1775 it

¹ 18th May, about 4 P.M.

² No unprejudiced account of this meeting has come down to us, and the accretions to the biased one of Bishop Guthrie will not bear handling.

³ James, Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

⁴ Some accounts invert the order in which the signing took place—that given above seems the more probable.

seems to have been under the charge of the Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland.

In 1793 we find it tenanted by Charles Cowan, son of George Cowan in Barns, near Crail, and Isobel Gow, his wife, claimed, but incorrectly, as a daughter of John Gow, the Pirate. Charles Cowan, who had another business in Leith, occupied the 'British Linen Court' as a tea and paper warehouse. He had two sons, Duncan, bailie in Edinburgh, to whom Sir Walter Scott alludes in the introduction to *The Fortunes of Nigel* as 'honest Duncan, the paper maker'; and Alexander, founder of the firm of Alexander Cowan and Sons, Ltd., of Valleyfield Paper Mills, Penicuik, and West Register Street, Edinburgh, father of the late Charles Cowan of Westerlea, who sat as M.P. for Edinburgh in 1847, having contested the seat with Lord Macaulay; of James Cowan, also M.P. for Edinburgh in 1874 and 1880, and of Sir John Cowan, Baronet, of Beeslack.

Charles Cowan, senior, died in 1805, and his son Duncan occupied the house till 1830. In 1816 he had the honour of entertaining Sir Walter Scott at dinner, in what is now the headmaster's room, in order to introduce to him Joseph Pitcairn of Hamburg, who had given Sir Walter much help anent matters on the Continent, for the *Annual Register*, and who was uncle to Mrs. Cowan.

In 1830 he was succeeded by his brother Alexander, as inmate of Moray House, where he dwelt, as the last resident, till 1845 when a great change took place.

The North British Railway Company had acquired as a site for the Waverley Station, sidings, etc., the grounds and buildings of Trinity Hospital and College Church. In order to accommodate the inmates of the former, they entered into negotiations with Francis, 10th Earl of Moray, who accordingly broke the entail, and sold to the Railway Company the old family mansion and grounds, suitable arrangements being made for the break of Mr. Cowan's lease, in order that the house might be used as a residence for the pensioners. But before the necessary alterations had been made on the building, the governors of Trinity Hospital found the system of money grants so much better than that of residence, that they deliberately adopted it, and sold the house thus left on their hands to the Free Church of Scotland, October 1846. The Church converted it into a Normal College, for training teachers, which purpose it served, under such rectors as Thomas Oliphant and Maurice Paterson, LL.D.—names

known and revered all over Scotland, and beyond—until it passed into the hands of the Provincial Committee on the Training of Teachers, a few years ago.

Considerable structural alterations were made from time to time by the Free Church of Scotland, inside the house, but the general exterior has suffered wonderfully little ; but alas for the beautiful and far-famed garden of old !

As to the building itself, it consists essentially of three blocks—Moray House proper, the most westerly ; the Regent House, so called from the erroneous connection with the Regent Moray, on the east ; and the New House, to the south. Of these, Moray House proper is the oldest.

The original entrance was by the great turnpike stair in the octagonal tower, the doorway of which is now buried under the raised level of the uppermost court, but is given in the old views of the house.¹ This stair gave access to the ground, first, and second floors, but fell later into disuse, probably after the building of the New House, which occurred before 1743, as proved by Edgar's map of that date. Thereafter the entrance was through an arched pend, furnished with an iron gate, leading from the Canongate into the central courtyard, shown in Gordon's plan of 1647, from the south-west of which the main house door opened into the ground floor of the New House, whence a stair, now little altered, led up to the first floor. The level of this floor was about four feet higher than the present floor level of the entrance hall, washing-house, etc. The Free Church of Scotland lowered the floor to its present level, filling up the ground-floor rooms with rubbish, converting the pend into a coal-cellar, and as far as possible obliterating from the street front the indications of the entrance archway and windows, which may, however, still be traced. The present entrance hall was the nursery in Mr. Cowan's days, and possessed one remarkable feature—the door communicating with the rest of the house stood at the top of a short flight of steps ascending from each side in the thickness of the enormously thick east wall, which has a space, eighteen inches wide, in the heart of it. This arrangement was due probably to the original flue from the fireplace, with a lofty arch, from the room below, which has disappeared, and whose window may be traced behind the fountain. Something of the kind is suggested by M'Gibbon and Ross.

¹ Shepherd gives four good views of house and garden as in 1829.

The domed rooms upstairs, with their magnificent plaster ceilings, are very little changed, but the courtyard has almost vanished, as also a small turnpike stair which gave access from the court to the rooms towards the east, unless a fragment survives in the stair leading down to the coal-cellar. This stair reached even to the lumber garrets, above the present science classrooms, which were removed altogether to give greater air-space when the former small bed- and sitting-rooms were thrown into the present large laboratories.

The ground floors of Moray House and the Regent House had access from doorways on either side of the entrance pend. These rooms have been filled up, as stated, and the street level raised about five feet, as shown by the floor of the coal-cellar, which we may take to be that of the old pend; cellars on the north side of the street, accessible by stairs, tell the same story.

The south and west walls of the Regent House were taken down and rebuilt, stairs removed, and small rooms thrown into large ones, suitable for classrooms.

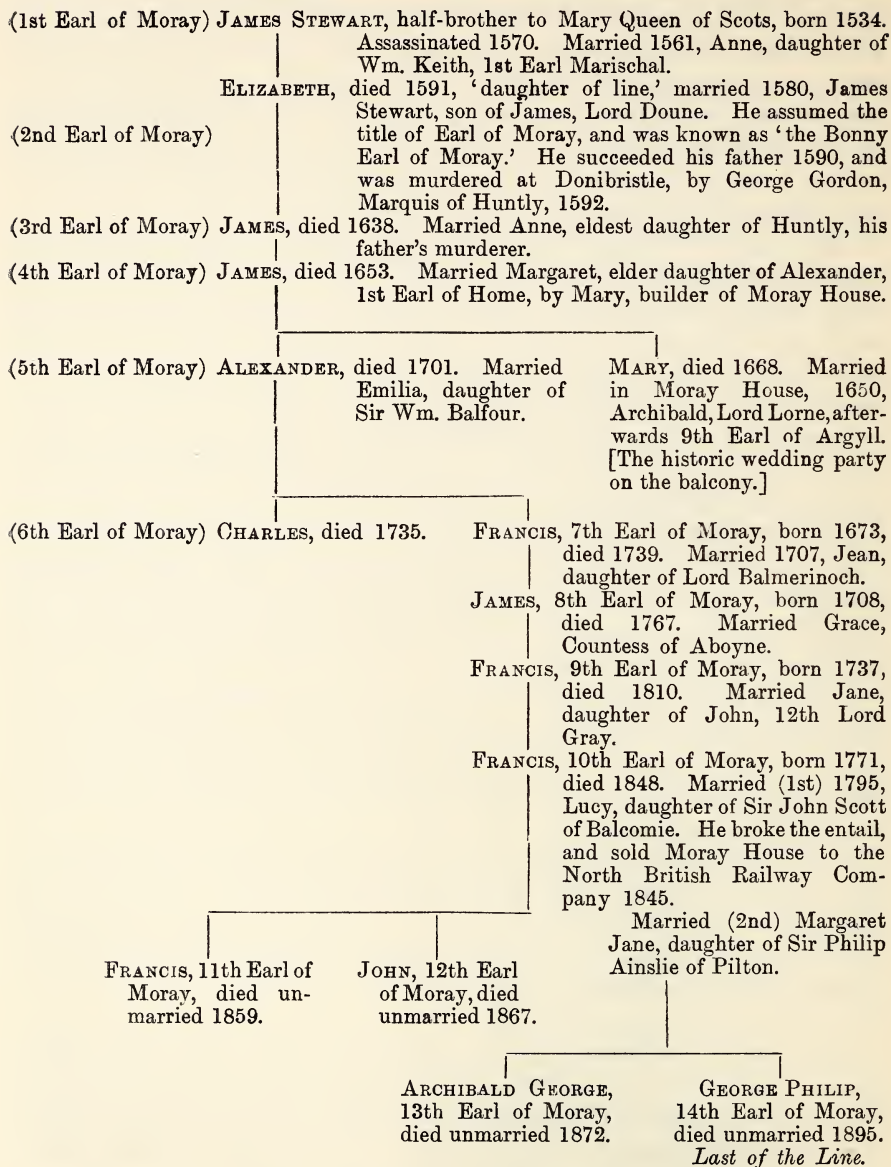
The New House, which seems to have been lengthened since Edgar's map was made, contained but little of interest. The chief alteration which has been made is that the bedrooms on the second floor, the wooden stair, and the garrets above were all cleared away to make the present single classroom.

The garden was a very fine one, and famous, with its terraces and staircases, its fine old thorn tree, claimed as one of Queen Mary's planting, and its bower, also named after her. It stretched down to the 'Strand,' at the South Back of the Canongate, where a door in the wall existed at one time.

But the School buildings invaded the garden, a church found a site at the foot, and yielded it only to the great New School. Queen Mary's Thorn has vanished, the yet more apocryphal one of King Jamie has disappeared, but the *esprit de corps* of the School and the antique flavour of the historic house yet hold their own.

[It may be mentioned that a somewhat fuller account of Moray House, with views and plans, may be found as part of *Alexander Cowan, his Kinsfolk and Connections*, privately printed, copies of which were lodged in the Advocates', Signet, Antiquaries', University, New College, and Public Free Libraries.]

LINE OF THE EARLS OF MORAY



On the motion of the President of the Club a very hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Boog Watson.

3. GLENCORSE AND WOODHOUSELEE

On the evening of Friday, 9th June 1922, the Club visited the Old Kirk of Glencorse, and the house and grounds of Woodhouselee. A fine evening brought out a large company, and secured an enjoyable outing. At Glencorse the Rev. William Burnett of Restalrig addressed the Club from the remains of the old 'laird's laft,' and told some of the history of the church and churchyard, and especially of its connection with Robert Louis Stevenson, and of its ministers, particularly Torrence, 'that old shepherd of let well alone,' waving his black gloves over the Bible. A window in the south transept dates the present ruin from 1699, and it seems a pity that in 1885 the building was deserted even for the handsome new church close by, but it still enshrines memories of history and literature, Scottish Roman and Scottish Covenanter, Stevenson and old Torrence. In the churchyard are interesting stories, one to the Frenchman from Dunkerque, who perhaps died a prisoner in the neighbouring barracks; but the pathetic memorial mentioned by Stevenson, 'a poor school slate in a wooden frame,' defied a recent search. Glencorse is perhaps the scene of the *Gentle Shepherd*, though this is not universally accepted.

The party proceeded in motors and other vehicles up the hill, and on to Woodhouselee on the Edinburgh road. The name at once recalls the Fraser-Tytlers, famous in Scottish Society, in law, and in literature, but for many years none of the name has occupied the house. The present tenant has done much to preserve the property, and generously threw open to the visitors all the treasures of the house, the gardens, and the grounds. In small sections the large company were conducted over the house and the grounds, and saw the many interesting treasures: the sycamores and the very fine sundials in the gardens, the Napier stones from the 'Wrychts Houses,' and the well-known summer-house in the grounds; and within the house the heraldic window, 'Sydney's [Sydney Smith] button,' and the poetry in Latin, Italian, and English scratched on the windows of the upper floors by Leyden, Lord Woodhouselee, and perhaps others. Mr. Burnett read a paper to the members of the Club from the front of the house, and drew together the historical and literary associations of the place, Foulford and Woodhouselee, Bothwellhaugh and Lady Anne Sinclair, Leyden and Allan Ramsay, the Fraser-Tytlers and Sir Walter Scott, Sydney Smith, and the many eminent men who gathered round their table.

As these places are without 'Old Edinburgh,' they may not be treated at greater length. Since the visit of the Club the property has been sold, and its long and historic association with the family of Fraser-Tytler broken.

4. THE CALTON GRAVEYARDS

The last of the summer outings was held on Saturday, 1st July 1922, when members and friends, one hundred and forty in number, visited the Old and the New Calton Graveyard, Mr. Robert T. Skinner, J.P., being the leader. The company, including Mr. William Cowan, President of the Club, assembled in the portion of the old ground which lies on the north side of Waterloo Place.

The Town Council of Edinburgh purchased the lands of Calton, or Caldtoun, from Lord Balmerino, the heir approving, and from that year (1724) until the passing of the Edinburgh Municipal Extension Act of 1856 the Council acted as superiors, appointing magistrates and holding courts. When Edinburgh was a walled city and Canongate a separate burgh, Calton parish belonged to South Leith. The distance from Calton to South Leith Church and Churchyard may have prompted the Calton Incorporation to acquire a place for burial from Lord Balmerino in 1718; the Town Council granted an extension on the south forty-nine years later. The Act of 1814 led to the formation of the Calton Road and Regent Bridge, which involved the intersection of the Calton Graveyard. Mr. Malcolm S. Irvine's *Historical Notes* (1887) states that a goodly proportion of the members of the Calton Incorporated Trades were shoemakers, and the tombstones which remain bear evidence of this. They have the rounding knife and St. Crispin's crown. Some leaves of the 'Book of Mortality' are missing, but the first entry runs:—'2nd August 1719. Joan Willocks aged 67 years.'

The New Calton Graveyard, which was opened in March 1817, dips towards the North Back of Canongate, and when the Old Burying Ground was intersected by Waterloo Place, the owners of the disturbed lairs had spaces allotted to them in the New. The headstone of Thomas Ainslie, 1742, which formerly stood beyond the Lodge on the left of the Calton Hill gateway, is now the first on the right as one enters the New Graveyard.

Crossing Waterloo Place, the Old Edinburgh Club party ascended

the stairs of the south portion of the graveyard, and viewed with interest the Poor's Box, a relic of the days when no statutory provision was made for the poor.

The biographical notes, compiled and abbreviated by Mr. Skinner, recount the distinguished personages who are interred in both burying-places.

Old Calton (opened 1718)

1. WILLIAM WOODS, died 14th December 1802, at Leith Street Terrace, aged 53. For thirty years the leading actor of Theatre Royal. Friend of Fergusson and Burns. His son was Sir William Woods, Garter King of Arms, who was succeeded by his son, Sir Albert William Woods (died 1904). See *Kay's Portraits*.
2. WILLIAM CRUICKSHANK, died 8th March 1795. For two years Rector of the Canongate High School, and afterwards a classical master of the Edinburgh High School. When Burns returned to Edinburgh on 20th October 1787, after the tour with Dr. Adair in the centre of Scotland, he took up his quarters at 2 St. James's Square with William Cruickshank. Burns, who regarded him as 'a glorious production of the Author of man,' eventually wrote the epigram:—

'Honest Will to heaven is gane,
And mony shall lament him,
His faults they a' in Latin lay,
In English nane e'er kent them.'

[Cruickshank was buried '4 yds. north from north-east corner of T. Wilson's ground.' No headstone.]

3. ADAM GIFFORD, died 20th January 1887. Senator of the College of Justice. Founded the Gifford Lectureships, bequeathing £80,000 to encourage the study of Natural Theology.
4. JOHN ROBERTS (died 1840), shoemaker in Stockbridge, and CHRISTIAN RITCHIE (died 1845), his wife, the parents of David Roberts, R.A., who erected the stone and who 'gratefully attributes much of his happiness and success in life to their parental care and solicitude, combined with the virtuous example which in their own conduct they placed before him during his early years.' David Roberts received the freedom of his native city (Edinburgh) in 1858. Perhaps the best local example of his work is 'A Sunset View at Rome.'
5. WILLIAM NICOL, died 21st April 1797 at Merchant Street. A classical master of the Edinburgh High School. He was for eighteen days the host of Burns in the house over the Buccleuch Pend, and later the poet's companion on the Highland Tour (25th August—16th September 1787). Sir Walter Scott describes Nicol as 'an excellent classical scholar; but worthless, drunken, and

inhumanly cruel to the boys under his charge.' Burns penned the epitaph :—

'Ye maggots feed on Nicol's brain,
For few sic feasts ye've gotten,
You've got a prize o' Willie's heart,
For deil a bit o't's rotten.'

[Nicol was buried '5 yds. by 4 yds.' immediately east of William Raeburn's. No headstone.]

6. Monument to Parliamentary Reformers of 1794—Thomas Muir, Thomas F. Palmer, William Skirving, and Maurice Margarot. The obelisk was erected in 1844 by friends under the leadership of Joseph Hume. Lord Cockburn looked upon the memorial as none other than 'a pillar of disgrace to the delinquent judges. If the reformers had been properly tried and properly punished, the idea of raising a monument to their memory would never have occurred.' Lord Justice-Clerk Braxfield—'Weir of Hermiston'—who presided at the trials, is pictured in Stevenson's 'Old Mortality' :—'In that whole crew of the silenced there was but one of whom my fancy had received a picture ; and he, with his comely, florid countenance, bewigged and habited in scarlet, and in his day combining fame and popularity, stood forth, like a taunt, among that company of phantom appellations.'
7. PETER WILLIAMSON, died 19th January 1799. Publisher of the first Edinburgh Directory (1773), and 'establisher' of a penny post. See *Kay's Portraits*.
[Williamson was buried in the grave of 'Mr. J. Scott,' which, according to a plan in the City Chambers, is some yards north-east of William Nicol's. The stone is surmounted by an urn. Agnes Williamson, who died 1824, aged 60, may have been Peter's sister.]
8. THOMAS DICKSON, LL.D., died 16th November 1904, aged 79. Curator, Historical Department, H.M. General Register House. An accomplished linguist. Many authors of historical publications are indebted to him.
9. CHARLES MACKAY, died 2nd November 1857, in his 71st year. Comedian, Theatre Royal. Scott admired him as Bailie Nicol Jarvie at the first performance of *Rob Roy* in 1819, and advised Joanna Baillie to see him at Covent Garden :—'He mixes the self-consequence, the vulgarity, the generosity, the irritability, and the good nature of the Glasgow citizen in the most delightful jumble.' See *Peter's Letters*.
10. BETTY MORTON, nurse, died 1st January 1834. Tombstone erected by Archibald Campbell Tait, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, 'whose childhood and youth she watched with a mother's care.'
11. GEORGE MOIR BYRES, died 9th December 1889, sixth laird of Tonley in Aberdeenshire, and the representative of Sir John Byres who bought the estate of Coates in 1610, where now stands St. Mary's Cathedral.

12. PETER MORRIS, the imaginary PETER MORRIS of *Peter's Letters*. The monument, believed to be a cenotaph, was erected by the son, James Morris, Madras, who died 13th May 1813.

'There is a certain graveyard,' writes R. L. Stevenson in 'Old Mortality,' 'looked upon on the one side by a prison, on the other by the windows of a quiet hotel; below, under a steep cliff, it beholds the traffic of many lines of rail, and the scream of the engine and the shock of meeting buffers mount to it all day long. The aisles are lined with the enclosed sepulchres of families, door beyond door, like houses in a street; and in the morning the shadow of the prison turrets, and of many tall memorials, fall upon the graves. . . . But for the most part I went there solitary, and with irrevocable emotion, pored on the names of the forgotten. Name after name, and to each the conventional attributions and the idle dates; a regiment of the unknown that had been the joy of mothers, and had thrilled with the illusions of youth, and at last, in the dim sick-room, wrestled with the pangs of old mortality.'

13. SCOTTISH AMERICAN SOLDIERS. Statue of Abraham Lincoln by George E. Bissell.

14. DAVID HUME (1711-76), historian. A hostile crowd gathered at the sceptic's funeral, and the grave had to be guarded for eight nights. The following *jeu d'esprit* is not generally known :—

Within this circular Idea,
Called vulgarly a tomb,
The Impressions and Ideas rest
That constituted Hume.

R. L. S. writes: 'Even David Hume, as he lay composed beneath that "circular idea," was fainter than a dream.'

See *Peter's Letters*, principally No. xv.

The structure contains the ashes of the nephew, David Hume, who died at 34 Moray Place on 30th August 1838; he was known as Baron Hume until the Court of Exchequer was abolished in 1830. The vase is a memorial to his wife. He bequeathed to the Royal Society of Edinburgh his uncle's correspondence with Rousseau and other foreigners. John Hill Burton afterwards made use of the letters in his *Life of David Hume*.

15. DAVID ALLAN, R.S.A., died 6th August 1796. Generally called 'the Scottish Hogarth.' He illustrated Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*, and Burns regarded him as the only artist who had 'hit genuine pastoral costume.' To Scott he was a man of real genius, who had made one or two glorious portraits.

[Monument by John Hutchison, R.S.A.]

16. JOHN HAIG (1758-1819). Distiller at Lochrin. The youngest brother, William Haig of Seggie (1771-1847)—buried at St. Andrews—was the grandfather of F.M. Earl Haig of Bemersyde. John Haig's grandson, Col. Arthur Balfour Haig, parted with Bemersyde to allow admirers to present it to the Field-Marshal.

‘John Haig’ appears on the list of subscriptions for Burns’s Family.

17. ROBERT SMITH CANDLISH, D.D. (1806-73). Minister of St. George’s Free Church. Took a prominent part in the Disruption. The father, James Candlish, a medical teacher in Edinburgh, was connected with Ayrshire. Burns speaks of him,—‘The earliest friend, except my only brother, that I have on earth.’ Mrs. Candlish (Jane Smith) was one of the six young belles of Mauchline,—‘Miss Smith she has wit.’
18. ANNE DALLAS (1800-70), nurse at Inverleith House. ‘This Highland woman was a beautiful relic of the old feudal retainer. To call her a servant seems sacrilege, yet she herself showed the real superiority of her character by never for one moment forgetting that such was her position.’ (*Memoir*, by Mrs. John Hill Burton.)
[Monument erected by her grateful friends, Professor Cosmo Innes and his eldest daughter, Katharine, the wife of Burton the historian.]
19. THOMAS HAMILTON, R.S.A., died at 9 Howe Street, on 24th February 1858, aged 73. The crowning work of his genius is the High School, an ornament of the Grecian style. The Town Council found fault with the architect for spending money!
[Buried beside his uncle, John Hamilton, ‘wright,’ who purchased the ground in 1812.]
20. GEORGE WILSON, M.D. (1818-59), younger brother of Sir Daniel Wilson, author of *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time*. The Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons allowed George Wilson to deliver the first chemistry lectures in what has since developed into the extra-mural school, and he was the first person in Britain to point out the importance of testing railway servants and sailors for colour-blindness. Director of the new Scottish Industrial Museum, and Professor of Technology in the University. Published *Five Gateways of Knowledge*. See *Memoir* in Brown’s *Horæ Subsecivæ*.
21. DANIEL STEWART (1741-1814). Held an appointment in the Court of Exchequer. Founder of Daniel Stewart’s Hospital for boys. The legacy having multiplied, the Hospital, designed by David Rhind, was opened in 1855. Stewart founded a free school in his native parish of Logierait.
22. ROBERT KAY, architect, died at Wester Duddingston on 13th May 1818. A distant relative of John Kay, caricaturist. He made money from speculating in the buildings of South Bridge Street.
In *Kay’s Portraits* he is seen arm-in-arm with a friend, Louis Cauvin, from whom Burns had lessons in French and who founded Cauvin’s Hospital.
23. REV. JAMES MILLAR, died 17th August 1801. Chaplain to public charities. Founder of a divinity bursary: the holder is called upon to pay one penny per annum as feu-duty for the tomb.

24. JULIUS VON YELIN, Knight and Member of the Royal Academy, Munich. A native of Bavaria. His wife had told him that he must not leave Scotland without seeing Scott, and he prolonged his visit to Edinburgh until the poet's return. Scott writes on 22nd January 1826: 'I have a funeral-letter to the burial of the Chevalier Yelin, a foreigner of learning and talent, who has died at the Royal Hotel. He wished to be introduced to me, and was to have read a paper before the Royal Society when this introduction was to have taken place. I was not at the Society that evening, and the poor gentleman was taken ill at the meeting and unable to proceed. He went to his bed and never rose again; and now his funeral will be the first public place I shall appear at. He dead, and I ruined; this is what you call a meeting.' Two days later: 'Went to the funeral of Chevalier Yelin, the literary foreigner mentioned on 22nd. How many and how various are the ways of affliction! Here is this poor man dying at a distance from home, his proud heart broken, his wife and family anxiously expecting letters, and doomed only to learn they have lost a husband and father for ever. He lies buried on the Calton Hill, near learned and scientific dust—the graves of David Hume and John Playfair being side by side.'

[Buried in ground 2 yds. by 1 yd. purchased by James Gibson Thomson, and lying between James Millar's and McGrigor Murray's.]

25. JOHN PLAYFAIR (1748-1819), mathematician and geologist. Joint-Professor of Mathematics with Adam Ferguson; afterwards Professor of Natural Philosophy. 'This fine old Archimedes with his reposed demeanour' (*Peter's Letters*). 'Taking the whole man—his science, his heart, his manner, and his taste—I do not see how Playfair could have been improved' (Cockburn). [Buried in walled tomb west of Fraser's and north of McGrigor Murray's.] Monument on the Calton Hill.

26. ROBERT BURNS, died 5th June 1815. Designer of Nelson Monument on Calton. The poet Burns paid him £5, 10s. for erecting the headstone on Robert Fergusson's grave in the Canongate Churchyard. 'He was two years in erecting it after I had commissioned him for it,' writes Burns, 'and I have been two years in paying him, after he sent me his account; so he and I are quits'; and Burns replied, 'I shall be happy to receive orders of a like nature for as many more of your friends that have gone hence, as you please.'

The builder's son William, to whose 'tender mercies' St. Giles's was given over in 1829, erected for Sir Walter Scott in Irongray Churchyard the monument to Helen Walker, the original of Jeanie Deans.

27. SIR JOHN STEELL, R.S.A. (1804-91), Sculptor to the Queen for Scotland. His principal work is the Scottish Memorial to Prince Albert in Charlotte Square (1876). Edinburgh possesses also 'Alexander taming Bucephalus'; Allan Ramsay; Christopher

North ; Wellington ; and Chalmers. His colossal statue of Queen Victoria surmounts the Royal Scottish Academy, and his marble figure of Scott adorns Kemp's Gothic Monument.

28. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD (1776-1834), publisher. Founder of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. He was the first to recognise the literary gifts of John Galt, novelist. During his last illness he was attended by the physician, David Macbeth Moir, the 'Delta' of literature.
29. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE (1774-1827), 'a prince of booksellers.' He was involved in the commercial crash of 1826, which ruined Scott and the Ballantynes, his liabilities amounting to £250,000. His first wife was the daughter of David Willison, printer and Dean of Guild, whose tomb is a few yards west from Constable's.

New Calton (opened 1817)

1. THOMAS AINSLIE, 'blacksmith' and 'freeman.' The headstone dated 1742 was transferred from the old graveyard.
2. LORD PROVOST ALEXANDER HENDERSON of Press, died 5th February 1827, at 14 St. John's Street, in his 59th year. A herd-boy from Peebles, he rose to be a seed merchant and Master of the Merchant Company. He improved not only the grounds to the west of the Mound, but also the south and west approaches to the city. His Lordship presided at the ceremony of laying the foundation of the High School on 28th July 1825.
3. ROBERT MITCHELL (1794-1836), a classical master of the newly opened Edinburgh Academy. The Mitchell medal for Mathematics is awarded annually. 'In the fifth class, Mr. Mitchell's,' writes Sir Walter Scott, 'we heard Greek, of which I am no otherwise a judge than that it was fluently read and expressed.'
4. JAMES IVORY (1792-1866), Senator of the College of Justice. Solicitor-General for Scotland under Melbourne. He was the nephew and heir of Sir James Ivory, the eminent mathematician, whose books he bequeathed to the Dundee Public Library.
5. JAMES HAIG of Blairhill (1755-1833), the eldest brother of William Haig of Seggie, grandfather of Earl Haig.
[The large enclosure was bought on 12th December 1823 for £66 only.]
6. ROBERT KINNIBURGH, died 28th August 1851, teacher of the deaf in Edinburgh. Scott met him on circuit at Jedburgh, Kinniburgh being interpreter in the case where a deaf-and-dumb woman was assaulted. 'Some of the signs, brief in themselves,' writes Sir Walter, 'put me in mind of Lord Burleigh in the Critic. Did he mean all this by the shake of the head? Yes, if he shook his head as I taught him.'
7. JAMES HALL, D.D., died 28th November 1826. Secession minister. A spacious church was erected for him in Broughton Place.
8. General SIR ROGER HALE SHEAFFE, Bart., died 17th July 1851. The United States troops took Queenstown on the Niagara in 1812,

but the British forces under Sheaffe recaptured the town the same day.

9. WILLIAM DICK, died 4th April 1866. Founder of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College.
 10. WILLIAM HENRY GOOLD, D.D. (1815-97). Dux of the High School. Minister of the Martyrs Church, which is reputed to be the oldest dissenting congregation in the city and to date back to the perilous period of 1662-88. Dr. Goold held the Secretaryship of the National Bible Society 1830-96. The Goold Hall in St. Andrew Square bears his name.
 11. COLONEL SIR ALEXANDER ANDERSON, C.B., died 26th July 1842. Served in 92nd and 42nd Regiments, and during the Peninsular War he commanded the 11th Portuguese Infantry.
 12. CHARLES HUGHES TERROT, D.D. (1790-1872). Excellent mathematician. Rector of St. Peter's and St. Paul's in the city; elected Dean and afterwards Episcopal Bishop of Edinburgh; chosen Primus in succession to Bishop William Skinner of Aberdeen. See Crombie's *Modern Athenians*. Lord Jeffrey writes in reference to the baptism of his only child Charlotte (1839): 'It would have done your heart good to have seen with what earnestness she renounced the devil and the vain pomp and glory of the world, as she lay sputtering off the cold water, in the arms of the Rev. Charles Terrot.'
- Dr. Terrot's eldest daughter accompanied Florence Nightingale to the Crimea.
13. JOHN INGLIS, D.D. (1763-1834). Minister of Old Greyfriars and Moderator of General Assembly. One of the principal originators of the Scottish Missions in India. 'The doctor is an ungainly figure of a man at first sight, but, on looking a little, one easily observes in him also the marks both of good breeding and strong intellect, a man of genuine power' (*Peter's Letters*). His youngest son became Lord Justice-General.
 14. DAVID LAING, LL.D. (1793-1878). The father being the only Edinburgh bookseller who dealt in foreign literature, David travelled abroad in search of rare books; he once met J. G. Lockhart in Rotterdam. The Bannatyne Club, founded 1823, was Laing's child; he was the first Secretary, and Scott, the President, presided every year between 1823 and 1831. Lockhart says Laing was Scott's 'kind, intelligent, and industrious ally, he was the unfailing source and centre of all sorts of merriment within the limits of becoming mirth.' Laing had a knowledge of various departments of bibliography (see *Peter's Letters*). He was appointed Librarian to the Signet Library. The sale of his books occupied thirty-one days, and realised upwards of £16,000.
 15. ANTHONY DUNLOP, died 29th June 1828, youngest and favourite son of Burns's gifted correspondent, Mrs. Dunlop of Dunlop. Burns spoke of him in 1790 as 'a noble, warm-hearted, manly young fellow.' Having seen service in the East Indies, he eventually

got a ship of his own and engaged in the Bengal trade. 'I have lately had an enjoyment too exquisite for concealment—a letter from my dear Anthony who is doing equal to my wishes and beyond my hopes,' so the mother writes to the Ayrshire Poet, 'he is kindness and generosity personified. Were I to write a poem, he should be my hero. I ought to bless my Creator on my bended knees every day for having brought me into the world to be the mother of this boy. Don't you, who are a father, feel that this is the true language of the heart? I am sure you do, or you could never be a poet.' Anthony Dunlop took to farming in the Isle of Man, bought a property; failure dogged his footsteps; he seems to have lacked worldly wisdom. He was found dead in bed in an Edinburgh hotel.

16. JOHN FYFE, of the Royal College of Surgeons, died 22nd February 1817, aged 26; buried 1st March.

[This was the first interment in the New Calton; and the City Chambers Records state that John Fyfe's was 'the first tomb built.' The family had ground in the Old Calton as far back as 1789.]

17. JOHN GAIRDNER, M.D., died 12th December 1876. He with William Wood, surgeon, aided the movement to let medical students get part of their training from extra-academical lecturers. As Town Councillor, he nominated Francis Jeffrey for Parliament, but Dundas was elected. Dr. Gairdner belonged to Mount Charles near Ayr; he contributed to the Press letters relative to Burns and the society in which the poet moved. He married a grandchild of William Dalrymple, D.D., of Ayr, to whom Burns pays tribute in *The Kirk's Alarm*.

18. LORD GLENLEE'S SONS (aged 70 and 23), DAUGHTERS (aged 83 and 35), and COUSIN (William Miller of Dalswinton, aged 67).

Sir William Miller, Bart. (1755-1846), afterwards Lord Glenlee, the only son of Lord President Sir Thomas Miller, was the last Scots Judge to walk from his house to court. His wig was nicely powdered, he wore a long cravat and silk stockings, and carried a cocked hat in his hand. He resided in what is now the Dental School in Chambers Street. He sat on the bench from 1795 till 1840, and was considered the oldest Judge in Europe. His lordship was buried at Stair.

19. WILLIAM MACGILLIVRAY, LL.D. (1796-1852), Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. His *magnum opus* was *A History of British Birds*; he was the first scientist to classify birds according to their anatomical structure.

20. RICHARD SILVER, Ensign, 82nd Regiment, died 1833. The surname being familiar to R. L. S. in visiting the tomb of his ancestors, the author is said to have made use of it in *Treasure Island*.

21. CHARLES OMAN, died 16th August 1825, aged 59. A native of Caithness, he served as vintner's boy in the Star and Garter, the scene in Writers' Court of the high jinks of *Guy Mannering*. In the

walking match between Hamilton Bell, W.S., and Edward Innes, confectioner, Oman was carried by the former, a man of great strength (see *Kay's Portraits*). Oman became keeper of the Archers' Hall, then conducted a coffee-house, and leased the Waterloo Hotel. He removed to 6 Charlotte Square a few months before his death.

22. WILLIAM KNOX (1789-1825), poet. As a farmer near Langholm he was not a success; he came to Edinburgh and took up journalism. 'Mortality,' a poem in *Songs of Israel*, was a favourite with Abraham Lincoln. Scott considered 'The Lonely Hearth' superior to anything that Michael Bruce had written.
23. JOHN KER, D.D., died 4th October 1886. Minister of the United Secession Church in Sydney Place, Glasgow. The best of his works is *The Psalms in History and Biography*; a volume of *Sermons* ran through thirteen editions.
24. JOHN INGLIS, Lord Glencorse (1810-91), youngest son of John Inglis, D.D. As an advocate, he defended Madeline Smith (1857), who was charged with poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of not proven. He was installed Lord Justice-General in 1867. Lord Stair and Lord Watson excepted, no Scots Judge seems to have ranked so high as a jurist. Glencorse was elected Chancellor of Edinburgh University in opposition to Gladstone.
25. R. L. STEVENSON'S (a) grandfather, (b) uncle, (c) father, (d) mother.
 - (a) ROBERT STEVENSON (1772-1850), engineer to the Scottish Lighthouse Board. Conceived and executed the Bell Rock Tower, with its 'ruddy gem of changeful light.' In 1814 Scott made the voyage round Scotland with Robert Stevenson and his commissioners. See *The Pirate*.
 - (b) ALAN STEVENSON (1807-65), eldest son of Robert Stevenson. Engineer to the Lighthouse Board; his chief work was the Skerryvore Tower.
 - (c) THOMAS STEVENSON (1818-87), youngest son of Robert Stevenson and father of R. L. S. Also one of the Engineers to the Lighthouse Board; distinguished himself by his experiments in lighthouse illumination. He was elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
 - (d) MARGARET ISABELLA (died 14th May 1897), daughter of Lewis Balfour, D.D., and wife of Thomas Stevenson.

'There, on the sunny frontage of a hill,
 Hard by the house of kings, repose the dead,
 My dead, the ready and the strong of word.
 Their works, the salt-encrusted, still survive;
 The sea bombards their founded towers; the night
 Thrills pierced with their strong lamps. The artificers,
 One after one, here in this grated cell,
 Where the rain erases, and the rust consumes,
 Fell upon lasting silence.'

26. ROBERT PITCAIRN, W.S. (1793-1855), antiquary. Author of *Criminal Trials in Scotland*. Scott, having read the case of Mure of Auchindrane, founded a dramatic sketch on the story—*The Ayrshire Tragedy*.
27. DAVID RITCHIE, D.D., died 10th January 1844, in his 81st year. Professor of Logic for some years. 'Logic, according to our acceptation of the word, is one of the least and last of the things which this gentleman (who is said to be a person of great shrewdness and masculine judgment) is supposed to teach. The true business of Dr. Ritchie is to inform the minds of his pupils with some first faint ideas of the Scotch systems of metaphysics and morals' (*Peter's Letters*).
28. ISAAC BAYLEY of Manuel (1797-1873), married Marion Spottiswood, eldest daughter of George H. Baird, D.D., Principal of Edinburgh University. Isaac Bayley was the cousin of Miss Jobson, proprietrix of Lochore, who was married to the second baronet of Abbotsford (1825). 'Mr. Bayley,' says Scott, was 'legal manager of her affairs.' Baird was one of the two ministers who officiated at Abbotsford House on the occasion of Scott's funeral. Baird it was who asked Burns to edit the poems of Michael Bruce for the benefit of Bruce's aged mother; Burns approved, but no such edition was ever published. Mr. J. F. Bayley, W.S., the grandson of Mr. Isaac Bayley, is agent for Col. Walter J. C. Maxwell Scott, C.B., the present proprietor of Abbotsford.
29. RICHARD JORDAN, died 8th October 1911, aged 37 years. The World's Champion Draughts Player.
30. JAMES BOYD, LL.D. (1795-1856). House-Governor of Heriot's Hospital, and afterwards a classical master of the High School. A Boyd Medal is presented to the dux of one of the classes. There were two Boyd Clubs formed in the Crimea during the Russian War.
31. DAVID BRYCE, R.S.A. (1803-76). Ablest exponent in Scotland of Baronial Architecture. The best of his public buildings are Fettes College and the Royal Infirmary.
32. (a) JOHN BROWN, D.D. (1784-1858), Broughton Place Church. The son has written the literary memorial of his father in 'The Letter to John Cairns, D.D.' (*Horæ Subsecivæ*).
- (b) JOHN BROWN, M.D. (1810-82), son of John Brown, D.D., and author of *Rab and His Friends*. Among his acquaintances were Jeffrey, Cockburn, Thackeray, and Ruskin.
33. LORD PROVOST ALEXANDER KINCAID MACKENZIE (1768-1830). Partner in firm of William Hall & Co., merchants, Leith. Treasurer of Heriot's Hospital.
34. SPENS of Craigsanquhar. Nathanael Spens, whose death is recorded in 1869 at the age of 64, was the son of Nathaniel Spens (1728-1815), President of the Royal College of Physicians. The famous Raeburn of Dr. Spens hangs in the Archers' Hall, and the Spens Medal was instituted in his honour in 1833.

35. (a) SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON, Bart., M.D. (1797-1882), Professor. Medical Adviser to the Crown in Scotland. Declined the Presidency of the British Association.
- (b) DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., LL.D. (1830-1912), second son of Sir Robert Christison. Examined hill forts all over Scotland, and made sketches and plans. Interested himself in the Iron Yetts of Castles and in Churchyard Memorials.
36. (a) JOHN MACKENZIE, M.D., of Lochwards, died 4th January 1837. At Edinburgh University he was the friend of Dr. William Cullen and Dr. Joseph Black. While he was the surgeon at Mauchline, his patients included Robert Burns and Jean Armour, the former regarding him as 'my very warm and worthy friend.' Dugald Stewart invited Burns and Mackenzie together to Catrine, the occasion on which the poet 'dinner'd wi' a lord'; Mackenzie was the recipient of 'The Lines on meeting with Basil Lord Daer.' Mackenzie met Hugh Blair, D.D., on a visit to Barskimming, and, having mentioned Burns's poems, lent him a copy of the Kilmarnock edition. Blair was particularly pleased with *The Holy Fair*.
- (b) JOHN WHITEFOORD MACKENZIE, W.S. (1794-1884), son of John Mackenzie, M.D., and named after Sir John Whitefoord of Ballochmyle. Clerk and Law Agent to the Convention of Royal Burghs. An enthusiastic antiquarian. His library was sold in 1886, the sale occupying twenty-eight days.
37. ANDREW SKENE, died 2nd April 1835, at 74 Great King Street, aged 51. Solicitor-General for Scotland. Cockburn, who calls this Aberdonian 'a natural and most excellent person,' compares his profile with that of Dante. The monument by Patric Park, R.S.A. (1811-55), is probably the finest in any Edinburgh graveyard. It represents Wisdom bending over and soothing Misfortune, the sorrowing figure on each side leaning on an extinguished torch.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CLUB

Volume XII. of the Book of the Club is now in the press, and the Council hope to issue it to the members shortly. The volume will contain the following articles :—

Notes on the Names of the Closes and Wynds of Old Edinburgh, by Mr. Charles B. Boog Watson.

Extracts from the Records of the Tolbooth, by Mr. J. A. Fairley.
 Drawings by Thomas Hamilton, architect, of the houses in the Castlehill and Lawnmarket, as they existed prior to 1830; with explanatory notes by Mr. F. C. Mears.

The Maps of Edinburgh, 1544-1851, by Mr. William Cowan.

Mr. William Cowan, President of the Club, in submitting the Report, said:—

With regard to the forthcoming publication of Vol. XII. of the Book of the Club, it would contain a paper by Mr. Boog Watson on the names of the closes and wynds in the High Street, Canongate, and Cowgate. Mr. Boog Watson had traced the origin of the names of two hundred and fifty closes, which at one time or another had borne about five hundred names. They were also going to have reproductions of drawings by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, which had turned up in recent times. They were of houses in the Castlehill and Lawnmarket as they existed prior to 1830, with explanatory notes by Mr. F. C. Mears. It would also contain extracts from records of the Tolbooth by Mr. J. A. Fairley, and a catalogue of the maps of Edinburgh from 1544 to 1851 by Mr. Cowan. Their finances were in a very satisfactory condition. The Old Edinburgh Club was continuing to fulfil very well the purpose for which it was established. In their twelve volumes they had put on record a very large amount of valuable information. This information had not been compiled for the purpose of affording pleasant reading, but of giving accurate information in regard to the history and topography of Old Edinburgh. It was not founded on previous books, but on original research. They might take credit for having done something to foster public opinion on the preservation of ancient monuments, and there was now a feeling on the part of the public in that matter which did not exist so strongly formerly. They had evidence of that in the flood of correspondence in the newspapers when anything seemed to strike at the historical monuments of the city.

They had done something to help the Town Council in the policy which they had adopted in recent years. The policy which held the field on the part of their city rulers was to deal with the existing old buildings by such internal operations and reconstruction as would make them good sanitary dwellings for the people, now that the housing problem had become such a difficulty, while at the same time preserving those external features of the old buildings which were a great asset in Edinburgh as a memorial of their past history. It was a great satisfaction that the policy was now one of reconstruction, and that the old bad days had gone when the policy was one of wholesale demolition, resulting in the destruction of so much which might have been preserved to this day, and which could never be recovered.

The Lord Provost, in moving the adoption of the Report, said:—

I wish to congratulate the members on another successful year. The Club is carrying out the aims and objects for which it exists. It is doing very valuable work indeed. These researches into the history of the past are of great value, not only to the antiquarian and student, but also to those who are intimately concerned in the present-day government of the city.

With regard to the reconstruction schemes, while these were necessary, for they had far too many slums yet in Edinburgh, these, said the Lord Provost, should be carried out with due regard to old pieces of architecture, which were well worth preserving. The Town Council were doing so to the best of their ability. They were preserving the external appearance, at least, of all the old buildings with which they were dealing. It would give a certain amount of confidence to the members of the Club to know that this particular work was under the immediate care of the treasurer of the Club, Councillor Whitson, who is the Convener of the Town-Planning Committee, and whose duty it is to attend to these reconstruction schemes. The Club may take it that the Town Council would not be vandals in this matter. Of course, to provide the necessary homes, it is inevitable that certain old buildings should be taken down entirely, but those which were worth preserving they would do their best to preserve. It is an encouragement to the Town Council to know that they had such bodies as the Old Edinburgh Club and the Cockburn Association, who were jealous of what they did to the appearance of Old Edinburgh. They felt that they had behind them a body of informed opinion which they could consult in regard to these matters.

The Report and Balance Sheet were approved.

Mr. Charles B. Boog Watson then moved the re-election of the Right Hon. The Earl of Rosebery as Honorary President, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms, Professor John Chiene, and Mr. W. B. Blaikie, LL.D., as Honorary Vice-Presidents, and the motion was cordially adopted.

On the motion of Mr. W. B. Blaikie, LL.D., Mr. William Cowan was unanimously re-elected President of the Club.

42 REPORT OF FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., Mr. Robert T. Skinner, and Mr. John Geddie were appointed Vice-Presidents, with Mr. Lewis A. MacRitchie as Hon. Secretary, Mr. Thomas B. Whitson, C.A., as Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. W. Melvill Sym, C.A., as Hon. Auditor.

Mr. William Angus, Mr. Henry F. Kerr, Mr. Charles A. Malcolm, Ph.D., and Mr. James Hay Thin were elected Members of Council.

A vote of thanks was awarded to Rev. William Burnett, B.D., Mr. John Russell, Mr. Charles B. Boog Watson, and Mr. James H. Jamieson, the retiring members of Council.

Mr. James L. Ewing, LL.D., moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Provost for presiding.

The Meeting then terminated.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE HONORARY TREASURER

CHARGE

[illegible]

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., Hon. Treasurer.

EDINBURGH, 17th January 1923.—I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Old Edinburgh Club for the year ending 31st December 1922, of which the above is an Abstract, and have found them correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed.
W. MELVILLE SYM, C.A., Hon. Auditor.

Old Edinburgh Club

1923

Honorary Patrons

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Honorary President

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY AND
MIDLOTHIAN, K.G., K.T.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

The Right Hon. THE LORD PROVOST.
Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, C.V.O., LL.D., Lyon King of Arms.
Professor JOHN CHIENE, C.B.
W. B. BLAIKIE, LL.D.

President

WILLIAM COWAN, 47 Braid Avenue.

Vice-Presidents

THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.
ROBERT T. SKINNER, Donaldson's Hospital.
JOHN GEDDIE, 16 Ann Street.

Honorary Secretary

LEWIS A. MACRITCHIE, 96 George Street.

Honorary Treasurer

THOMAS B. WHITSON, C.A., 21 Rutland Street.

Council

Prof. G. BALDWIN BROWN, The University.
Prof. R. K. HANNAY, 14 Inverleith Terrace.
W. FORBES GRAY, 8 Mansionhouse Road.
W. HUME KERR, M.A., University, High School Yards.
F. C. MEARS, 14 Ramsay Garden.
KENNETH SANDERSON, W.S., 5 Abercromby Place.
WILLIAM M. WILSON, St. Helen's, West Coates.
WILLIAM K. ALLAN, 2 Wester Coates Avenue.
WILLIAM ANGUS, Record Office, H.M. Register House.
HENRY F. KERR, 12 East Claremont Street.
CHARLES A. MALCOLM, Ph.D., S.S.C. Library, Parliament Square.
JAMES HAY THIN, 2 Chalmers Crescent.

Honorary Auditor

W. MELVILL SYM, C.A., 49 Castle Street.

Old Edinburgh Club

LIST OF MEMBERS

- AITKEN, ROBERT, 16 Hope Terrace.
Alexander, A., National Bank, 179 High Street.
Alexander, James, 28 India Street.
Allan, F. H., 37 Northumberland Street.
Allan, William K., 2 Wester Coates Avenue.
Allison, James, 5 Ventnor Terrace.
Anderson, Mrs. Arthur, 31 Bellevue Place.
Anderson, Miss Helen Maud, 'St. Vincent,' Corstorphine Road.
Anderson, John, 4 Bruntsfield Terrace.
Anderson, Martin, 45 York Place.
Anderson, William, 2 Dalkeith Street, Portobello.
Anderson, W. Kinloch, 14 George Street.
Angus, William, Record Office, H.M. Register House.
Armstrong, John Johnston, Holycot, Lasswade.
- BAIRD, WILLIAM, J.P., Clydesdale Bank House, Portobello.
Barclay, Oswald, 17 Carlton Terrace.
Barker, John S., 54 Henderson Row.
Barnett, David, Corporation Museum.
Barrie, John A., 15 Abbey Road, Eskbank.
Bartholomew, Ian, 15 Palmerston Road.
Baxendine, Andrew, 10 M'Laren Road.
Baxter, David, M.A., Elmhurst, Cramond Bridge.
Birnie, George R., 67 Trinity Road.
Birrell, J. Hamilton, 51 Lauderdale Street.
Blaikie, Walter Biggar, LL.D., 11 Thistle Street. (*Hon. Vice-President.*)
Bonar, John J., Eldinbrae, Lasswade.
Bonnar, William, 51 Braid Avenue.
Bowers, John, 75 Morningside Road.
Boyd, John L., The Cottage, Jedburgh.
Boyes, John, 40 Glendevon Place.
Brass, Andrew, 48 George Street.

Brotherston, G. M., 23 Jeffrey Street.
 Brown, Charles, 9 Bernard Terrace.
 Brown, Mrs. David, Willowbrae House, Willowbrae Road.
 Brown, Prof. G. Baldwin, The University, Edinburgh.
 Brown, Miss Joan, 17 Gilmour Road.
 Bruce, Alexander, Clyne House, Pollokshields.
 Bruce, James, W.S., 16 Hill Street.
 Bruce, Miss, 41 Lygon Road.
 Bruce, Miss, 6 Granby Road.
 Bryce, P. Ross, F.S.A.Scot., 33 Craigmillar Park.
 Bryce, William, 25 Park Avenue, Portobello.
 Bryson, Nathaniel, 18 Barnton Gardens, Davidson's Mains.
 Burnett, Rev. W., B.D., Restalrig Manse, Lismore Crescent.
 Burnside, John W., 3 Oxford Street.

CALDER, Mrs. LOGAN, 20 Learmonth Terrace.
 Campbell, A. H., Burgh Engineer, Parliament Square.
 Campbell, J. D. B., 25 Ainslie Place.
 Carbarns, Hugh, 25 Braidburn Crescent.
 Cargill, Alexander, J.P., 19 Kingsburgh Road.
 Carmichael, Mrs., Viewfield, Duddingston Park.
 Carmichael, Thomas, S.S.C., 2 Strathearn Place.
 Cassillis, Right Hon. The Earl of, Culzean Castle, Maybole.
 Chambers, C. E. S., 339 High Street.
 Chiene, John, C.B., Aithernie, Davidson's Mains. (*Hon. Vice-Pres.*)
 Christie, Mrs., 7 Gordon Terrace.
 Chrystal, F. M., M.B., 187 Gilmore Place.
 Chrystal, Robert Neil, B.Sc., 4 Branstone Road, Kew.
 Clapperton, D. A., 8 Magdala Crescent.
 Clark, Alexander, Roselea, Corstorphine.
 Clarkson, James Copland, 20 Forth Street.
 Cochrane, James, 2 Craighouse Terrace.
 Cockburn, Harry A., 37 Royal Avenue, Chelsea, S.W. 3.
 Cook, E. R., Law Society, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
 Cooper, Mrs. Ross, The Cottage, Levenhall, Midlothian.
 Cormack, D. S., 19 Dalziel Place, London Road.
 Cossar, Mrs. Isabella, Ardgarth, St. John's Road, Corstorphine.
 Couper, Rev. W. J., M.A., 26 Circus Drive, Glasgow.
 Cowan, John James, Westerlea, Murrayfield.
 Cowan, William, 47 Braid Avenue. (*President.*)

LIST OF MEMBERS

47

Craig, Sterling, M.A., 130 Princes Street.
 Cranston, Brigadier-General Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B., 19 Merchiston Avenue.
 Crawford, George, 60 Marchmont Road.
 Crawshaw, Dr. Charles, Barwood Mount, Ramsbottom, Lancashire.
 Croal, Miss Caroline H., 14 Eyre Crescent.
 Crombie, David, 11 Rutland Square.
 Cullen, William J., 7 Howard Street.
 Cumming, Charles M., 23 Cargil Terrace.
 Cunningham, J. H., 2 Ravelston Place.
 Cunningham, Mrs. Jean C., 13 Middleby Street.

DALRYMPLE, Hon. HEW, Lochinch, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire.
 Darling, Alexander, LL.D., 23 South Oswald Road.
 Davidson, W., 9 Bernard Terrace.
 Dawson, A. B., 33 Royal Terrace.
 Dick, Andrew W., M.A., 9 West Claremont Street.
 Dobbie, Sir Joseph, S.S.C., 24 Drummond Place.
 Dobbie, Lady, 24 Drummond Place.
 Dobie, W. Fraser, St. Catherine's, Liberton.
 Donald, Alexander Graham, M.A., F.F.A., 18 Carlton Terrace.
 Donaldson, Robert, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., St. George's Hospital Medical School, London, S.W. 1.
 Dott, Miss Margaret S., 215 Bruntsfield Place.
 Douglas, John, 6 St. Mary's Grove, Barnes Common, London, S.W.
 Douglas, L. MacQueen, 29 West Savile Terrace.
 Douglas, Miss C. P., 97 Inchview Terrace.
 Douglas, Robert E., 89 George Street.
 Doull, John, Argyle Brewery, Chambers Street.
 Dow, James, 53 Princes Street.
 Drummond, W. J. A., C.A., 10 Stafford Street.
 Drummond, William, S.S.C., 66 George Street.

EDGAR, Mrs. DOUGLAS, 9 Sylvan Place.
 Eggeing, H. F., 95 Comiston Drive.
 Elliot, George H., 17 Princes Street.
 Elliot, Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. Fitzwilliam, 16 Royal Terrace.
 Elliot, Stuart Douglas, S.S.C., D.L., 40 Princes Street.
 Erskine, Henry, 199 Dalkeith Road.
 Ewing, James L., LL.D., Derreen, Murrayfield Drive.

- FAIRLEY, JOHN A., 3 Barnton Gardens, Barnton Gate.
Ferguson, James Haig, M.D., 7 Coates Crescent.
Ferguson, Mrs. Haig, 7 Coates Crescent.
Ferguson, Miss Jessie, c/o Inglis, Orr & Bruce, 19a Hill Street.
Findlay, Sir John R., K.B.E., LL.D., 3 Rothesay Terrace.
Fisher, John, 8 Great King Street.
Fisher, Mrs., 8 Great King Street.
Fortune, R., S.S.C., 35 Mansionhouse Road.
Fraser, Dr. John, 4 St. Colme Street.
Fraser, W. A., 49 Braid Avenue.
- GARDNER, C. S., 11 Hope Terrace.
Garven, James, Pinkie Pans, Musselburgh.
Geddie, John, 16 Ann Street. (*Vice-President*).
Gibson, James T., c/o Davidson, Fairfield, Dalkeith.
Gibson, Thomas, 7 Glengyle Terrace.
Gillespie, Frederick, C.A., 10 Walker Street.
Gilmour, Brigadier-General R. G. Gordon, C.B., The Inch, Liberton.
Glegg, A. H., W.S., 3 Coates Crescent.
Glover, John, W.S., 1 Hill Street.
Good, Mrs., Braefoot, Liberton.
Grant, Robert, 31 George IV. Bridge.
Gray, Robert Collie, S.S.C., 10 Hermitage Drive.
Gray, W. Forbes, F.R.S.E., 8 Mansionhouse Road.
Greig, Mrs. C. A., Woodridge, Dalkeith.
Guy, John C., Carsaig House, Tayvallich, by Lochgilphead.
- HAMILTON, JAMES, Mossbank Industrial School, Millerston, Glasgow.
Hamilton, James A., 18 George Street.
Hamilton, John R., 17 Leopold Place.
Hannah, Hugh, Solicitor, 8 St. Bernard's Crescent.
Hannah, William, 30 West Maitland Street.
Hannay, Professor R. K., 14 Inverleith Terrace.
Hardie, J. P., 15 Rothesay Place.
Hardie, R. S. L., 3 Clarendon Crescent.
Hay, William J., John Knox's House, High Street.
Hayne, Adam H., 27 Thirlestane Road.
Hayne, William, 38 Forbes Road.
Henderson, W. F., 37 Falcon Avenue.
Henry, J. Macintyre, 7 South Charlotte Street.

Hewat, Fergus, M.B., Ch.B., 3 Darnaway Street.
Highgate, James, 125 Constitution Street, Leith.
Hogben, John, 9 Duddingston Crescent, Portobello.
Hunter, Andrew, 48 Garscube Terrace.
Hunter, Thomas D., 11 Gloucester Place.
Hutcheson, Alexander, M.A., 4 Denham Green Avenue.

INGLIS, E. O., 40 Moray Place.
Inglis, Francis Caird, F.S.A.Scot., Rock House, Calton Hill.
Inglis, John, 8 Wellington Street.
Inglis, Joseph, W.S., 110 George Street.
Inglis, Miss Margaret J., 39 Bruntsfield Place.
Inman, W. C., 11 Newbattle Terrace.

JACK, THOMAS CHATER, 11 Greenhill Gardens.
Jameson, James H., W.S., 16 Coates Crescent.
Jamieson, James H., 12 Sciennes Gardens.
Johnstone, David, 5 Dundas Street.
Joss, John, 47 M'Donald Road.

KELLY, JOHN G., 3 Whitehouse Loan.
Kerr, Henry F., 12 East Claremont Street.
Kerr, W. Hume, M.A., B.Sc., University, High School Yards.
King, John A., 35 Morningside Park.
Kippen, John, M.A., Royal High School, Regent Road.

LANGWILL, H. G., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 4 Hermitage Place, Leith.
Latimer, George Brown, 143-7 Lothian Road.
Laurie, Principal A. P., D.Sc., Heriot-Watt College.
Leckie, Rev. R. W., U.F. Manse, Davidson's Mains.
Lee, David, 15 Merchiston Crescent.
Leishman, Thomas A., Dunsville, Liberton.
Leslie, Mrs., 5 Douglas Gardens.
Lessels, Henry, C.A., 10 Stafford Street.
Lindsay, William, 18 South St. Andrew Street.
Lorimer, George, Durisdeer, Gillsland Road.
Low, Miss, 9 Queen's Crescent.
Lowe, D. F., LL.D., 19 George Square.

MACAULAY, Mrs., *Times* Office, Oban.

- Macrae, Donald, 22 India Street.
M'Donald, Roderick, Craigforth, Primrose Bank Road.
Macfarlane, W. W., D.L., 10 Tipperlinn Road.
Macfarlane-Grieve, R. W., Penchrise Peel, Hawick.
MacIntosh, Mrs. Mary Hay, 23a Dick Place.
Mackay, James F., W.S., Whitehouse, Cramond Bridge.
Mackay, John, S.S.C., 37 York Place.
Mackay, L. M., 5 Regent Terrace.
Mackay, William, Solicitor, Inverness.
M'Kelvie, Alex., C.A., 26 Mortonhall Road.
M'Kenzie, James, 201 Morningside Road.
Mackie, George, 6 Carlton Terrace.
Mackie, Sir P. Jeffrey, Corraith, Symington, by Kilmarnock.
MacLaren, Duncan, S.S.C., 62 Frederick Street.
M'Lean, Miss, Cardrona, Dunblane.
M'Lean, Miss Frances A., Cardrona, Dunblane.
M'Leod, Alex. N., 149 Warrender Park Road.
MacLeod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E., LL.D., 25 Albany Street.
M'Leod, Neil, 81 Harrison Road.
M'Neil, Dr. Charles, 44 Heriot Row.
Macniven, Daniel, 138 Princes Street.
Macphail, J. R. N., K.C., 17 Royal Circus.
Macpherson, Norman M., S.S.C., 2 Hill Street.
Macpherson, James P., 31 Mayfield Gardens.
MacRitchie, Lewis A., 35 East Claremont Street. (*Hon. Secretary.*)
Macvey, William, 16 Park Avenue, Portobello.
Macvicar, Neil, W.S., 2 Douglas Crescent.
Malcolm Charles A., Ph.D., S.S.C. Library, Parliament Square.
Maltman, A. J., 61 Brunswick Street.
Manclark, James M'Kinnon, 14 Hope Street.
Manson, William, 18 Esslemont Road.
Marshall, William, White House, Killin.
Mears, Frank C., 14 Ramsay Garden.
Melles, J. W., of Gruline, Aros, Isle of Mull.
Melrose, W. B., 17 Mitchell Street, Leith.
Melville, A. P., W.S., 11 So. Charlotte Street.
Menzies, John R., West Links House, North Berwick.
Middleton, Miss Harriet A., Manorhead, Stow.
Middleton, James Aitken, M.D., Manorhead, Stow.
Mill, William, 4 Templeland Road, Corstorphine.

Milne, Archibald, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 108 Comiston Drive.
 Milne, Charles, Advocate, 23 Stafford Street.
 Minto, John, M.A., 12 Nile Grove.
 Mitchell, Charles, C.E., 23 Hill Street.
 Mitchell, William, K.C., 17 Great King Street.
 Moncrieff, William George Scott, Whitechurch Rectory, Edgware.
 Moore, Lieut.-Col. F. W., 24 Buccleuch Place.
 Morris, George, 339 High Street.
 Murray, Alfred A., W.S., 20 Warriston Crescent.
 Murray, Capt. The Hon. Lord James Steuart, Blair Castle, Blair Atholl.
 Murray, J. H., 70 Morningside Drive.
 Murray, Miss Eunice G., Moorepark, Cardross.

NAISMITH, Mrs. MARY A., 2 Ramsay Garden.
 Naismyth, Dr. Thomas G., Canaan Lodge, Canaan Lane.
 Napier, Theodore, F.S.A.Scot., 7 West Castle Road.
 Nightingale, Charles T., S.S.C., 8 North St. David Street.

OGILVIE, Very Rev. J. N., D.D., 18 Craigmillar Park.
 Oliphant, Walter, S.S.C., 21 York Place.
 Oliver, Edward J. H., 12 Lauder Road.
 Oliver, James, 2 Hillside Crescent.

PARK, JOSEPH, 64 Thirlestane Road.
 Paterson, J. Wilson, 41 St. Alban's Road.
 Paterson, James, C.A., 9 Craigmillar Park.
 Paton, Rev. Henry, M.A., Elmswood, Bonnington Road, Peebles.
 Paton, Henry Macleod, 13 Argyle Place.
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CONSTITUTION

I. The name of the Club shall be the 'Old Edinburgh Club.'

II. The objects of the Club shall be the collection and authentication of oral and written statements or documentary evidence relating to Edinburgh; the gathering of existing traditions, legends, and historical data; and the selecting and printing of material desirable for future reference.

III. The membership of the Club shall be limited to three hundred and fifty. Applications for membership must be sent to the Secretary in writing, countersigned by a proposer and a seconder who are Members of the Club. The admission of Members shall be in the hands of the Council, who shall have full discretionary power in filling up vacancies in the membership as these occur.

IV. The annual subscription shall be 10s. 6d., payable in advance on 1st January. Any Member whose subscription is not paid within four months from that date may be struck off the Roll by the Council.

V. The affairs of the Club shall be managed by a Council, consisting of the President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve Members. The Office-bearers shall be elected annually. Four of the Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election for one year. The Council shall have power to fill up any vacancy in their number arising during the year, to make bye-laws, and to appoint Sub-Committees for special purposes. Representatives to such Committees may be appointed from the general body of Members. At meetings of the Club nine shall be a quorum, and at meetings of the Council seven.

VI. The Secretary shall keep proper minutes of the business and transactions, conduct official correspondence, have custody of, and be responsible for, all books, manuscripts, and other property placed in his charge, and shall submit an Annual Report of the proceedings of the Club.

VII. The Treasurer shall keep the Accounts of the Club, receive all moneys, collect subscriptions, pay accounts after these have been passed by the Council, and shall present annually a duly audited statement relative thereto.

VIII. The Annual Meeting of the Club shall be held in January, at which the reports by the Secretary and the Treasurer shall be read and considered, the Council and the Auditor for the ensuing year elected, and any other competent business transacted.

IX. The Council shall hold stated meetings in April and October, and shall arrange for such meetings throughout the year as they think expedient, and shall regulate all matters relative to the transactions and publications of the Club. Papers accepted by the Council for publication shall become the property of the Club.

X. Members shall receive one copy of each of the works published by or on behalf of the Club as issued, but these shall not be supplied to any Member whose subscription is in arrear. Contributors shall receive twenty copies of their communications. The Council shall have discretionary powers to provide additional copies for review, presentation, and supply to approved public bodies or societies.

XI. In the event of the membership falling to twelve or under, the Council shall consider the advisability of winding up the Club, and shall take a vote thereon of each Member whose subscription is not in arrear. Should the vote, which shall be in writing, determine that the Club be dissolved, the Council shall discharge debts due by the Club, and shall then deposit in trust, with some recognised public institution or corporate body, any residue of funds or other properties, including literary, artistic, and other material collected by the Club, for preservation, in order that the same may be available to students of local history in all time coming.

XII. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual Meeting of the Club. Notice of any proposed alteration must be given in writing to the Secretary, who shall intimate the same by circular to each Member not less than seven days prior to the meeting. No alteration shall be made unless supported by two-thirds of the Members present at the meeting.

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